

From Making Music to Making Food: Dreams That Change

By: Joyce Mallery

Ever since he can remember, John Haskell wanted to make music. "I had to tell him to leave the piano, put on a coat, and play outside," his mother remembers. John liked to practice the piano when he was young, usually an hour a day.	10 25 35 45
"When I was lonely, I would play the piano," he remembers. "My mother didn't have to nag me."	56 63
John began taking piano lessons when he was five years old. by the time he was in middle school, he played the piano in church and in the school band.	74 87 93
When John was in high school, he began to dream of making a living by playing the piano. He played the piano for music groups and joined rock-and-roll bands.	105 117 124
<u>NO LONGER A DREAM</u>	128
By the time John finished college, he was ready to make his dream a reality. And he did. He earned a living by playing the piano. He played in rock bands and played the organ at church. He gave piano lessons to children and played the piano for music groups. He also traveled to Japan, England, and Russia to play for opera groups.	140 153 165 176 187 191
"I loved it," he says. "I got to play wonderful music and meet lots of people. But it was also very hard work." He had to work nights and weekends and learn different kinds of music.	203 217 226
<u>CHANGING DREAMS</u>	228
As John got older, his dreams began to change. "I played the piano for over 30 years. It got harder to enjoy playing because I did it so much. I wanted to do different kinds of music, more as a hobby."	240 253 267 269
So, another dream began to grow. John always loved to cook and to try different kinds of food. His mother cooked for other people, and his grandfather owned a restaurant. He could remember the wonderful smells of food in his home and the glow on his mother's face when she cooked.	280 292 301 312 320

Potato Chips - The Real Story

By: Anna Newman

If you asked ten friends to name their favorite snack, quite a few might answer- potato chips! These thin, crispy potato slices are one of America's favorite snacks. We owe it all to a quarrel over French fries.

In the summer of 1853, George Crum worked as a chef in a restaurant in New York City. French-fried potatoes were on the menu. These thick potato slices were first popular in France. Then Thomas Jefferson brought the idea back with him after a visit there. Soon French fries were popular in the United States, too!

FROM THICK TO THIN POTATOES

One evening, a diner at the restaurant where Crum worked didn't like his potatoes. He thought the French fries were too thick, so he sent them back to the kitchen. Crum cut them up and prepared another batch. But the customer still didn't like them. At this point, Crum got really angry. He then cut the potatoes so thin they couldn't be picked up with a fork.

Then guess what happened? The customer loved the chips! Others wanted their potatoes exactly the same way. Soon Crum quit his job and opened his own restaurant. His crunchy chips were a huge success.

AT LAST, THE POTATO PEELER!

But it took a long time to cut and peel potatoes. Then the potato peeler was invented in the 1920s. Now potatoes could be cut much more quickly than before. Soon after, chips became a top-selling food in New England.

Around the same time, a traveling salesman named Herman Lay began to sell chips in the South. He sold the chips out of the trunk of his car. This was the beginning of Lay's potato chips, the first successful national brand of potato chips.

By the 1960s, new machines were being used to make potato chips. They affected both the quality and quantity of potato chips being produced. These machines also helped change the potato chip business into an industry.

The Story of Pretzels

By: Lee Chang

Every year, food companies introduce new kinds of pretzels.	9
They include sticks and loops that are hard, soft, thick, thin, plain, and salted. You can even choose cheese pretzels if you like! But when were pretzels first produced?	20 31 38
<u>THE FIRST PRETZELS</u>	41
The truth is that bakers have been making pretzels for over 1,500 years. Pretzels were probably first made by monks in southern Europe in A.D. 610. They used scraps of dough left over from bread to make the pretzels. They baked them as a reward for children who learned their prayers. The pretzel's twist were meant to look like the crossed arms of a child praying.	52 62 74 86 96 107
Proof for this idea may be found in the word pretzel itself. The Latin word pretiola means "small reward." This word was probably the root for pretzel.	119 129 134
<u>A LUCKY ACCIDENT</u>	137
In time, pretzels grew in popularity due to an accident. originally, all pretzels were soft and chewy. Then, one afternoon, a baker's helper fell asleep while watching an oven. The pretzels insides were baked to a hard crips!	147 156 166 175
When the baker returned, he yelled at the helper and angrily bit into a hard pretzel. To his great surprise, the baker found that the flavor was actually better. He also enjoyed the crunch. he gave the pretzels to his family, who consumed them with delight. Soon, all bakers were producing hard pretzels!	185 197 208 219 227
<u>PRETZELS IN AMERICA</u>	230
The first commercial pretzel bakery in the United States opened in 1861 in Lititz, Pennsylvania. The building there is still standing, more than one hundred years later!	239 250 257
Today, companies across America produce pretzels. The remained one of the most popular snack foods ever consumed.	264 274

Sweet Success

By: Shirley Beckmore

Has this ever happened to you? You're in the grocery store. 11
Something pulls you into the ice-cream section. You can almost 22
taste a delicious ice cream cone. You can't stand it! A minute 34
later, you're begging your mom or dad to buy you your favorite 46
kind of ice cream. Maybe it's even the one made by two men 59
named Ben and Jerry in Vermont. 65

HOW BEN AND JERRY STARTED MAKING ICE CREAM 73

Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield both grew up in Long Island 84
in New York. They first met in junior high school in 1963. They 96
were the slow runners in their gym class. So they had plenty of 109
time to talk about their dreams. They each had the same dream. 121
they wanted to run a food business. 128

Later they decided to team up and go into the food business. 141
They both loved bagels. But the equipment to make bagels cost 152
\$40,000. So they changed from bagels to ice cream. 161

Ben and Jerry learned how to make ice cream. To save 172
money, they bought some secondhand equipment. They set up 181
an ice-cream shop in Burlington, Vermont. They called it Ben and 193
Jerry's Homemade Ice Cream Parlor. The shop opened for 202
business in May 1978 in an old gas station in the center of town. 216
soon the ice cream Ben and Jerry made was a big success. 238

DREAMS CAN COME TRUE 242

Now it is more than twenty years later. The ice cream is still 255
popular. You can find it in almost any grocery store in the 267
United States. Ben and Jerry keep making good ice cream. But 278
they also do lots of good work for the community and the 290
environment! 291

In 1985 they set up the Ben and Jerry's Foundation. Some 302
profits from the company go into the foundation. Then the 312
money is spent on projects to help people and save the 323
environment. 324

Jerry once said, "If it's not fun, why do it?" Ben and Jerry 337
seem to have fun making ice cream. And we're having lots of 349
fun with the results!" 353

Paul Bunyan
By: Neil Post

Paul Bunyan was a legendary hero of lumberjacks in the American Northwest. In the late 1800s, logging was one of the hardest and most dangerous jobs in America. Some trees had grown hundreds of feet tall. The fallen branches and rotting stumps on the forest floor were piled higher than the taller man.	10 21 31 41 51
LOGGING	52
Loggers would travel up rivers deep into these forests. They'd make a camp and live there for months. It took two men pulling on either end of a long saw to cut down the big trees. Oxen pulled the fallen logs out of woods that were buggy and damp. Huge, slippery rafts of logs many miles long were floated down the rivers to sawmills.	62 75 89 101 112 116
TALL TALES	118
At night, around the smoky campfires and stoves, men entertained themselves with storytelling. The legend arose of a super logger who could do more things in a bigger way than any other man. Stories of Paul Bunyan first circulated in logging camps in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.	127 136 149 159 165
Paul was said to have invented logging and was so big that he could chop down a few miles of trees in a morning. His helper Babe the Blue Ox, was so big that Paul dug out the Great Lakes and drinking bowls for her. When he and Babe made the Mississippi River, the piles of dirt from the ditch became the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies. The 10,000 lakes in Minnesota formed in Babe and Paul's footprints.	178 192 206 217 228 237 244
As the stories spread, they became funny. It was said that Paul Bunyan was so fast he could blow out the lantern and jump back in bed before it was dark. He was also said to have blown the dinner horn so loud that the loggers could ride out of the forest on the echo. Lucy, Paul's purple cow, ate only green grass, so he put green glasses on her in the winter to make the snow look like grass. He once cut down a tree so tall it took three days to fall.	255 268 282 295 307 321 335 338

Unit 2: Fluency Practice

Theme: Dreams to Jobs

	From Making Music to Making Food	Potato Chips- The Real Story	The Story of Pretzels	Sweet Success	Paul Bunyan
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