

Sixth Grade

Summer Learning Packet for ELA



Student Name: _____

Due: First two days back at school

Teacher: Mrs. Seibert
2021-2022 School Year

Questions? Concerns? Email Mrs. Seibert at rseibert@columbus.k12.oh.us

Instructions: There are FIVE parts to this Summer Learning Packet

1. Read the **article** below
2. Take notes in the margins, these are called **annotations**, where you **Ask** questions, **Respond** to the text, or **Track** what is happening.
You can also make inferences on unknown words. 5 pts
3. Answer the quiz questions after you are finished reading 4 pts
4. Answer the vocabulary questions after you are finished reading 4 pts
5. Complete the writing assignment 7 pts

1. ARTICLE: The Origins of Famous Foods

2. ANNOTATIONS: Take notes in the margins



By Mary Morton Cowan, Cricket Media

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Text Level:6

Food is created in various ways, sometimes by accident or by experimentation. Here's how a few fun products were invented.

Chocolate Chip Cookies

In 1930, Ruth and Kenneth Wakefield opened a restaurant on an old toll road between Boston and Cape Cod in Massachusetts. They named it the Toll House Inn. Ruth Wakefield was an expert chef, and the inn became famous for its desserts.

Many sources claim Wakefield invented her chocolate chip cookie by accident. But she often experimented with recipes to please her guests. One time, she decided to add chocolate to her popular butterscotch cookies. She told a Boston newspaper reporter that she was deliberately "trying to give [her guests] something different." Using an ice pick, she broke a semi-sweet chocolate bar into small pieces and mixed them into the batter. The chocolate melted enough to make gooey chunks. Guests loved Wakefield's new Toll House Chocolate Crunch Cookies.

The recipe soon appeared in a Boston newspaper. Wakefield added it to the 1938 edition of her cookbook. The recipe called for two Nestlé semi-sweet chocolate bars to be "cut in pieces the size of a pea."

The cookies became so popular that Nestlé's sales soared. The company began scoring lines into its chocolate bars to make them easier to break. It even printed Wakefield's recipe on the wrapper. Later, Nestlé created the semi-sweet morsel, or chocolate chip. The recipe still appears on every bag. Accident or not, Ruth Wakefield created America's most popular cookie.

Coca-Cola

Dr. John S. Pemberton was a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1885, he established Pemberton Chemical Company and created various medicines. The next year, he began to experiment with a new headache medicine. He melted sugar in boiling water in a kettle. He stirred in other ingredients, such as caffeine, more sugar, and several oils. It resulted in a sticky brown syrup. Two major ingredients were **extracts** from leaves of the coca plant and the kola nut. Combining "coca" and "kola," Pemberton's accountant suggested that he name the **concoction** "Coca-Cola."



On May 8, 1886, Pemberton and his partners took the syrup to Jacobs's Pharmacy in Atlanta. He asked the druggist to mix one ounce of syrup with five ounces of water and sell it at the soda fountain to treat headaches and fatigue. The men sampled it and liked the taste. When carbonated water was accidentally added to the syrup instead of plain water, the fizzy drink tasted even better.

Pemberton died in 1888. By 1891, a pharmacist named Asa G. Candler had taken full ownership of Pemberton's recipe. A year after that, Candler opened the Coca-Cola Company. Soon the "refreshing" drink was sold all across the United States. Today, people around the world enjoy it.

Popsicle

Frozen treats have existed for centuries. But none of them had a stick handle until 1905. That's the year when Frank Epperson, an 11-year-old boy from California, mixed a fruit-flavored soda powder with water in a glass. He stirred it with a wooden stick and took it out onto the porch. He drank only a few sips before he set it down and forgot it. The weather turned cold, and the next morning, he discovered his flavored drink was frozen solid with the stick in it. He pulled the stick out of the glass and licked the ice attached to it. Yum! He called it an "Epsicle," short for "Epperson's icicle."



Epperson made more Epsicles for his friends. Years later, he made them for his children, who called them "Pop's 'sicles." He sold them for 5 cents at amusement parks and public events. They were a huge success. In 1923, Epperson applied for a patent for his "Frozen Confection or Ice Lollipop." A year or so later, Epperson sold the rights to his invention to a company that marketed the product all over the country. Popsicle ice pops became one of the most successful treats ever. Seven flavors were made at first, but more choices are available today. Millions of frozen ice treats on a stick are sold every year. Orange and cherry are the most popular flavors.

Tea Bags

Who invented the tea bag? One popular legend says New York tea merchant Thomas Sullivan invented it in 1908. But a patent for a "Tea Leaf Holder" was issued to Roberta C. Lawson and Mary McLaren in 1903. The holder was a mesh fabric bag containing a small quantity of tea leaves with which to brew a single cup. Other designs and patents for tea bags followed.

Sullivan did begin **marketing** tea bags around 1908. He shipped various tea blends all over the world. One day, he decided to send samples to his customers in small, hand-sewn silk bags instead of sealing the tea in expensive tins. He thought his customers would remove the tea leaves from the bags to brew tea, but they didn't. Some of them

simply poured boiling water over the bags. When they wrote to Sullivan that the silk was too finely woven to brew good tea, he switched to more porous gauze bags.

Customers kept buying Sullivan's new tea bags. Individual tea bags became more popular during the 1920s, when machines were invented to make and pack them commercially. Although Sullivan may not have invented tea bags, his successful marketing of an idea has put individual tea bags in nearly every kitchen cabinet in America.

Life Savers

Clarence Crane started a chocolate company in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1911. But sales of his chocolate candy suffered during the summer because it melted quickly in the heat. Crane began experimenting with hard candy formulas. In 1912, during a trip to his local pharmacy, he noticed its pill-making machine. It produced round, flat pills. Crane thought the machine could be used to create peppermints. It worked! When he punched holes in the middle of his white peppermints, they reminded him of life preservers used on boats, so he called them "Life Savers."



Crane packaged the mints in rolls wrapped in cardboard. He registered the **trademark** and marketed the candy as Pep-O-Mint Life Savers.

In 1913, Crane sold the rights to his candy to a New York candy manufacturer for \$2,900. That company wrapped each roll of Life Savers in tin foil to better preserve the candy and sold it for 5 cents a roll. The now-familiar five-flavor fruit roll appeared in 1935. During World War II (1939–1945), the U.S. Armed Forces sent boxes of Life Savers overseas for use in soldiers' ration kits. The Life Saver brand has changed parent companies but still is a leading candy in America today.

3. QUIZ QUESTIONS: When finished reading

1. What is the MOST likely reason the author included the information about Clarence Crane and the pill-making machine?

A to explain why one candy inventor started to sell boxes of Life Savers to the U.S. Armed Forces
B to explain a problem that one candy inventor faced when trying to make a hole in Life Savers
C to highlight how one candy inventor failed to make candy many times before making Life Savers
D to highlight how one candy inventor experimented with some ideas to make Life Savers

2. Read the following selection introducing the Popsicle.

Frozen treats have existed for centuries. But none of them had a stick handle until 1905. That's the year when Frank Epperson, an 11-year-old boy from California, mixed a fruit-flavored soda powder with water in a glass. He stirred it with a wooden stick and took it out onto the porch. He drank only a few sips before he set it down and forgot it. The weather turned cold, and the next morning, he discovered his flavored drink was frozen solid with the stick in it. He pulled the stick out of the glass and licked the ice attached to it. Yum!

What does the author MOST LIKELY want the reader to think about Popsicles based on this selection?

A The Popsicle is the first frozen treat to become popular and it is now sold all over the world.
B The Popsicle only had a few fruity flavors at first, but then it started to expand its flavors over the years.
C The Popsicle was accidentally invented by a young boy who left his drink out in the cold with a stick in it.
D The Popsicle was created by a young boy who invented the frozen treat through trial and error.

3. Ruth Wakefield thinks that her idea for chocolate chip cookies was not an accident. Which detail from the article supports this opinion?

A In 1930, Ruth and Kenneth Wakefield opened a restaurant on an old toll road between Boston and Cape Cod in Massachusetts. They named it the Toll House Inn. Ruth Wakefield was an expert chef, and the inn became famous for its desserts.
B She told a Boston newspaper reporter that she was deliberately "trying to give [her guests] something different." Using an ice pick, she broke a semi-sweet chocolate bar into small pieces and mixed them into the batter.
C The chocolate melted enough to make gooey chunks. Guests loved Wakefield's new Toll House Chocolate Crunch Cookies.
D The recipe soon appeared in a Boston newspaper. Wakefield added it to the 1938 edition of her cookbook. The recipe called for two Nestlé semi-sweet chocolate bars to be "cut in pieces the size of a pea."

4. Which answer choice BEST describes the author's point of view about Thomas Sullivan?

A Sullivan was the first one to invent the tea bag and make it official by getting a patent for it.
B Sullivan was wrong to steal the idea of the tea leaf holder from Roberta C. Lawson and Mary McLaren
C Sullivan's clever way of marketing tea bags was highly effective and is the reason why they are everywhere today.
D Sullivan's idea for the individual tea bag was more popular in 1908 when it was a silk bag than it is today as a gauze bag.

4. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS: When finished reading

An inference is a logical assumption or guess. You are going to go back to the passage above and make inferences on the definitions of specific words. Use the context clues in the passage to assist you with your guess. Your answer needs to explain what you think that word means.

5. Go to the section on Coca-Cola and make an inference on the definition of the bolded word **extract**. Put your inference (logical guess) below. You CANNOT just look up the definition on dictionary.com. You must make an inference using the passage.

6. Go to the section on Coca-Cola and make an inference on the definition of the bolded word **concoction**. Put your inference (logical guess) below. You CANNOT just look up the definition on dictionary.com. You must make an inference using the passage.

7. Go to the section on Tea Bags and make an inference on the definition of the bolded word **marketing**. Put your inference (logical guess) below. You CANNOT just look up the definition on dictionary.com. You must make an inference using the passage.

8. Go to the section on Life Savers and make an inference on the definition of the bolded word **trademark**. Put your inference (logical guess) below. You CANNOT just look up the definition on dictionary.com. You must make an inference using the passage.

