

Liora Savitzky and Avishag Dei
with Tzivi Trepp

SCORE!

Help your students
**REACH
HIGHER**

Unit 1

Far from Us
Pages 7-36

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The Nuclear Football
Magazine Article
The Colors & Culture of Tokyo
Interview
Life in a Frozen World
Listening Comprehension - Conversation
Outer Space!
Article

- locating relevant information for a specific purpose
 - listening for specific information
 - drawing inferences from the text
 - Distinguishing different perspectives
 - answering multiple-choice questions
 - expanding your horizons
 - Identifying the features of interviews
- 💡 Distinguishing Different Perspectives

SOCIAL INTERACTION

- expressing personal wishes and opinions

Unit 2

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Vacation from Illness
Magazine Article
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The Bamboo Cradle
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 - understanding the main idea
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- 💡 Explaining Cause and Effect

- Engaging in conversations about specific topics
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 - listening for specific information
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- 💡 Comparing and Contrasting

- Interacting for a variety of purposes
- Expressing personal opinions
- Engaging in conversations about specific topics

APPRECIATION OF LITERATURE AND CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

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GRAMMAR AND VOCABOLALY

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Story

- Identifying climaxes
- Drawing conclusions about characters

Culture

- Being aware of differences in cultural conventions like greetings
- Comparing cultural traditions to your own

Language

- Common expressions in English and in your home language
- Being aware of the way words are structured

Writing

Writing a description of a person

- Using the Present Simple and the verb Be correctly

Task

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- Talking about habits and facts using the Present Simple
- Talking about what people are doing using the Present Progressive

Literature

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💡 Explaining cause and effect

Culture

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Language

- Common expressions in English and in your home language
- Being aware of the way words are structured
- Comparing words that are both nouns and verbs in English to your home language

Writing

Writing a description of a past event

- Using prepositions of time correctly

Task

- Creating a PowerPoint presentation or a comic strip to illustrate a rescue story

- Talking about past events using the Past Simple and the Past Progressive
- Using prepositions of time

Literature

All Good Things

Story

- Identifying characters and hero/heroine.

💡 Comparing and contrasting

Culture

- Extraordinary people around the world and in your culture
- Exhibits for tourists
- Being aware of a different culture

Language

- Phrasal verbs in English and in your home language
- Being aware of the way words are structured

Writing

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- Using connectors

Task

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- Using adjectives to compare and contrast
- Adding information using connectors

Unit

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- listening for specific information
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💡 Applying

SOCIAL INTERACTION

- Expressing personal opinions
- Interacting for a variety of purposes

Unit

5

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- making inferences
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💡 Inferring

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- Expressing personal opinions

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APPRECIATION OF LITERATURE AND CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

PRESENTATION

GRAMMAR AND VOCABOLALY

Literature

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Poem

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- Drawing conclusions about characters



Applying

Culture

- Appreciating Jewish bravery

Language

- Common expressions in English and in your home language
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Writing

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- Using the Present Simple and the verb Be correctly

Task

- Creating an album about things that are found beneath the earth

- Using the Present Perfect to discuss actions which began in the past and have a connection to the present.
- Using the Passive to give information.

Literature

The Countess and the Impossible

Story

- Discussing conflict
- Expressing opinions about a story



Inferring

Culture

- Extraordinary people around the world and in your culture

Language

- Common expressions in English and in your home language
- Being aware that languages differ in syntax – adverbs.

Writing

Filling out a form and writing a passage accordingly

- Using adverbs correctly

Task

- Writing about someone who broke his limit

- Describing past events using the Past Perfect Simple
- Using adverbs to describe action

SCORE!

by Avishag Dei, Liora Savitzky and Tzivi Trepp

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UNIT 1

FAR FROM US

A The pictures below show things that are far from us.



1 Space



2 Gold reserves in Fort Knox



3 The top of Mount Everest



5 Galápagos Islands



4 A lion in the Kenyan Safari

B 1. Match each caption to a picture from A.

- Dangerous, wild animals are all around! Watch out!
- I am not sure if I will be able to climb so far!
- The astronaut had dreamed of flying there ever since he was a child.
- The best way to see the wildlife of the place is by boat.
- Nobody is allowed to enter this room.

2. Do you think you'll ever reach one of the things shown in these pictures? Explain your answer.

PART A

- A** Every U.S. president must have a black suitcase with him wherever he goes. What do you think the suitcase contains? Think of THREE possibilities.

NEW WORDS

admit
although
by accident
connection

carry
contents
disappear
make it possible

manage to
no matter
probably
report (v)

responsibility
search (v)
secret code

➡ Workbook, page 4

- B** Which of the following do you think is true for a U.S. president? Explain why.

1. He can **disappear** for a few days and no one will notice.
2. He **probably** knows top secret information.
3. His **responsibility** is great.
4. He has **connections** with many famous people.
5. He should never **admit** his mistakes.
6. He isn't interested in the news **report**.

- C** Read the article. What is called the "Nuclear¹ Football"?

The Nuclear Football

Not a Toy!

What is the connection between a football and a biscuit? They are both names of things that the president of the United States must always have with him. The "football" isn't the toy you might imagine; it is a black suitcase! With the suitcase, the president can start a nuclear attack at any time. The suitcase makes it possible for the president to begin a war with any country the U.S. needs to fight. Even when he is away from the White House, the president is still in control.



¹ Nuclear - גרעיני



Well Protected

The "Nuclear Football" is the most important suitcase in the world. A special guard is paid to carry the suitcase everywhere the president goes. The suitcase must always be very close to the president, no matter where the president is – at work or on vacation, at home or abroad. The president gets a secret code to make the suitcase work so that no one else in the world can use it. The code is written on a small card, called a "biscuit". The biscuit is very small and the president or his guard can carry it in his jacket pocket.

A Very Heavy Responsibility

Many people probably think it would be fun to carry the suitcase for the president. Imagine how exciting it would be to go with the president wherever he goes! Well, this job isn't as easy as you might think. Do you think you could manage to carry five bags of potatoes all day? That is what carrying the suitcase is like. The suitcase weighs about twenty kilograms!



In addition, the responsibility of carrying such a dangerous suitcase is scary. "You're always worried, and you can never relax," remembers Robert Patterson, who carried the suitcase for President Clinton.

Some Interesting Mistakes!

Although every U.S. president and his guard must be responsible for the biscuit and the suitcase, there are still stories about some presidents' mistakes. You might be surprised to hear that six presidents in history have been separated¹ from their suitcase! Barrett, who carried the suitcase for President Ford, remembers how worried he was when the suitcase was forgotten at an airport. Some presidents always stayed with their suitcase, but have lost their biscuit. Jimmy Carter, for example, left his biscuit in his pocket by accident when he sent his jacket to the cleaners. Clinton's guard once lost the biscuit without reporting it. After a few months, when he was asked to show the biscuit, he admitted that it had disappeared months before! Another U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, was shot and taken to the hospital. When his shirt was cut off of him by the doctor, the biscuit got lost. In the end, after a lot of worrying and searching, the biscuit was found... in Reagan's shoe!

So the next time you see the U.S. president, remember the contents of his suitcase.

¹ separated - הופרדו

**D Answer the questions in your notebook.**

1. What does the football look like? (lines 1-7)
2. Why is the suitcase so important? Give ONE reason. (lines 1-7)
3. What is the connection between the biscuit and the suitcase? (lines 1-7)
 - a. The suitcase is used if the biscuit is lost.
 - b. The biscuit is used to make the suitcase work.
 - c. The suitcase is used to communicate with the biscuit.
 - d. The biscuit is used to help the president fight the suitcase.
4. What is done to make sure that the suitcase is safe? Write TWO things. (lines 8-14)
5. The suitcase is very heavy. Copy the words that show that. (lines 15-28)
6. According to Patterson, this job is not easy because (-) (lines 15-28)
 - a. the guard is worried about the president.
 - b. the guard has to carry five bags of potatoes every day.
 - c. the guard can never relax.
 - d. it is scary to be near the suitcase.
7. According to lines 29-41, which person:
 - a. lost his biscuit although he was responsible?
 - b. forgot to take the biscuit out of his jacket?
 - c. waited for a long time before telling anyone about his mistake?
8. From what happened to President Clinton, we learn that the biscuit is checked (-) (lines 29-41)
 - a. every week.
 - b. a few times a year.
 - c. only if it is lost.
 - d. never.

➡ Workbook, page 4

TALK ABOUT IT!

- E** Would you like to be the one carrying the suitcase wherever the president goes?
Explain why or why not.

**Useful Vocabulary**

▶ all the time	apply to
▶ nothing else	awake
▶ on the one hand ... / on the other hand	stay
▶ spend time	trouble
▶ this job would give me the opportunity to...	trust

➡ Workbook, page 6



GRAMMAR IN ACTION The Present Tenses

The Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to show a habit, fact or general truth.

אנו משתמשים בהווה פשוט כדי להראות הרגל, עובדה או אמת כללית.

For example: *Every U.S. president **gets** a secret code.*

Form:

(+) Subject + V (+s)

(-) Subject + do/does + not + V

(?) Do/Does + subject + V

(WH) WH Q + do/does + subject + V

The Present Progressive

We use the Present Progressive to show that an action is happening in the present.

אנו משתמשים בהווה ממושך כדי לציין שפעולה מתרחשת ברגע זה ממש.

For example: *Right now, a special guard **is carrying** the suitcase.*

Form:

(+) Subject + am/is/are + V+ing

(-) Subject + am/is/are + not + V+ing

(?) Am/Is/Are + subject + V+ing

(WH) Wh Q + am/is/are + subject + V+ing

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs are verbs that show a state and not an action. We can't use stative verbs in the Present Progressive.

פעלי מצב הם פעלים המראים על מצב ולא על פעולה. לא ניתן להשתמש בפעלי מצב בהווה ממושך.

For example: *Now you **understand** that the suitcase is important.*

Verbs that express thoughts	Verbs that express emotions	Verbs that express senses
believe guess know remember think understand	dislike hate hope like love prefer want wish	hear feel see smell taste



A Choose the correct time expression.

1. My heart is beating very fast (**rarely** / **every day** / **at the moment**).
2. My phone (**right now** / **sometimes** / **today**) disappears and I have to search for it.
3. Newspapers (**usually** / **tonight** / **this year**) report interesting stories.
4. Could you help me? I am carrying so many bags (**often** / **right now** / **seldom**).
5. I (**tonight** / **today** / **usually**) like to relax for a few minutes after I clean the house.
6. I wonder how she (**right now** / **this year** / **always**) manages to go to bed by ten o'clock.

B Decide if the following sentences should be in the Present Simple or in the Present Progressive. Then create a correct sentence.

1. The suitcase / contain / very important information
The suitcase contains very important information.
2. Right now, the president / carry / the biscuit in his jacket
3. The president / receive / a new code every few months
4. In this picture you can see a guard who / stand / near the president
5. The guard / not think / his job is difficult
6. A company in Utah / make / the suitcases

C Write a sentence for each picture.

Useful Vocabulary

run • fish • play • like • check eyesight • do shopping



For example:

The boy is running right now.



- D** Read the answers given by the special guard who carries the suitcase for the president. Then, write the questions that the interviewer might have asked the guard.

1. Interviewer: *Do you enjoy your job?*
Guard: Yes, I enjoy my job very much.
2. Interviewer:
Guard: I like my job because I travel a lot.
3. Interviewer:
Guard: We travel all over the U.S.A., and from time to time we travel to other countries, too.
4. Interviewer:
Guard: Yes, I sometimes speak with the president.
5. Interviewer:
Guard: Yes, I am writing a book about my job right now.
6. Interviewer:
Guard: I am planning to translate my book into many languages, and to sell it all over the world.

- E** Fill in the correct words. Use the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

Two travelers ¹ (**be**) on vacation in Nepal. They ²
(**plan**) to go on an exciting trip to Mount Everest tomorrow. Read about what
³ (**happen**) in their hotel room right now.

The two travelers ⁴ (**want**) to leave early in the morning, so they ⁵ (**begin**) to pack now. There are so many things they ⁶ (**need**) to prepare, that it
⁷ (**be**) hard to know where to start.

At the moment, one of the travelers, Michael, ⁸
(**walk**) toward the refrigerator to get some peanut butter. "It
⁹ (**give**) you lots of energy," he says. Of course, he ¹⁰ (**not forget**) to take water bottles that they can carry along with them, too. Meanwhile, his fellow traveler, ¹¹ (**open**) a bag so he can fill it with hats, maps, a camera, and sweaters.



➡ Workbook, page 7

PART B

A Try to guess how people say "hello" in the following countries. Choose the correct answer.

1. In **the U.S.** / **Japan** / **Brazil** they shake hands.
2. In **the U.S.** / **Japan** / **Brazil** they hug one another.
3. In **the U.S.** / **Japan** / **Brazil** they bow.

Check your answers on page 172.



B Every culture has traditions and behaviors that may seem strange to other people. Give an example of one difference between two cultures.

NEW WORDS

afford
apartment
consider
culture (n)

insult (n)
odd
request (v)
space (n)

subject
succeed
team
tidy (v)

tradition
travel (v)
uniform

➡ Workbook, page 11

C Guess where these things usually happen: in Japan, in Israel or in both? Put a ✓ in the correct columns.

	In Japan	In Israel
1. It is considered normal to leave a tip for the waiter.		
2. Eating rice for breakfast is a tradition .		
3. Most people can afford to buy lots of apples.		
4. People bow in this culture .		
5. Students tidy up the bathrooms in their school.		
6. People live in small apartments .		



D Read the interview. How is life in Tokyo different from life in your city?

Living in Tokyo



Yoav Tzur, an Israeli journalist, interviews Yukiko Kobayashi, a Japanese person who lives in Tokyo.

"There are millions of people who live in my city, Tokyo."

Yoav: Pictures of Tokyo always look so exciting and colorful. How do you feel about living in such a big, busy city?

Yukiko: There are millions of people who live in my city, Tokyo. Every day I walk through the busiest place in the world, Shibuya Crossing. Every time the traffic lights change, 1,500 people cross the street at the same time! My apartment is small - only one room. I can't afford a bigger apartment. Still, I prefer living in a one-room apartment rather than living outside the city. People who live outside the city travel to work for more than four hours every day! Many people who work in Tokyo don't go home every day; they sleep in the Capsule Hotel. The rooms in this hotel are actually boxes built into the wall, one on top of the other. People climb in through very small doors, and inside the box there is just enough space to sit or to lie down.

"Education in Japan is considered very important."

Yoav: What was school like for you when you were young?

Yukiko: Education in Japan is considered very important. I wasn't allowed to be late for school, so I always made sure to be in school on time, no matter what. We had to work hard in order to succeed in all subjects. Even today, in modern times, the Japanese schools are very strict¹. Japanese teachers write on the blackboard a lot, and students must copy the writing into their notebooks. I remember one class where students were copying for two hours without anyone making a sound! Japanese schools believe that students must help keep the school clean. At the end of the day, still dressed in uniforms, teams of students are responsible for tidying the classrooms, halls and bathrooms. Then, after a long and difficult six-hour school day, they study for more than three hours every night at home.

¹ strict - נוקשים



"Do older people also have to follow rules?"

Yoav: I see that young Japanese people have to follow strict rules. Do older people also have to follow rules?

Yukiko: We have many traditions and rules. For example, when we come home, we must
30 take off our shoes and put on slippers so that the floors stay clean. We wear special slippers
for the bathroom, and in rooms with *tatami*¹ we only wear socks! In our culture, people often
bow to each other when they say hello. People stand far apart from each other, even when
they are talking. In addition, we hardly ever use other people's first names; we usually call
people only by their last names!

35 "Israelis might see many odd things in our culture."

Yoav: Are there other things that can be seen in Tokyo that might seem odd to an Israeli?

Yukiko: Israelis might see many odd things in our culture. You'll notice vending machines
on almost every corner selling not only soda and coffee, but medicine too! If you're hungry,
40 the vending machine offers you rice and fish, as well as cereal and pizza. At a restaurant,
they'll give you chopsticks², but don't worry! You can always request a fork, and when you
are finished, be careful not to leave a tip. Here in Tokyo, it's considered an insult to the
waiter. If you do, the waiter will probably run out and search for you in order to return the
money!

45 **Yoav: I see that Japanese culture is very different from Western culture. Thank you very much for your time!**

¹ tatami - ריצפת מחצלת העשויה קש

² chopsticks - מקלות אכילה



A Capsule Hotel



A room with tatami



Vending machines



E Answer the following questions.



- In lines 6-14, Yukiko talks about Shibuya Crossing to show (-)
 - why he likes living in Tokyo.
 - how expensive it is to live in Tokyo.
 - that many people in Tokyo don't have cars.
 - that there are many people in Tokyo.
- Complete the sentence. (lines 6-14)
Yukiko doesn't live outside Tokyo because he doesn't want to ...
- Circle the correct answer YES or NO. (lines 6-14)
The rooms in the Capsule Hotel are very comfortable. YES / NO
Copy the words that helped you answer.
- "Japanese schools are very strict." (line 20)
Give TWO facts that show this.
- What are we told in lines 17-25?
Put a ✓ by the TWO correct answers.
 - a. What Japanese teachers write on the blackboard.
 - b. What is considered important in Japan.
 - c. Why Japanese students are dressed in uniforms.
 - d. What students are asked to do after school.
 - e. How Japanese students study every night.
- Name TWO cultural rules that the Japanese people must keep. (lines 29-34)
- Fill in the correct word. (lines 29-34)
When two Japanese people talk they don't stand to each other.
- In Japan, you can buy more than snacks and drinks from a vending machine.
Copy the words from lines 38-44 that show this.
- According to Yukiko, what mistake might a tourist in Japan make? (lines 33-44)

➡ Workbook, page 11

TALK ABOUT IT!

- F Would you like to learn in a Japanese school?
Explain why or why not.



Useful Vocabulary

- ▶ be used to
- ▶ get to the top
- ▶ No way!
- ▶ study hard

prefer
pressure
responsible
schedule

serious
strange
treat

➡ Workbook, page 14



WORD PLUS +

in-, un- and dis-

Prefixes

When the letters un-, in-, and dis- come before an adjective, they create a new adjective with the opposite meaning.

כאשר צירופי האותיות un-, in-, ו-dis מופיעות לפני שם תואר, התואר מקבל משמעות הפוכה ממשמעותו המקורית.

For example: comfortable - uncomfortable

A Translate the following adjectives into your own language.

A

able -

active -

healthy -

correct -

aware -

common -

B

unable -

inactive -

unhealthy -

incorrect -

unaware -

uncommon -

B Circle the correct answer. Pay attention to the prefix.

1. Doctors claim that caffeine is **healthy** / **unhealthy**.
2. My name is very **common** / **uncommon**. There are three other girls named Sarah in my class!
3. I'm sorry that I'm **able** / **unable** to help you. I'm very busy this week.
4. Mr. Rosen walks to work every morning because his doctor told him to be more **active** / **inactive**.
5. Rina did very well on the science test. All her answers were **correct** / **incorrect**.
6. When driving, it is important to remain **aware** / **unaware** of all the other cars on the road near you.

➡ Workbook, page 15

HOTS



Distinguishing Different Perspectives

When different people look at the same thing, but see it differently this is called **having Different Perspectives**.

Different people can have different perspectives about the same things.

כאשר אנשים שונים מסתכלים על דבר מסוים הם לפעמים רואים דברים שונים. מיומנות החשיבה היא להבדיל בין נקודות המבט השונות.



A What do you think about the following situations? Are they terrible, neutral or wonderful? Circle the answer that is right for you.

1. My history teacher never gives homework. **Terrible / Neutral / Wonderful**
2. Gili babysits every afternoon and uses the money she earns to buy her own clothes. **Terrible / Neutral / Wonderful**
3. The neighbor's dog doesn't stop barking. **Terrible / Neutral / Wonderful**
4. On a class trip, the bus driver didn't let the students eat on the bus. **Terrible / Neutral / Wonderful**

B Compare your answers to your partner's answers. Are your answers the same?

C Now compare the Japanese and Israeli attitudes towards the following situations. Use these words to complete the chart below.

Terrible • Neutral • Wonderful

	The Japanese attitude	The Israeli attitude
1. For many hours, students copy whatever the teacher writes.		
2. You enter your home with your shoes on.		
3. Students must tidy and clean their classrooms.		
4. You leave a tip after eating in a restaurant.		

WRITING.....

Writing a description of a person

On the Bagrut exam, you might be asked to describe a person.

A Read the following passage about Shani.

Example

My classmate, Shani, is a wonderful friend! She has brown eyes and brown hair. She is neither thin nor fat. Shani is special because she has an exciting personality. Her smile makes me want to smile, too. She even makes it her responsibility to read joke books so that she always has something funny to say! I am so glad Shani is in my class.





B Answer the following questions.

1. What does Shani look like?
2. What qualities does she have?
3. What do you learn from Shani?

C Look at the model of a descriptive passage.

(Opening sentence)

(Physical appearance)

(His/Her personality traits)

(Closing sentence)

D Useful Vocabulary

Words to describe physical appearance מילים לתיאור הופעה חיצונית	Words to describe personality traits מילים לתיאור תכונות אופי
▶ average height ▶ green eyes ▶ has a ponytail / curly hair / straight hair ▶ has glasses ▶ neither thin nor fat	▶ amazing ▶ caring ▶ devoted ▶ great ▶ has a sweet smile ▶ kindhearted ▶ loving ▶ serious ▶ special ▶ warm ▶ well-organized

E Writing Task



Describe a person who is very close to you. For example, you may choose your mother, your cousin or a teacher. Write 60-80 words.

F Now, check your writing according to the checklist.

Checklist ✓

- ❑ I wrote 60-80 words.
- ❑ I used the Present Simple and the verb "be" correctly.
- ❑ I followed the model in C.
- ❑ I read over my writing to check for mistakes.

PART C

A Look at the pictures below.

What happens if you drop a book by accident? It falls to the ground, of course. A special force on Earth called **gravity**¹ makes this happen. However, in outer space, there is no gravity. This means that over there, things just float in the air.

¹ gravity - כח המשיכה



What difficulties do you think an astronaut might face in outer space?

NEW WORDS

attach
deal with
drop (n)
fortunately

garbage
imagine
ordinary
single

spaceship
throw out
uncomfortable
warm (v)

waste (v)
wonder (n,v)
worth

➞ Workbook, page 16

B Which of the following sentences do you think an astronaut in outer space might say?

1. I **throw out** my clothes after I wear them.
2. I can **warm** my food before eating.
3. I can never put anything into the **garbage**.
4. It's nice that I don't have to **deal with** cooking.
5. The bed in the spaceship is **uncomfortable**.
6. The shower in the **spaceship** is just like the one we have at home.



Read the article below. How is life in outer space different from life on Earth?

Outer Space



Marc Johnson lives a very strange life. He cleans his hair without water and he must always make sure that his plate doesn't "jump" up from the table. Marc Johnson is an astronaut! For Marc, everyday life in outer space is very different from life on Earth.

Food

- 5 The meals in space are not considered tasty! Marc gets dried-out food and he adds water before warming it up. "There are 150 different kinds of food in outer space, but I still miss fresh bread and juicy fruit," Marc says. Now imagine eating with no gravity to keep you attached to the floor. This is what Marc deals with every time he eats. Before every single meal he has to attach the plate to his table so that it won't float away¹. But what if he forgets?
- 10 Marc explains with a smile, "Well, *schnitzels* might end up flying around the spaceship!"

Clothing

- Spacesuits look very nice, but they're very uncomfortable. Putting on the famous white spacesuit is a difficult job. This spacesuit makes it possible for astronauts to leave the spaceship, however, moving around while wearing it is a real challenge. Fortunately, an astronaut doesn't have to wear a spacesuit all the time. Inside the spaceship he can wear ordinary clothing. "And guess what I do with my dirty clothes after I wear them? I put them into the garbage!" Marc tells us. It's no wonder that Marc changes his clothing only once a week. But don't worry, he can shower every day.
- 15

Cleaning

- 20 Astronauts can't use water to wash their hair. "I can only wash my hair with waterless shampoo so that no drop of water floats away. I know it may sound odd, but for me, going into space is worth even that. Luckily, I can wash my body with a little water," Marc says.

- Are you wondering how astronauts brush their teeth? Marc uses a washcloth to catch the toothpaste that's in his mouth. He must wait a few hours until the washcloth dries, and only then can he throw it out. Astronauts can't afford to waste too many washcloths, since they cannot go to the store to buy more. "Sometimes I don't want to waste another washcloth, so I swallow the toothpaste!" Mark admits with a laugh.
- 25

¹ float away - לעוף, לרחף



Sleeping

Astronauts usually sleep for only six hours a night because they have a lot of work to do.
 30 When it's time for bed, Marc climbs into a sleeping bag and straps¹ himself into a box about the size of a refrigerator. Inside the box it feels safer. "Once, I forgot to put my pencil in the drawer, and in the morning I found it up in the air filter. I wouldn't want to end up like my pencil while I am asleep," Marc says.

¹ straps - לקשור



D Answer the questions in your notebook.



1. Lines 4-10 tell us (-)

Put a ✓ by the TWO correct answers.

- a. why meals in space are considered tasty.
- b. how astronauts prepare meals in space.
- c. how to make meals in space taste more delicious.
- d. what astronauts do so that the food won't float away.
- e. what might happen if astronauts float away.

2. When might *schnitzels* fly around a spaceship? (lines 4-10)

Complete the sentence.

Schnitzels would fly around a spaceship if

3. Circle the correct answer, YES or NO. (lines 11-18)

The astronauts don't usually wear any special clothes when they are in the spaceship. YES / NO

Copy the words that helped you answer.

4. After a week, astronauts (-) (lines 19-27)

- a. can shower.
- b. clean their dirty clothes.
- c. throw out their clothing.
- d. begin to wear ordinary clothing.

5. Circle the correct answer, YES or NO. (lines 19-27)

Astronauts don't get their hair wet. YES / NO

Copy the words that justify your answer.

6. Which is true about astronauts brushing their teeth? (lines 23-27)

- a. They use a washcloth instead of a toothbrush.
- b. They can't use a lot of toothpaste.
- c. They must swallow their toothpaste.
- d. They cannot use a lot of washcloths.



7. How many hours a day are astronauts awake? (lines 28-33)

8. Complete the sentence. (lines 28-33)

Astronauts strap themselves into sleeping bags because they don't want to find themselves in



9. "I can only wash my hair with waterless shampoo, so that no drop of water floats away. I know it may sound odd, but for me, going into space is worth even that."

Do you share the same perspective as the astronaut? Explain your answer.

➡ Workbook, page 16

TALK ABOUT IT!



A company is planning to open the first space-hotel in a large spaceship.

Do you think the space-hotel will be successful or not?



Useful Vocabulary

- ▶ it's worth ...
- ▶ not everyone can afford ...
- ▶ take into account ...

adventure
activity
advantage / disadvantage
air

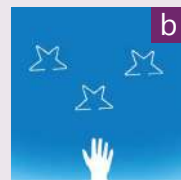
➡ Workbook, page 19

WORD PLUS ✈



Read the following idioms about space. Then match each idiom to a picture.

1. space out
2. down to earth
3. to move heaven and earth
4. once in a blue moon
5. reach for the stars



Write the correct idiom next to its meaning.

1. - to do everything possible to get what you want
2. - to try to do something in the best way
3. - to lose focus; to stop noticing what is going on
4. - once in a long time
5. - realistic, knows what is going on

➡ Workbook, page 20



LISTENING COMPREHENSION



The Frozen Land - Antarctica

- A** You are going to listen to an interview with Duncan McAllister, a doctor who works in Antarctica.

canned food

dried food

darkness

skiing

degrees

camping

tents

- B** Answer the following questions based on the recording.

- ① Duncan hopes that everyone stays healthy because (-)
 - a. he is a new doctor.
 - b. he is the only doctor in Antarctica.
 - c. he can get help from other places.
 - d. he panics when somebody is sick.
- ② What does Duncan explain about his life in Antarctica?
 - a. How many people live with him.
 - b. Why it's dangerous to live there.
 - c. What the people must do to stay healthy.
 - d. How exercise helps them stay healthy.
- ③ What food does the Italian cook prepare? Name ONE thing.
- ④ Duncan enjoys (-)
 - a. standing in very large groups.
 - b. sleeping on weekdays.
 - c. camping in tents.
 - d. eating special dinners alone.
- ⑤ What did Duncan learn to do by himself? Name ONE thing.
- ⑥ Not everyone would be happy to live in Antarctica because (-)
 - a. it's never dark there.
 - b. it's difficult to sleep there during the winter.
 - c. it snows during the summer and during the winter.
 - d. it's dark for more than four months at a time.





FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The Mousetrap

A mouse looked through a crack in the wall and saw the farmer open a package and take out its contents. "What food is that?" the mouse wondered. He was upset when he realized it was a mousetrap.

The mouse ran to his friends, the farm animals, and shouted, "There's a mousetrap in the house! There's a mousetrap in the house!" The chicken looked up and said, "Mr. Mouse, this is a big worry for you, but it has no connection to me at all."

The mouse said to the goat, "There's a mousetrap in the house!" The goat said, "I'm sorry, Mr. Mouse. I cannot help."

The mouse turned to the cow, crying, "There's a mousetrap in the house!" The cow said, "Wow, Mr. Mouse. That's bad for you, but it will not hurt me."

So, the mouse returned to the house, to face the mousetrap alone.

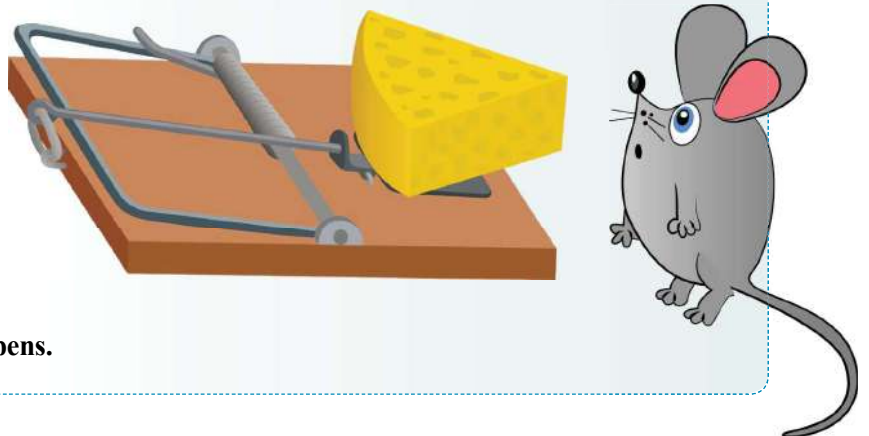
That night there was a loud noise like the sound of a mousetrap. The farmer's wife ran to search for the cause of the noise. In the darkness, she did not see it was a dangerous snake which was caught in the trap. The snake bit the farmer's wife.

The next day the farmer's wife had a fever¹. Everyone knows that fresh chicken soup is good for a fever, so the farmer went to the farmyard to get what he needed - chicken. But his wife's sickness continued, and friends came to visit her all day. The farmer served them the goat and the cow.

The mouse sadly watched from his crack in the wall.

So, the next time something happens far away, and you think it has nothing to do with you, keep in mind that even things that happen somewhere else can have a great effect on you.

***Hashem* makes things happen all over the world to teach us important lessons. Remember to learn from everything that happens.**



¹ fever - חום

Answer the following questions according to the tale, "The Mousetrap."

- ▶ What was the farm animals' mistake?
- ▶ Give an example of something that happened far away, but taught you a lesson.
- ▶ What good thing can you learn from Japanese culture?



YOUR CHANCE TO BE CREATIVE

With a partner, write an interview with a person who lives or lived in a foreign country. Present the interview to the class.

GET STARTED

- 1 Think of a person from a foreign country.
- 2 Ask him/her five or six questions about life in his/her country. (You may refer to famous places, culture and special Jewish traditions in the country.)
- 3 Write his/her answers.
- 4 Show the class the flag or pictures of the country.
- 5 Present the interview to the class.

CHECKLIST



- ☐ I chose a person for my interview.
- ☐ I asked him/her five or six questions.
- ☐ I showed pictures or the flag of the country to the class.
- ☐ I presented the interview to the class.

REVIEW

VOCABULARY

admit	disappear	report (v)	tidy (v)
afford	drop	request (v)	tradition
although	fortunately	responsibility	travel (v)
apartment	garbage	search (v)	uncomfortable
attach	imagine	secret code	uniform
by accident	insult (n)	single	warm
carry	make it possible	space (n)	waste (v)
connection	manage to	spaceship	wonder (n,v)
consider	no matter	subject	worth
contents	odd	succeed	
culture (n)	ordinary	team	
deal with	probably	throw out	

EXTRA VOCABULARY

activity	apply to	pressure	stay	trust
advantage	awake	responsible	strange	
adventure	disadvantage	schedule	treat	
air	prefer	serious	trouble	

EXTRA EXPRESSIONS

all the time	not everyone can afford	study hard
be used to	nothing else	take into account
get to the top	on the one hand	this job would give me the opportunity to
it's worth	on the other hand	
no way	spend time	

A Word Score

- Find at least **FOUR** words from the list that you can use to talk about the following.
 - A time when you got into trouble.
 - Why it's important to study.
 - Your trip to the Negev.
- You are going to fly to Switzerland. What would you like to learn about the Swiss people? Explain why. In your answer, use **FOUR** words from the list.

LITERATURE

PRE-READING ACTIVITY

A Read the following facts about I.Q.

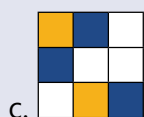
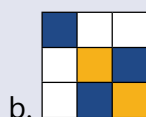
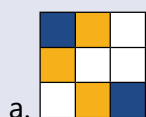
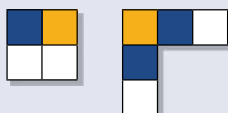
An ordinary person's I.Q. is 100-110.

A genius' I.Q. is over 130.

B Look at the I.Q. test below. Which answers do you know?

I.Q. TEST

- 1 Which one of the four is the least like the other three?
a. dog b. mouse c. lion d. duck
- 2 The word "warm" relates to the word "hot" like the word "pleased" relates to the word (-)
a. happy b. emotional c. satisfied d. relaxed
- 3 Which larger shape would be made if the two parts are put together?



- 4 How many four-sided figures can you find in the shape below?



- 5 What do you see in the picture below? Name at least TWO things.



To check your answers, open to page 172.



C Would you like to double your I.Q.? Would you like to be smarter than anyone else in the world? Explain why or why not.

FLOWERS FOR ALGERNON

Based on the original by Daniel Keyes
Adapted by Tzivi Trepp



PART ONE

NEW WORDS

ashamed
beat (v)

experiment
find out

headache
hide

hurt (v)
feed

operation
race

solve
sort

D Now read Part One of the story. Why did Charlie want to have an operation?

MARCH 5, 2024

I hope they will use me for the experiment. Mr. Kinnian says maybe they can make me smart. I want to be smart. My name is Charlie Gordon. I am thirty-seven years old. Dr. Strauss said I should write what I think during the test. I think I failed the test. I saw ink¹ spilled on some papers. A nice man said, "Charlie what do you see?" I was scared because when I was a kid I always failed tests. I saw only ink, but he said other people saw all sorts of pictures. I couldn't see any pictures. I really tried. I said, "Please let me try again." I'm a slow reader and I am in Mr. Kinnian's class for slow people, but I'm trying hard. I don't think I passed the test.

MARCH 7, 2024

Dr. Strauss said maybe they will use me for their experiment. All my life I wanted to be smart, but it's very hard. They said that it might not last forever. I said, "Yes, I don't care if the experiment hurts or if I'll be smart for only a short time." They gave me a game like a race, with a white mouse they called Algernon. Algernon was in a box that had in it twists and turns² which the doctors call a maze. But to me, they gave a pencil and a paper with lines and boxes. On one side it said START and on the other side it said FINISH. I played against Algernon and he finished his maze before I finished mine. We played a lot, and Algernon won every time. I didn't know mice were so smart.

¹ ink - דיו

² twists and turns - סיבובים ופניות

MARCH 12, 2024

20 They're going to use me! After the operation I'm going to try hard to be smart. Meanwhile, I'll continue with my daily work. As I do every Wednesday, I am going to visit old Mr. Karp. I enjoy helping him because I know how badly he needs me. I arrive very early and throw out the garbage. Then I do his weekly shopping. On Fridays, I go to the hospital to visit sick children. I give the poor children some candies and chocolates. I bless everyone
25 with, "Be well soon." It's fun to make people happy.

MARCH 17, 2024

The operation didn't hurt. Dr. Strauss did it while I was sleeping. I hate Algernon. He always beats me. I got a headache from trying to win. I'm going back to work at the factory because I miss my job and my friends. I can't tell anyone about the operation. I come to the
30 hospital every night. They told me they did the same operation on Algernon. The doctors tripled his I.Q. It took a long time for Algernon to get smarter after his operation. Maybe someday I'll beat him.

MARCH 25, 2024

We had fun at work today. Frank Reilly saw the spot on my head where I had the
35 operation and said, "Charlie did you forget your key and push the door open with your head?" That made me laugh. He's my friend. Later in the hospital, Dr. Strauss gave me a metal box. He said to turn it on when I go to sleep. How can I sleep with this box shouting things in my ears? Dr. Strauss says my brain is learning when I sleep. If you can get smart when you're asleep, why do people go to school? Oh, I almost forgot. He said soon Mr.
40 Kinnian will come to teach only me.

APRIL 6, 2024

Today I beat Algernon! They let me hold him for a minute. He's soft like a ball of cotton. I wanted to feed him because I felt
45 bad for him. Burt, a scientist, takes care of Algernon, and he said no. Algernon has to solve a test to get his food. That made me sad because if he couldn't learn, he would be hungry. I think I'll be friends with Algernon.
50 Mr. Kinnian read Dr. Strauss's reports about me. He said I shouldn't feel bad if I find out everybody isn't nice like I thought they were before. I said my friends love me. They never did anything that wasn't nice. He got something in his eye and ran out of the room.



APRIL 20, 2024

55 Frank Reilly invited me to a party. He said I should dance for everyone. Then I saw the look on Frank's face and it gave me an uncomfortable feeling. Everybody was laughing at me. I wanted to hide. I ran all the way back to my apartment in the hostel. I never knew Frank enjoyed laughing at me. I'm ashamed.



BASIC UNDERSTANDING

VOCABULARY

E Fill in the passages using the words below.

beats • experiment • solve • sorts

Charlie Gordon isn't very intelligent but he does all ¹ of good things for other people. He hopes to be part of an ² that Mr. Kinnian tells him about. The doctors show Charlie a mouse called Algernon. Charlie and Algernon race to ³ mazes. Although Algernon always ⁴ Charlie, Charlie loves the mouse.

ashamed • feed • headache • operation

Charlie has an ⁵ that may help him become smarter. He does not feel like he is getting smarter, and racing Algernon gives him a ⁶ Charlie is sad when he finds out that the doctors only ⁷ Algernon when he solves the maze. When he becomes smarter, Charlie is ⁸ to realize that his "best friends" were really laughing at him.

LOTS

F Answer the questions below.

1. Why does Charlie want the doctors to use him? (March 5)
2. What shows that Charlie had a very low I.Q. before the operation? Name ONE thing. (March 5)
3. Describe the game Charlie played with Algernon. (March 7)
4. Describe Charlie's routine. (March 12)
5. What operation did Algernon have? (March 17)
6. Why did Dr. Strauss give Charlie a metal box? (March 25)
7. Why did Mr. Kinnian run out of the room? (April 6)
8. When Charlie got smarter, what did he finally realize about Frank? (April 20)

➡ Workbook, page 27

PART TWO

NEW WORDS

act (v)
against

alternative
amount

behavior
blame (v)

genius
in common

knowledge
refuse science

A Now read Part Two of the story. Did Charlie really get smarter?

APRIL 22, 2024

I'm getting smarter. Mr. Kinnian says I read very fast. He thinks I should start to learn languages. Today I took the same test that I had taken before the operation. It was easy. One card looked like two men playing chess. I imagined all sorts of things.

- 5 I feel so much smarter now and I even suggested a new way to clean the machines in the factory which will save Mr. Donnegan \$10,000 a year! He gave me a \$25 bonus.

I've quit¹ my job. My high I.Q. has come between me and all the people I once loved. Before, they laughed at me for my stupidity; now, they hate me for my knowledge. I'm more alone than ever before.

10 MAY 15, 2024

- I realize that Dr. Strauss is not a genius like I used to consider him. I feel that his knowledge isn't enough. He admitted that he only speaks English, French, Spanish and Latin. I already speak nine languages. Fortunately, I have wonderful books on many subjects. I have learned a large amount of science and history during my free time. I mostly stay in my apartment and read; I don't have time to help the children in the hospital anymore. Let other people who don't have anything to do help the poor and needy.



MAY 20, 2024

- 20 At a restaurant, I noticed the dishwasher, a boy of about sixteen, who talked strangely. Some people laughed at him when he broke a glass by accident. I felt sick as I realized they were laughing at him because he was mentally retarded². I was very angry. I shouted, "Don't laugh at him. He's still a human being!" Looking at that boy, for the first time I saw what I used to be. I was just like him!

25 MAY 23, 2024

- It happened today. Algernon bit³ me. Burt said that Algernon is acting strangely. He is sick and he refuses to run the maze. They've been feeding Algernon. He refuses to solve puzzles to get his food. Everyone is upset about what this may mean. Although they all want me to think that Algernon's behavior might have nothing to do with me, I must know. Will this happen to me, too? During the last few days, I started forgetting things, too.

JUNE 10, 2024

Algernon died two days ago. It seems that becoming smart so quickly caused him to lose his I.Q. just as quickly. Now I understand that the same thing will happen to me. I will begin to lose my I.Q. quickly now. I put Algernon's body in a cheese box and buried him in the backyard. I cried.

35 JUNE 15, 2024

It's a strange feeling, reading a book I enjoyed a month ago and discovering that I don't remember it. I keep thinking about the boy in the restaurant, his smile, the people laughing. Please, not that again. The doctors feel bad. But I don't blame anyone. I knew what might happen. But how it hurts! I visit Algernon's grave once a week. Dr. Strauss says it's crazy but

¹ quit - להתפטר

² mentally retarded - מוגבל שכלית

³ bit - נשך

40 I told him that Algernon was special and we have a lot in common.

I am ill. Dr. Strauss asked if I have any friends or relatives. I said I had a friend called Algernon who was a mouse, and we used to run races together. He looked at me funny, and smiled when I said I used to be a genius. He talked to me like I was a baby. Mr. Kinnian
45 came, but I said, "Go away," because I didn't want him to laugh at me. I told him I didn't want to be smart anymore. Please... let me not forget how to read and write.

JULY 27, 2024

Mr. Donnegan was nice when I asked him for my old job. He put his hand on my
50 shoulder and said, "Charlie, you're brave." Frank Reilly said, "Charlie, if anybody laughs at you, I'll take care of it." I said thanks, and went into a side room so he wouldn't see me cry. Then I sat down and wrote a letter to Mr. Kinnian,

Dear Mr. Kinnian,

I have no alternative. I'm going away from New York to someplace where nobody
55 knows that Charlie Gordon was once a genius, and now he can't read. I don't want everyone feeling bad for me. I'm taking some books along even if I can't read them. I am not against knowing things and being smart. I wish I had that now. I learned a lot of things and I'm thankful for it. However, I now realize that being smarter doesn't make you a better person.

Good-bye

P.S. Please ask the people around you not to laugh at people who are different.



BASIC UNDERSTANDING

VOCABULARY

B Fill in the passage below.

alternative • in common • knowledge • science

Charlie learns a large amount of ¹ in a short time. He saves his boss money by thinking of an ² for cleaning the machines in the factory. In just two weeks, Charlie learns to speak nine languages. He spends most of his time reading history and ³ books. When Charlie sees people laughing at a mentally retarded boy in a restaurant he gets very angry. It reminds him that he had a lot ⁴ with that boy.

act • behavior • blame • genius • refuses

One day, Algernon begins to ⁵ strangely; he ⁶ to run the maze. Algernon's ⁷ shows that he's losing his intelligence. Charlie knows that this will happen to him too, but he doesn't ⁸ the doctors. After Algernon dies, Charlie also begins to lose his intelligence. In the end he decides to move away, so that no one will know he was once a ⁹



LOTS

C Answer the questions below.

1. Give TWO facts that show that Charlie got smarter. (April 22)
2. Why does Charlie feel alone? (April 22)
3. What does Charlie stop doing? (May 15)
4. Why does Charlie get angry? (May 20)
5. How does Algernon change? (May 23)
6. What does Charlie realize will happen to him? (June 10)
7. What does Charlie tell Mr. Kinnian? Why? (June 15)
8. What makes Charlie cry? (July 27)
9. Why does Charlie plan to leave New York? (July 27)

➡ Workbook, page 29

PUTTING THE STORY TOGETHER

D Which characters do each of the following phrases describe? Tick the correct columns. There may be more than one correct answer.

	Algernon	Charlie	Mr. Kinnian	Dr. Strauss
1. got smart quickly				
2. knew Charlie long before the operation				
3. was upset when someone treated someone else badly				
4. spoke more than one language				
5. made someone else smarter				
6. had to work for his food				



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

E Answer the following questions

1. In the beginning of the story, what makes Charlie dislike Algernon?
2. Why do you think Charlie felt a special connection with Algernon?
3. What do Charlie and the boy in the restaurant have in common?
4. In your opinion, what's the message of the story? Write TWO things.

LITERARY TERMS

Climax is the most important or exciting part of a story.

F What is the climax in the story, "Flowers for Algernon"?

BRIDGING TEXT AND CONTEXT

G Read the following quote.

Shlomo Hamelech says in Kohelet, "The smarter you are, the more you suffer."

How is this quote connected to the story, "Flowers for Algernon"?

POST-READING ACTIVITY

H Choose ONE of the following.

1. Choose a scene from the story and act it out with a partner.
2. Mr. Kinnian read Charlie's letter. Write the letter he wrote back to Charlie afterwards.
3. Choose FIVE sentences you especially liked in the story and illustrate them. Organize the sentences and the illustrations in a mini-album.