

Name: _____ Date Due: _____

7th Grade Language Arts



Assignment	Points Earned
Article Analysis – “Sweethearts (the candy) ...”	
Article Annotation & Quiz	
GL Vocab Derivatives Handout 66-70	
BookBlog #15 – “Word Test”	
Grammar #03	
Journals 71,72,73,74	
GL #66-70 (ARBOR/ARBORIS – INTER)	FYI
BB#14 Due 2/25	FYI

Total=>

Sweethearts (the candy) won't be available this Valentine's Day

By Brigit Katz, Smithsonian.com

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For more than a century, Sweethearts have helped romantics express their softer sides. The pastel-colored, heart-shaped candies are stamped with cutesy phrases: "Be Mine," "Me & You," "Love Me," "Marry Me." Sure, it's not poetry, but it certainly gets the point across. And the treats have become a confectionary tradition, particularly on Valentine's Day.

But this February 14, you will be hard pressed to find Sweethearts on grocery shelves. As Amelia Lucas reports for CNBC, production of the candies ground to a halt after the company that historically made them went out of business.

The New England Confectionery Company (Necco) was one of the oldest candy companies in America. It had been making Sweethearts since the turn of the 20th century. But Necco, recently beset by financial woes, abruptly shut down in July after being purchased from a bankruptcy auction by Round Hill Investments, reports Clair Robins of Candystore.com. In September, Round Hill sold the Sweethearts brand to the Spangler Candy Company, but not in time for Spangler to produce enough candies for Valentine's Day.

Sweethearts are a hugely popular snack during the most romantic time of the year. Robins reports that "conversation hearts" were America's No. 1 candy during the Valentine's season, and Sweethearts accounted for around 80 percent of the sales. When it was still up and running, Necco produced 8 billion Sweethearts annually and sold its full supply of the candy in the six-week period leading up to Valentine's Day. It would be very difficult, in other words, for Spangler to meet demand for the treats within the span of just a few months.

Much of the candy's appeal can be attributed to the nostalgia it evokes. You won't find many who will advocate for their taste (the flavor has been compared to Pepto-Bismol), but they

are an iconic American confectionary that has changed and evolved with the rest of the nation.

As Annette Foglino wrote in a 2011 Smithsonian article, the origins of the candy can be traced back to Daniel Chase, the brother of Necco's founder, who devised a machine that could stamp words onto candy with red vegetable dye. The precursors to conversation hearts were large, scalloped wafers adorned with rather long-winded messages that read, for instance, "Married in White, You Have Chosen Right" or "How Long Shall I Have to Wait? Please Be Considerate."

By 1902, when the candy as we know it made its debut, the messages had been significantly shortened. Some of the original phrases — like "Be Mine," "Be True" and "Kiss Me" — can still be seen on the candies today, but others have not stood the test of time. "Fax Me," for instance, has been phased out in favor of the more contemporary "Text Me."

It's not clear when Sweethearts will be making their return to stores. Kirk Vashaw, Spangler Chairman and CEO, said in a statement that the company is "committed to making sure these brands meet consumer expectations when they re-enter the market. Doing it right takes time."

For those in need of the conversation-heart candy fix, you can still buy Sweethearts on Amazon, but just be aware that they will have been produced prior to July 2018. So, perhaps, for this year's Valentine's Day gift, chocolate might be the better bet.

1. Read the sentence from the article.

Much of the candy's appeal can be attributed to the nostalgia it evokes.

Which of the following options BEST supports the idea that Sweethearts are popular because they are nostalgic?

- (A) For more than a century, Sweethearts have helped romantics express their softer sides.
 - (B) Sweethearts are a hugely popular snack during the most romantic time of the year.
 - (C) The precursors to conversation hearts were large, scalloped wafers adorned with rather long-winded messages that read, for instance, "Married in White, You Have Chosen Right" or "How Long Shall I Have to Wait? Please Be Considerate."
 - (D) Some of the original phrases — like "Be Mine," "Be True" and "Kiss Me" — can still be seen on the candies today, but others have not stood the test of time.
2. Read the two sentences from the article.

Robins reports that "conversation hearts" were America's No. 1 candy during the Valentine's season, and Sweethearts accounted for around 80 percent of the sales. When it was still up and running, Necco produced 8 billion Sweethearts annually, and sold its full supply of the candy in the six-week period leading up to Valentine's Day.

The two sentences develop the reader's understanding of the candy business by:

- (A) showing how many people buy Sweethearts for Valentine's Day
- (B) emphasizing production during the lead-up to Valentine's Day
- (C) pointing out how Necco used to make most of its profit
- (D) explaining how long it took to produce Sweethearts

3. Read the list of sentences from the article.

1. But Necco, recently beset by financial woes, abruptly shut down in July after being purchased from a bankruptcy auction by Round Hill Investments, reports Clair Robins of Candystore.com.

2. In September, Round Hill sold the Sweethearts brand to the Spangler Candy Company, but not in time for Spangler to produce enough candies for Valentine's Day.

3. When it was still up and running, Necco produced 8 billion Sweethearts annually and sold its full supply of the candy in the six-week period leading up to Valentine's Day.

4. It would be very difficult, in other words, for Spangler to meet demand for the treats within the span of just a few months.

Which two sentences taken together provide the BEST evidence to support the idea that Spangler could have made Sweethearts for Valentine's Day, 2019 if it had bought the brand earlier?

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 2 and 4

(D) 3 and 4

4. Read the following paragraph from the article.

As Annette Foglino wrote in a 2011 Smithsonian article, the origins of the candy can be traced back to Daniel Chase, the brother of Necco's founder, who devised a machine that could stamp words onto candy with red vegetable dye. The precursors to conversation hearts were large, scalloped wafers adorned with rather long-winded messages that read, for instance, "Married in White, You Have Chosen Right" or "How Long Shall I Have to Wait? Please Be Considerate."

How does the last sentence contribute to the development of the central ideas?

(A) It shows how the machine printed messages onto the candy hearts.

(B) It explains where the idea for the conversation hearts came from.

(C) It highlights the history of the popular messages on the candy.

(D) It illustrates the historical importance of Valentine's Day.

7th Grade Greek/Latin Vocabulary Derivatives 66-70

For any of the activities below, you are responsible for knowing the morphology of each derivative. You must be able to properly add affixes to words (e.g. pre-, un-, re-, de-, -ed, -ing, -s, -y, -tion, etc.) or remove them when necessary depending on the context of the sentence. If you do not, and the word requires an affix (or its removal), you will be marked wrong. Spelling always counts.

Part I

Directions: In the space provided please write down each of your spelling words' dictionary definitions, what root(s) we've studied that are in the word, the definition of the word from the back of your GL card, and finally, identify all morphological constructs of that word by adding or removing affixes (be careful with this part—do not invent a new word, only add affixes that are allowed [hint: use the dictionary—it won't have all constructions, but it will start you off on the right path for most words]).

For Example:

	derivative	
10.	PARADOX	<i>A statement that seems to contradict common sense and yet is perhaps true.</i> ← dictionary definition
	<i>para / dokein</i>	<i>Seemingly contradictory or absurd statement that contains a possible truth.</i> ← definition from GL card
	GL <i>paradoxes, paradoxical, paradoxically, paradoxicalness</i>	
	root(s)	affixes

1. **ARBORETUM** _____

2. **ARBORACEOUS** _____

3. **CHRONOLOGY** _____

4. **CHRONIC** _____

5. **EXTEMPORANEOUS** _____

6. **CONTEMPORARY** _____

7. **PARABLE** _____

8. **PARALLEL** _____

9. **INTERVENE** _____

10. **INTERLUDE** _____

Part II

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct word from the word bank. Use the context of the sentence to determine which word should be used.

1. Sally has had _____ asthma ever since she was a little girl.
2. Her doctors said she would do better in the mountains, but the mountains proved to be too _____ for her (she found out she was allergic to trees; making her asthma worse).
3. One day, Sally was listening to Bob tell a _____ about a young man and a goat.
4. This story _____ Sally's life exactly!
5. She listened to the _____ of the story: from the first meeting of the young man and the goat, to the fateful day when the young man gave up his life for the goat's mother-in-law. It was just as if Bob was telling *her* story!
6. At one point in the story, the goat's sister's cousin's best friend visited an _____.
7. It was there that the goat's sister's cousin's best friend learned the true meaning of life: *Always use the restroom during an _____.*
8. This was life changing for Sally! She stood up at the end of Bob's story and gave a speech on _____ culture and why medieval culture was so much better.
9. Bob carefully considered Sally's sudden, _____ speech.
10. That's when he decided it was time to _____ in Sally's life, so he asked her to marry him.

Part III

Directions: Read the paragraph below. Highlight the misspelled words and write the correct spelling in the blanks on the back of this page.

Sally was taken aback! "Me, you want to marry *me*?" "Why of course I do," replied Bob. "Someone who can speak so well, so unprepared, so spontaneous about **contemparary** life and its foibles, must be a woman that I should want to marry!" "But you hardly know me!" exclaimed Sally. "What's there to know?" replied Bob. "You are a woman who can easily follow the **chronological** complexities of my **parables**; you obviously found a **parallel** between your life and my story that affected you more than the **arborecaousness** of the **arboretum** that the goat's sister's cousin's best friend visited; and you can give a mean **extemporaneoous** speech! A man would be crazy not to seek you as a wife after all of that!" Sally blushed, and in the **interlade** between Bob's proposal and her response, Sally's **cronic** condition reemerged and she barely wheezed out, "yes," before passing out from lack of oxygen.

Name: _____ Book Title: _____

Book #15 – Word Test

Think of thirteen words that are essential to the understanding of your book. For each word, explain why you picked the words you did and how you would define them in terms of the story.

1. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

2. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

3. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

4. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

5. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

6. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

7. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

8. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

9. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

10. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

11. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

12. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

13. Word: _____ Why this word? _____

Definition of the word in terms of the story: _____

Lesson 3

Sentence Fragments

Every sentence must have a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. The **subject** part of a sentence names who or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** part tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subject is or is like.

SUBJECT PREDICATE
My friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both. A fragment does not express a complete thought.

Will play in the volleyball tournament. (lacks a subject)

My friend Joel. (lacks a predicate)

Without a doubt. (lacks both a subject and a predicate)

Without a doubt, my friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.
(expresses a complete thought)

► **Exercise 1** Write *sentence* in the blank before each word group that expresses a complete thought. Write *fragment* next to each word group that does not express a complete thought.

- fragment Wore her warmest sweater.
- _____ 1. The survivors of the earthquake showed great courage.
- _____ 2. Caused problems everywhere.
- _____ 3. Every Sunday their family went hiking.
- _____ 4. Even the rain couldn't dampen their spirits.
- _____ 5. Rode calmly and quietly in the backseat.
- _____ 6. Rose in the air like a bird.
- _____ 7. Of his meal untouched.
- _____ 8. Hundreds of firefighters fought the forest fires last summer.
- _____ 9. The thought escaped him.
- _____ 10. As fragile as glass.
- _____ 11. In the park for our picnic.

_____ 12. Our newspaper arrived late on Tuesday.

_____ 13. Janette, who's coming at four.

_____ 14. Simply everywhere.

_____ 15. Postponed for the second time.

_____ 16. Ted climbed to the top of the stadium.

_____ 17. They played their very best.

_____ 18. In every nook and cranny.

_____ 19. Available at five o'clock.

_____ 20. She was preparing her résumé.

► **Exercise 2** Write a complete sentence by adding a subject, a predicate, or both to each sentence fragment. Punctuate your sentences correctly.

Grinned and cackled. **The ugly troll grinned and cackled.** _____

1. Marla and Kimberly. _____

2. On the shelves. _____

3. Dusted the books. _____

4. Maple and elm trees. _____

5. Greeted Eloisa. _____

6. At the library. _____

7. John Kimura the dentist. _____

8. Looked at Isabel. _____

9. Flat, sandy fields. _____

10. The mystery of space. _____

11. In the closet. _____

12. Busy traffic. _____

13. Carmen and her sister. _____

14. Followed the directions. _____

15. Saw the falling star. _____

16. Around the bend. _____

