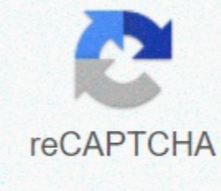




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The chocolate touch book

Patrick Skene Catling (Author) Margo Apple (Illustrator) Price \$7.99 \$7.35 Publisher HarperCollins Date published April 23, 2006 Pages 126 Dimensions 5.0 X 7.5 X 0.4 inches | £0.2 English Language Type Paperback EAN/UPC 9780688161330 Born in London, Patrick Skene Catling was educated there and at Oberlin College in the United States. As a navigator of the Royal Canadian Air Force and as a journalist, he traveled extensively. His current home is in the Republic of Ireland. The original appearance of Chocolate Touch in 1952 aroused a lot of reviewer enthusiasm. The New York Herald Tribune noted that it had already shown hilarious success with children, and the Saturday Review said it is told with engaging humor that boys and girls will immediately discover and approve. Margo Apple lives in Massachusetts. He has three horses: two Morgans (Devil, age twenty-five, and Tiggy, Devil's 1999 filly) and Annie, a quarter horse. In 2003 Tiggy began participating in his first horse show in the Western Pleasure Division.Margot Apple is an author-artist blanket and brave Martha and illustrator of Appaloosa Zebra: Horse Lover's Alphabet, Runaway Radishes, and beloved sheep books, including Sheep in a Jeep and Sheep Trick or Treat. Caldecott Medalists VIEW LIST (80 BOOKS) Book Patrick Skene Catling Chocolate Touch Author Patrick Skene CatlingIllustratorMildred Coughlin McNuttCountryCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishPublishPublished1952 William MorrowPages95OCLC1470182 Chocolate Touch is a children's book by Patrick Skene Catling, first published in the USA in 1952. John Midas is delighted to turn everything his lips touch into chocolate thanks to a magic gift. The story is modeled on the toll of King Midas, whose magic has turned everything he touched into gold. The original illustrations were mildred by Coughlin McNutt, but another edition in the same year, the newly illustrated edition, had illustrations by Apple's Margo and other pages. [1] Summary John Midas is a young boy with an intense but obsessive love of confectionery, especially chocolate. Dr. Skull, Midas' family physician warns John that his health is poor, and until further notice, he is eating only those foods that are favorable to a healthy body, much to the boy's dissatisfaction. The doctor's orders are backed up by John's people, who get rid of their son's entire candy stash and control his spending money. Angry that his life is micromanaged, John goes for a walk to clear his head. While on his excursion he sees a coin on the ground. John rejoices in his happiness, having found a way to secretly get some chocolate. However, when studying the coin he sees it engraved with an image of a fat boy and the letters JM, and dismisses it as an unknown token. Even so, John notes the coin is unique as JM means John Midas, and decides to hang on Even on a walk, he hits a patisserie he's never seen before. Even stranger is that the store is run by a man whom John has never met before, but is friendly and refers to John by name and touted his chocolate as the best ever. The pastry chef offers John a box of chocolate in exchange for a weird coin. That night before bed, John decides to have one last chocolate feast, only to be horrified to find the box contains nothing but for a regular chocolate ball that doesn't taste too different from most other types of chocolate. The next morning, John is stunned to find everything that tastes like chocolate. Then, the Chocolate Touch effects go into full stream, and whatever touches its mouth turns into chocolate. However, it cannot hydrate properly in this way. He then gets tired of eating chocolate and eager again to be able to eat nutrient foods, browsing ham sandwiches, slices of chicken, cherries and other such prosaic fare as Earth's most extreme tastes, for the first time in his young life preferring a normal meal to confectionery. The boy also realizes everything he touches through his mouth transforms into chocolate, as evidenced when he turns his trumpet into a chocolate trumpet during band practice. John ruins his friend Susan's birthday party when a game of bobbing for apple results in each is swamped in chocolate sauce. John told his father he needed help. Under the impression John needs strengthening with his diet, they go to Dr. Skull, who prescribes a tonic - John immediately spits out chocolate syrup and a chocolate spoon, exposes John's chocolate transformational abilities. Dr. Skull then turns his attention to his own fame in the medical world, calling this skull disease, and Ms. Midas cries when she discovers John is affected by this apparent disease. To please her, John tries to kiss his mother, but turns her into a chocolate statue! Horrified, he rushes to the patisseries and the chocolate seller tells him that only greedy people can see the money they spent in the store. John begs the salesman to restore his mother to life and that the demand of his parents and doctor for a healthy lifestyle was for his own good. Since he has repented, the trader promises that all things John has turned to chocolate have returned to their original states, his friendship with Susan is repaired, and neither his parents nor Dr. Skull have any knowledge of chocolate transformational abilities. John returns home to the quiet house and his mother is a living human woman again. Realizing as part of his Reformation he should thank the trader for returning all the damage he runs back to the patisseries, only to see nothing but empty a lot. The theme chocolate touch covers roughly the same story as the myth of King Midas, hence the name John Midas, but when changing the object of his changes its objective in a significant way. The myth of King Midas, who loved gold above all things, focuses on greed as his main theme, while Chocolate Touch highlights another of the seven deadly sins of deity. Both stories deal with self-centeredness versus compassion, even if Chocolate Touch makes it so accessible to children. The importance of Chocolate Touch is still in print, and is often used in curriculum classes across the United States. [2] In 1989, she received the Massachusetts Children's Book Award[4], the Utah Children's Choice Honors Award[5] in 1983 and the 1983 Bee Prize[6] from the Utah Children's Literature Association. Reference ^ Chocolate Touch at WorldCat ^ eMints National Center, Literature: Chocolate Touch by Patrick Catling, Accessible 01-21-2009^ ksagclassroom.org, Chocolate Touch in Course Material and Lesson Plan, Accessible 01-21-2009^ Massachusetts Children's Book Award, 1989 – Chocolate Touch by Patrick Catling, Accessible 01-21-2009^ Children's Choice Honors Award, Utah Children's Choice, 1983, for Chocolate Touch, accessible 01-21-2009 ^ Utah Beehive Awards, Utah Children's Fiction Book Award - Chocolate Touch patrick catling (1983), accessible 01-21-2009 Children's Literature Portal Obtained from We updated our privacy policy, please take a moment to review it. By continuing to use this site, you agree to the terms of our updated Privacy Policy. It is said with engaging humor that boys and girls will immediately discover and approve. -Saturday Review has proved a hilarious success with children. New York Herald Tribune Amato, Mary. The word Eater. Holiday home, 2000. Blume, Judy. Freckles Juice. Simon & Schuster, 1985 c1971. Craft, Charlotte. King Midas and Golden Touch. Morrow, 1999. Demi. King Midas: Golden Touch. McElderry, 2002. Evans, Douglas. Apple Island or, The Truth About Teachers. Front Street, 1998. Fleming, Candace. Legendary fourth grader of Aesop Elementary School. Schwartz & Wade, 2007. Gutman, Dan. Fast club get rich. HarperCollins, 2004. Hewitt, Kathryn. King Midas and Golden Touch. Harcourt, 1987. Hornik, Laurie Miller. Miss Snickle's Clarion class secret. 2001. Hornik, Laurie Miller. The zoo's school. Clarion, 2004. King-Smith, Dick. Lady Lollipop. Candlewick, 2001. Kraft, Erik. Chocolatina. BridgeWater, 1998. MacDonald, Betty. Mrs. Piggie-Wiggle. Lippincott, 1947. (And others in Ms. Piggie-Wiggle's series.) Mark, Jan. The Midas Touch. Candlewick, 2000. Osborne, Mary Pope. Favorite Greek myths. Scholastic, 1989. Palatini, Margie. Sweet tooth. Simon & Schuster, 2004. Rockwell, Thomas. How to eat fried worms. Sitting, 2006. c1973. Sachar, Louis. Sideways Stories from Wayside 1978 Shannon, David. Bad case of stripes. Scholastic, 1998. Smith, Robert Kimmell. Chocolate fever. Putnam, 1989. Swain, Ruth Freeman. How Sweet It Is (and Was): The History of Candy. Holiday home, 2003. Oops! Sorry, but Epic doesn't work properly without JavaScript enabled. Check your web browser settings to make sure it's turned on. John Midas was like any little kid. Whenever he got the chance to eat sweets, he'd take it. But what's special about him is that he's more like an improved version of the average child in the area. He loves candies!, especially chocolate, and in the book Chocolate Touch, author Patrick Skene Catling, shows how much she loves him. He found that he'd eaten more than a lot of chocolate. But instead of stopping his habit, he continues to chomp. This somehow functionally caus John Midas was just like any little child. Whenever he got the chance to eat sweets, he'd take it. But what's special about him is that he's more like an improved version of the average child in the area. He loves candies!, especially chocolate, and in the book Chocolate Touch, author Patrick Skene Catling, shows how much she loves him. He found that he'd eaten more than a lot of chocolate. But instead of stopping his habit, he continues to chomp. This somehow functionally causes it to be able to eat only chocolate. Once something touches his lips, they are gone to become creamy chocolate. The adventure of the story consists of chocolate pencil, waiting toothpaste, and even chocolate ladies! As a child, I'd probably love that ability, but this book shows that having what you want isn't always a good thing. I recommend this passage to all chocolate lovers out there as a fun side book. ... More... More

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