‘CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY’

INTRODUCTION
The story was originally inspired by Roald Dahl's experience of chocolate companies during his school days. Cadbury would often send test packages to the schoolchildren in exchange for their opinions on the new products. At that time (around the 1920s), Cadbury and Rowntree's were England's two largest chocolate makers and they each often tried to steal trade secrets by sending spies, posing as employees, into the other's factory. Because of this, both companies became highly protective of their chocolate-making processes. It was a combination of this secrecy and the elaborate, often gigantic, machines in the factory that inspired Dahl to write the story. But here we will read only an extract from “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.”

WRITER
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory is a 1964 children's novel by British author Roald Dahl. The story features the adventures of young Charlie Bucket inside the chocolate factory of eccentric chocolatier Willy Wonka.

SUMMARY
The Bucket family—the hero of the story, Charlie Bucket; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bucket; and his four grandparents, Grandpa Joe, Grandma Josephine, Grandpa George, and Grandma Georgina—is a loving but poor family. They live in a small house with only one bed, which the four grandparents share. Charlie and his parents sleep on mattresses on the floor. Mr. Bucket works in a toothpaste factory and barely earns enough money to feed his family. They are forced to subsist on bread and margarine for breakfast, boiled potatoes and cabbage for lunch, and cabbage soup for supper. Charlie longs for more filling foods, especially
chocolate, which he receives only once a year on his birthday. On that day he gets one bar of Wonka chocolate, which he saves for months and months. Charlie’s house sits on the outskirts of a large town that is famous for the Wonka chocolate factory. Charlie must pass by the Wonka chocolate factory every day on his way to and from school. Each day as he walks by the factory’s colossal iron gates, Charlie inhales deeply and prays that someday he will get to venture inside the factory.

THINGS TO LEARN
The opening chapter of the story creates a stark dichotomy between what Charlie has and what he does not have, which demonstrates Charlie’s infinitely patient and humble character. Charlie’s four grandparents—all of whom are over ninety—require constant care from his mother, and his father’s meagre wages barely buy enough food for their family.

WORDS TO KNOW
1. Subsist— to manage to stay alive, especially with limited food or money
   Old people often subsist on very small incomes.
2. Margarine— a yellow substance like butter made from animal or vegetable fats, used in cooking or spread on bread, etc.
3. Outskirts— the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre
   They live on the outskirts of Milan.
4. venture— a business project or activity, especially one that involves taking risks
   A disastrous business venture lost him thousands of dollars.
5. Stark— unpleasant; real, and impossible to avoid
   The author paints a stark picture of life in a prison camp
6. Dichotomy- a division or contrast between two groups or things that are completely opposite to and different from each other.
7. Demonstrates- to show something clearly by giving proof or evidence
   Let me demonstrate to you some of the difficulties we are facing.
8. Infinitely- extremely; with no limit
   Human beings are infinitely adaptable.
9. Meagre- small in quantity and poor in quality
   A meagre diet of bread and water

**QUESTION TIME**

i. Frame sentences with the following words.
   a. Large enough-
   b. Extremely
   c. Being able to
   d. Munching
   e. Marvellous
   f. All around
   g. Spread out

ii. Answer the following questions.
   a. Who was the only earning member of the Bucket family? Where did he work?
      Answer- The only earning member of the Bucket family was Mr. Bucket. He worked in a toothpaste factory.
   b. What did the Buckets have for meals?
      Answer- The only meals they could afford were bread and margarine.
c. Give a short description of the chocolate factory near Charlie’s house.
Answer -----------------  
XXXXXXXXXX
SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS

To subtract like fractions:

Q1. Subtract $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$

Step 1: The denominators are same as they are like fractions. So we just have to subtract the numerators.

So, $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

To subtract unlike fractions:

Q2. Subtract $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}$

Step 1: The denominators are different as these are unlike fractions. So, we need to find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of 3 and 5.

The LCM of 3 and 5= 15

Step 2: Convert $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ into like fractions with denominator 15.
\[
\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} = \frac{10}{15}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \frac{3}{15}
\]

Step 3: Subtract these like fractions.

\[
\frac{10}{15} - \frac{3}{15} = \frac{7}{15}
\]

\textbf{To subtract mixed fractions:}

Q3. Subtract 5 \( \frac{1}{4} \) and 3 \( \frac{1}{2} \)

Step 1: Convert the mixed fractions to improper fractions.

\[
3 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3 \times 2 + 1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}
\]

\[
5 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5 \times 4 + 1}{4} = \frac{21}{4}
\]

Step 2: Find the LCM of the denominators 2 and 4. The LCM of 2 and 4 is 4.

Step 3: Convert the improper fractions to like fractions.

\[
\frac{7}{2} = \frac{7 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{14}{4}
\]
\[
\frac{21}{4} = \frac{21 \times 1}{4 \times 1} = \frac{21}{4}
\]

Step 4: Subtract the like fractions.

\[
\frac{21}{4} - \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{4}
\]

Step 5: Convert the improper fraction to mixed fraction.

\[
\frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}
\]

**Exercise**

Q1. Subtract the following:

a) \( \frac{9}{17} - \frac{3}{17} \)

b) \( \frac{15}{27} - \frac{3}{27} \)

c) \( \frac{2}{7} - \frac{3}{14} \)

d) \( \frac{17}{25} + \frac{12}{15} - \frac{1}{5} \)

e) \( 7\frac{2}{3} - 5\frac{1}{4} \)

f) \( 6\frac{3}{5} - 1\frac{2}{7} \)
Instructions to complete the project:

1) Draw the given flower in your Maths Activity Copy.

2) In A, B and E write any equivalent fractions \( \frac{16}{12} \) for the given fraction \( \frac{1}{2} \).

3) In C write the lowest form of \( \frac{16}{12} \).

4) In D write the mixed fraction for \( \frac{16}{12} \).

5) In F write the type of fraction \( \frac{16}{12} \) is.

6) In G write an equivalent fraction of \( \frac{16}{12} \) with denominator 60.

7) Decorate the flower with colour.