

Avishag Dei and Liora Savitzky
with Tzivi Trepp

PROFICIENCY LEVEL - STAGES ONE - TWO

SKYLINE

Help your students

**REACH
HIGHER**

1

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Human Interest Article

The Great Wall of China
Informative Article

From China to the Holy Land
Listening Comprehension - Interview

Chef with No Hands
Profile

- Locating relevant information for a specific purpose
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 - Drawing inferences from the text
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- ● Inferring

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PRESENTATION

GRAMMAR AND VOCABOLALY

Literature

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Language

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Writing

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Task

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SKYLINE

by Liora Savitzky, Avishag Dei and Tzivi Trepp

FOLLOWS THE CURRICULUM OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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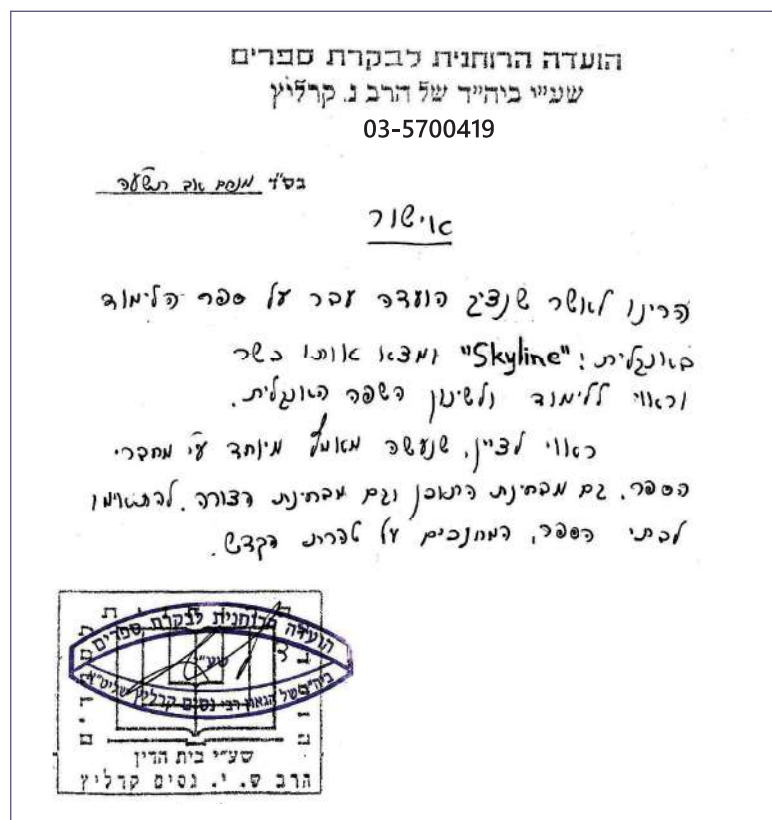
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Reach Higher Books

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In this unit you will:

- read about people who achieved their goals through hard work.
- consider the historic value of the Great Wall of China.
- give a description.
- learn to read between the lines.

At the end of the unit you will be able to:

- write a descriptive composition.
- create a questionnaire and draw conclusions.



Achieving Goals



Read the quote below.

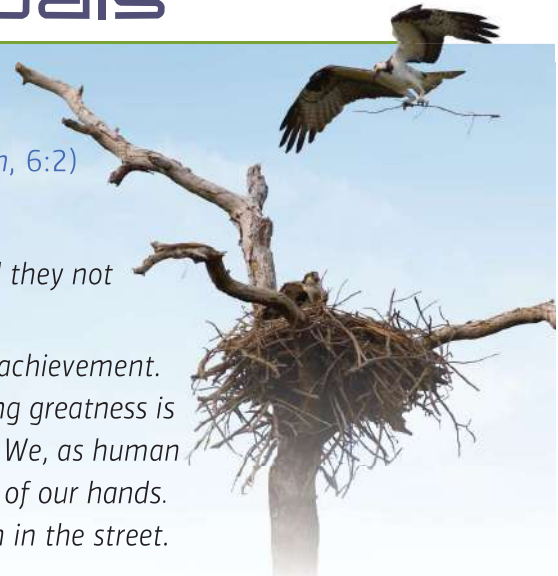
"I labored and I found" - you should believe. (Megillah, 6:2)

The Aruch Hashulchan writes:

*What did our sages mean when they said "**found**"? Why did they not simply state: "I labored and I **succeeded**"?*

*The answer lies in the Jewish view of accomplishment and achievement. Effort is not the direct cause of reaching your goal, achieving greatness is not a result of your natural talents and inborn inclinations. We, as human beings, are responsible only for the effort - the result is out of our hands. Success is a gift from G-d, like a great **find** we happen upon in the street.*

- According to the Aruch Hashulchan, what are we, as human beings, responsible for?



Are You Determined Enough to Achieve Your Goals?

Take this quiz and find out.

1. You miss the bus to school, and you have a test during the first lesson. What do you do?

- a. I stay home and hopefully take the test on a different day.
- b. I take the next bus. I'll be only ten minutes late.
- c. I use my pocket money and take a taxi so that I can get to school in time.

2. Your alarm goes off in the morning. What do you do?

- a. I press the snooze button and continue sleeping.
- b. I ignore it for a few minutes. The sound isn't too loud with my pillow covering my ears.
- c. I immediately get out of bed.

3. You have been working on a painting for a few hours. Accidentally, you spill water on the painting. What do you do?

- a. I realize that painting isn't for me.
- b. I wait until it dries, and then try to fix it up. It's not so terrible.
- c. I begin a new painting.

PART A

A Look at the items in the pictures below. What is each item made of?



1



2



3



4

New Words

artificial
coast
declare
electricity
ensure
enthusiastic
environment-conscious
environmentalist
essentially

fire extinguisher
include
investor
properly
recall (v)
regulation
solar-powered
stuff (n)
take ... one step further

B Read the article below about Richart Sowa. What kind of empire has Richart Sowa created?

One Man's Trash is Another Man's Treasure

Have you ever noticed what ordinary people do with used plastic bottles? Certainly you've seen many people throw them straight into the garbage. You probably also know some environment-conscious people who put empty bottles into a recycling container, feeling they have done their part in saving the planet.

However, Richart Sowa, a man from Middlesbrough, England, has taken the matter one step further, making the impossible possible. Off the coast of Mexico, Sowa built himself an entire green island out of recycled materials.



In 1998, Richart Sowa began to work on his first artificial island using 250,000 plastic bottles to keep it afloat. Besides the plastic bottles, he used beer and soda cans, broken wooden windows and doors, bicycle reflectors, bamboo and other materials. “It was all stuff I had collected after finding it on the beach,” Sowa explains. The island included a two-story house and three beaches. To keep the island cool, Sowa planted trees, which provided shade. “I even equipped the kitchen with a solar-powered oven, and the bathroom included a self-composting toilet!” Sowa recalls proudly. Sadly, in July 2005, the island was completely destroyed by Hurricane Emily, which hit the coast of Mexico. Though Richart Sowa was able to save his own life, he told reporters, “I lost the work of seven years in just a few moments.”

To poor Sowa, it seemed like he had lost everything, but he didn’t give up his dream. “I have told myself time and again that difficulty paves the way to achievement,” he says. Thankfully, unexpected help came soon enough. Oscar Constandse, leader of the local ecological park, loved the idea of an environmentally-friendly island. He gave Sowa \$20,000 toward rebuilding his island. Other investors also became enthusiastic about the planned project, and in a short time, Sowa had \$40,000 with which to start anew. He started rebuilding near Cancun, and by 2008, Joyxee, Richart Sowa’s new green island, was complete. “Since then, volunteers from all over the world have been coming both to visit my island, Joyxee, and to help me with my project,” says Sowa. “I live there now, but I haven’t stopped developing my island. I keep building day by day, so Joyxee will always be a work of art in progress.”

Over time, Joyxee grew to be 25 feet long. It contains three beaches and a lovely house. Being a real environmentalist, Sowa has ensured that the island is as environment friendly as possible. “I would never build anything that would pollute the earth,” he claims. That explains why Sowa included an on-island mini farm to provide food. Growing all over the island are palm trees, sea grapes, cacti, spinach, herbs and flowering shrubs. And what about power? Sowa has included solar panels to produce electricity.

As incredible as the island of Joyxee is, the government of Mexico has essentially declared it to be an ecological boat. This means that in addition to everything else he does for the island, Sowa must make sure that it properly meets all boating regulations. “I have to equip the island with boat lights, a fire extinguisher, a first-aid kit, and even life vests for all ‘passengers!’” Sowa remarks laughingly.

It seems that all the comforts of Joyxee can’t convince the government to consider Joyxee an island. But Sowa doesn’t mind. “I still feel proud of my island.”

Although life on the island isn’t as convenient as life on land, Sowa is happy to be there. “Nothing good in life comes easy,” Sowa says with bright eyes. “And because of all the work I put into it, Joyxee is so fascinating!”





Answer the following questions.

1. How has Sowa taken recycling one step further than most people do? (lines 1-7)
2. In lines 8-16 we are told (-)

Tick (✓) the TWO correct answers.

- ☐ a. why Sowa couldn't use a few things he found on the beach.
- ☐ b. what kind of building materials Sowa used.
- ☐ c. when trees provide food.
- ☐ d. what Sowa's island consisted of.
- ☐ e. why Sowa had to equip the kitchen with a solar oven.
- ☐ f. how Sowa felt about his survival.



3. Based on Sowa's words, "I lost the work of seven years in just a few moments," which of the following is probably true about how Sowa feels? (lines 8-16)
 - a. He feels that his island was important mainly because it took seven years to build.
 - b. He feels that he will never replace what he lost because it took seven years to build.
 - c. He feels his loss more strongly because he spent so many years working on his island.
 - d. He feels that he wouldn't like to spend more time building a new island.
4. Complete the sentence according to lines 17-26.

Oscar Constandse financed the rebuilding of Sowa's island because
5. According to lines 17-26, what is true about Joyxee?
 - a. Joyxee is worth \$20,000.
 - b. Few people have been to Joyxee.
 - c. Joyxee is being developed all the time.
 - d. The purpose of Joyxee is to promote art.
6. What is something environment-friendly that Sowa set up on his new island? (lines 27-32)
7. Why does Sowa have to equip Joyxee with life vests? (lines 33-42)
8. After reading the entire article, name TWO differences between Sowa's islands and TWO similarities.

Workbook

**Fun
Line**

Imagine you were a travel agent. You would like to convince clients to visit Sowa's island. Together with a partner, design a poster or brochure to advertise Sowa's island as a destination for tourists.

Your Line

Richart Sowa worked hard and fulfilled his dream. Do you also have a dream? What can you do to achieve your dream?

Share your ideas with your friend.

Useful Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| > courage | > get started |
| > desire (n, v) | > keep the goal in mind |
| > ignore | > overcome obstacles |
| > motivate | > plan ahead |
| > visualize | > step by step |



Workbook

Grammar Line

The Present Perfect Simple

The article *One Man's Trash is Another Man's Treasure* on pages 8-9 uses Present Perfect Simple.

When do we use the Present Perfect Simple?

- a. To describe an action that happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important.

For example: *Richart Sowa, a man from Middlesbrough, England, **has taken** the matter one step further.*

- b. To describe an action that happened in the past and has an influence on the present.

For example: *Sowa **has included** solar panels to produce electricity.*

- c. To describe an action that has happened many times in the past.

For example: *I **have told** myself time and again that difficulty paves the way to achievement.*

Form

Subject + has / have + V³

Time expressions for the Present Perfect Simple:

ever

never

once

many times

several times

before

so far

already

just

yet

Practice Line



Choose the correct answer - the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple.

1. In 1977, Sowa **saw** / **has seen** a drawing that led him to the idea of creating a green island.
2. Sowa **began** / **has begun** building his first island in 1998, not far from Mexico.
3. There are many people who live on the neighboring coast who **never liked** / **have never liked** the idea of the green island.
4. More than once, people **threatened** / **have threatened** to lift the island out of the water.
5. Sadly, Hurricane Emily **swept** / **has swept** Sowa's island away in 2005, turning his eco-home into rubble.
6. Recently, Richart's new island, Joyxee, **became** / **has become** famous.
7. Last year, Richart **gave** / **has given** an interview to a local magazine and told his story.



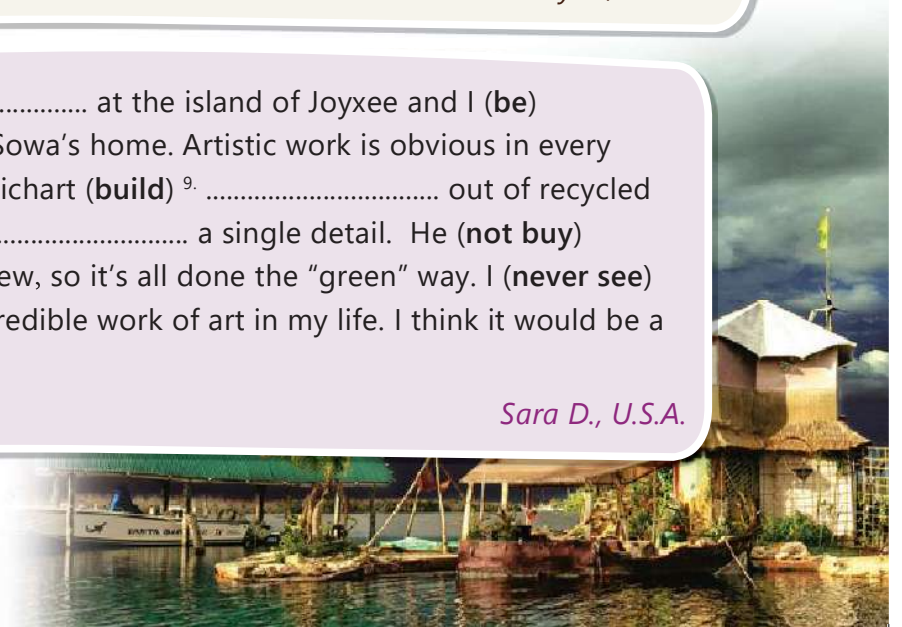
In the following letters, people who have visited Joyxee share their impressions of the island. Complete the letters using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple.

When I **(read)** ^{1.} about Joyxee, I liked the idea of an environmentally-friendly island. I **(visit)** ^{2.} there several times and I remember the island very well. The last time I **(see)** ^{3.} this island, I **(leave)** ^{4.} with the realization that all of us can help the environment. We don't have to create big projects in the way Richart Sowa **(do)** ^{5.} , but we can follow his example in small ways. I **(always/be)** ^{6.} lazy about recycling, but now I understand that by recycling bottles and other stuff, we can help to improve our world.

Henry B., Holland

Last week I **(arrive)** ^{7.} at the island of Joyxee and I **(be)** ^{8.} amazed by Sowa's home. Artistic work is obvious in every corner of the two-story house Richart **(build)** ^{9.} out of recycled materials. He **(not forget)** ^{10.} a single detail. He **(not buy)** ^{11.} anything new, so it's all done the "green" way. I **(never see)** ^{12.} such an incredible work of art in my life. I think it would be a fun place to go for vacation.

Sara D., U.S.A.



I went to see Joyxee and I **(not like)** ^{13.} the island. It **(be)** ^{14.} messy and not esthetic at all. Since my visit, I **(begin)** ^{15.} to consider my home a real palace! Can you imagine: Sowa **(not sleep)** ^{16.} in a real bed for the last few years! As much as Sowa tried, he **(not/yet/convince)** ^{17.} me that his island is worth so much work!

Nachman T., Israel

What really amazed me about Joyxee was Richart Sowa himself! He **(have)** ^{18.} so many visitors over the years, and he still welcomes every visitor warmly. During our visit, we felt as if we were the only people that had ever visited his island. He **(lead)** ^{19.} our tour with enthusiasm and generosity. I **(share)** ^{20.} the impressions of my visit with many of my friends already.

Jonathan V., England



Imagine a teenager living in Sowa's eco-island for a month. Make up what he or she might say about the experience. Complete the sentences below in a logical way. Use the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple.

For example: *Two days ago, I saw a big snake. It was terrible!*

1. Yesterday...
2. Many times...
3. The first day I came here...
4. Last week...
5. So far...
6. Recently...

Workbook

Grammar Line

The Present Perfect Progressive

The article *One Man's Trash is Another Man's Treasure* on pages 8-9 uses the Present Perfect Progressive.

Form

Subject + has / have + been + V^{ing}

When do we use the Present Perfect Progressive?

To describe an action that started in the past and has continued up until now.

For example: *Since then, volunteers from all over the world **have been coming**...*

Time expressions for the Present Perfect Progressive: for since all

Note: Stative verbs aren't used in the Present Perfect Progressive. Instead they are used in the Present Perfect Simple.

Practice Line



Complete the interview by circling the correct answer - the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive.

A Bus House

Interviewer: I ¹. (have seen / have been seeing) many interesting houses during my life, but I ². (have never seen / have never been seeing) anything like your bus house. Can a person really live inside it?

Architect: It's only 21 square meters, but I ³. (have supplied / have been supplying) it with everything a person really needs. It even has sleeping space for six adults! There's a bathroom, and a kitchen with a sink. I ⁴. (have not yet installed / have not yet been installing) an oven or a fridge, though, so I ⁵. (have used / have been using) a cooler and a stove since I began living here.

Interviewer: Amazing! How ⁶. (have you managed / have you been managing) to fit all of that into a bus?

Architect: For the last few months, I ⁷. (have researched/have been researching) methods of building in small spaces. I ⁸. (have developed / have been developing) a clever thin wall system which I ⁹. (have used / have been using) for all of the walls and the furniture. Also, the seats can turn into a table and beds.

Interviewer: How long ¹⁰. (have you worked / have you been working) on this project?

Architect: Not long. I bought this old bus last year for \$3000. Then I did the planning for seven weeks, and the work in about fifteen. It was basically finished by the end of the year, but I ¹¹. (have tried / have been trying) to improve it since then.





Fill in the passage below using the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive.

The Thinnest House in the World

This might be the strangest house you **(ever/see)** ¹ It is only 91 centimeters wide at the front! Helenita Minho **(build)** ² the thinnest house in the world. Since the house was finished five years ago, many tourists **(enjoy)** ³ their visits there.

Minho, who **(rent)** ⁴ out the house for the past few years, actually designed it herself. The house consists of three bedrooms, two living rooms and a kitchen. Recently, Minho **(think)** ⁵ about adding another floor, and she **(also/consider)** ⁶ the idea of building another house like it in a different location.

"I **(never/consider)** ⁷ myself to be artistic," she says. "I had a thin strip of land, so I built a house that fit on the property! I'm thankful that people like it, but I'm more thankful for the new ability I **(discover)** ⁸ within myself!"



Mrs. Tzur has been preparing for guests who are supposed to arrive in a few hours. She is telling her friend all about her efforts.

Write THREE sentences Mrs. Tzur might say to describe what she has been doing since the morning, and THREE more sentences to describe what she has already done.

Workbook

Extra Line

Adjectives with Prepositions

Some adjectives are normally followed by specific prepositions.

For example:

*I still feel **proud of** my island.*

Tip: To find out which preposition normally follows each adjective, look up the adjective in the dictionary and read the example sentence.



Write the preposition that comes after the word in bold. Use the dictionary to help you.

FRIENDSHIP TIPS

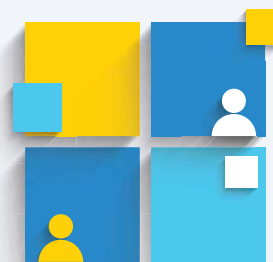
Many people are **satisfied** ^{1.} the friendships they have.

They are **accustomed** ^{2.} having things the way they are, and they do not try to improve.

However, if you are **serious** ^{3.} improving your relationships, the following tips may be useful.

- Firstly, do your best to ensure that your friend enjoys the time you spend together. For example, if your friend is **interested** ^{4.} a particular topic, try to discuss it during your conversations.
- Secondly, be **aware** ^{5.} the things you do that your friend dislikes, and avoid doing them.
- Thirdly, it is okay for friends to sometimes be **dependent** ^{6.} one another. Therefore, don't be **afraid** ^{7.} letting your friend help you when you are in need.
- Finally, remember that although your friend is **similar** ^{8.} you in some ways, the two of you also have many differences.

Enjoying your similarities and learning to appreciate your differences will help you build a friendship that you will be **proud** ^{9.}



Add a preposition and complete each sentence in a logical way. Use the dictionary to help you.

1. Students are usually serious
2. The police officer was suspicious
3. My mother says that the color red isn't suitable
4. This shoe shop is famous
5. I am afraid
6. My elderly neighbor was pleased
7. Some teachers are doubtful

Workbook

PART B

A

- Look at the pictures below. What do the sites have in common?
- Why do you think these sites are included on the list of the Seven Man-Made Wonders?



New Words

century
common belief
consist of
contribute
estimated (adj.)
exist

fascinating
flesh and blood
from top to bottom
inner
labor force
length

outer
purpose
restore
structure (n)
varied
witness (v)

B

You are going to read an informative article about the Great Wall of China. What is so special about it?

The Great Wall of **China**

“If you haven’t climbed the Great Wall, you haven’t seen China.” Indeed, the Great Wall of China is the longest man-made structure in the world, and millions of visitors claim that climbing it is the experience of a lifetime! Read the following information and learn some fascinating facts about this incredible piece of history.

What does the structure of the Great Wall actually look like?

The Great Wall runs from east to west across many mountains and valleys with an estimated 6,000 kilometers of wall. That’s more than 12 times the length of Israel from top to bottom! Because of its varied construction, the Great Wall is never boring. It consists of many inner and outer walls, guards’ towers, and signal towers. With its difficult up-and-down climbs, those who succeed in hiking over long parts of the wall feel a sense of achievement. But if climbing the Wall is so hard, can you imagine how much more difficult it was to build the Great Wall without the help of modern machinery and electricity?

🌬 How, indeed, was the Great Wall of China built?

15 Millions of people worked to construct the Great Wall. The labor force included soldiers, slaves, and war prisoners. Even free men were forced to contribute to the huge effort. They did construction mainly by hand. Just imagine: earth, wood, bricks and large stones, all being carried on human backs. To transport the heaviest materials, the men had help from horses, donkeys, and some simple machines. Sadly, builders in those days were not careful about safety regulations. Thus, the Great
20 Wall was not made of only stone and earth; it was also made of the men's flesh and blood. During its construction, the Great Wall was called "the longest cemetery¹ on Earth," because so many people died building it. Historical reports claim that it cost the lives of up to a million men!

🌬 Why did they build such a huge wall?

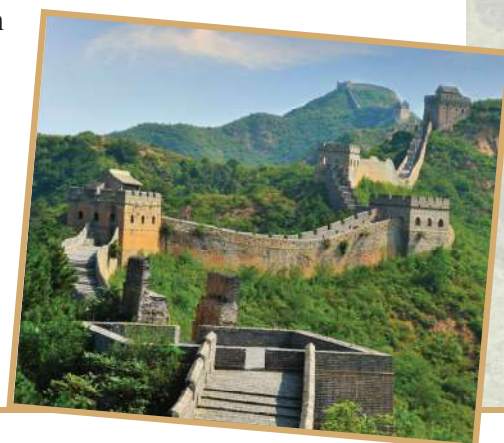
The Great Wall of China was not built all at one time. Small sections of wall were first built
25 between the 7th and 5th centuries BCE. Later, when the Qin Dynasty took over all of China, many small sections of existing wall were joined together to create one great wall. Its purpose was to protect the country from attacks by the Mongol tribes in the north. Since then, the Great Wall has been rebuilt, changed and enlarged throughout 2,000 years of Chinese history. In addition to protecting the Chinese people, the Great Wall has also served to keep Chinese citizens from leaving China.

30 🌬 What are some interesting facts about the Great Wall?

Contrary to common belief, the Great Wall of China cannot be seen from space without special equipment. But down on the ground, the Great Wall gets over 10 million visitors every year. The Chinese have fixed some parts of the wall to ensure that they are safe for people to walk along. The most famous restored section, Badaling, has been visited by over 300 heads of state and VIPs from around the world.
35 Some hikers, though, choose to visit areas other than Badaling so they can see the real, untouched Great Wall. We don't suggest you try that. Unrestored sections can be pretty dangerous! You wouldn't want to be standing on the wall when the original rice flour that holds the bricks together falls apart, would you? But as dangerous as some parts of the wall are, it has been recalled that three adventurous Chinese men once decided to walk along the entire Great Wall. They started off at
40 Shanhaiguan in the east and completed their walk at Jiayuguan in the west. The adventure took them 508 days!

With a history of over 2,000 years, the Great Wall witnessed the lives and deaths of men, the happening of major historic events, and the personal stories of millions of people. So much
45 laughter, and so many tears - the Great Wall watched it all in silence. It's no wonder that the Great Wall of China is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world!

¹ cemetery - בית קברות



Answer the questions.

1. From lines 1-6 we can understand that (-)
 - a. you can't visit the Great Wall of China more than once.
 - b. China is longer than any other country in the world.
 - c. the Great Wall is very popular among visitors to China.
 - d. the only place from which you can see all of China is the Great Wall.

2. "That's more than 12 times the length..." (line 9)
What does the word "that" refer to?
3. What value of the Great Wall is presented in lines 7-13?
 - a. Sentimental.
 - b. Historical.
 - c. Architectural.
 - d. Social.
4. What are we told in lines 14-22?
Tick (✓) the TWO correct answers.
 - ☐ a. Who worked on building the wall.
 - ☐ b. Why everyone was forced to join in the huge effort.
 - ☐ c. What materials they used to build the Great Wall.
 - ☐ d. How heavy the materials were.
 - ☐ e. Why the safety regulations were strict in those days.
 - ☐ f. How the Great Wall saved the lives of a million people.
5. "Historical reports claim that it cost the lives of up to a million men!" (line 22)
Why did it cost so many lives?
6. Complete the sentence according to lines 23-29.
"Keeping Chinese citizens from leaving China" is mentioned as a reason for
7. "Contrary to common belief..." (lines 30-41) What is the common belief?
8. What might be unsafe for tourists? (lines 30-41)

[Workbook](#)

Fun Line

Create your own trivia game on the topic of the Great Wall of China.

Your Line

The Great Wall of China is listed as one of the Seven Man-Made Wonders.

If you were asked to recommend one more site for the list of "Man-Made Wonders," what site would you suggest? Explain why.

Share your ideas with your friend.

Useful Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| > attractions | > arouse interest |
| > construction | > historical value |
| > curiosity | > public awareness |
| > landmark | > the beauty of the site |
| > natural | > to achieve the unimaginable |



[Workbook](#)

Extra Line

Idioms

In the article *The Great Wall of China* on pages 17-18 you learned about hard work. Below are idioms that are related to hard work.



Read the idioms below. What similar Hebrew idioms are you familiar with?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. no pain, no gain | 4. work against the clock |
| 2. at all costs | 5. works for me |
| 3. get down to business | 6. make every effort |



Read the passage below about the *Mir Yeshiva* boys who went to extreme efforts to save the *Torah* world. Fill in the empty spaces using the idioms below. Make necessary changes.

get down to business • at all costs • make every effort
work against the clock

SAVING THE MIR YESHIVA

The situation for Jews in Lithuania was dangerous, and it was clear that the *Mir Yeshiva* had to move to a different location ¹

Rabbi Avrohom Kalmanowitz, known as the father of the *Mirrer Yeshiva*,

² to do what he could for them. He managed to send passports for the entire *yeshiva*, but everyone still needed visas. Some boys brought the passports to the embassy, and the people there quickly

³ and stamped every single one. Meanwhile, Rabbi

Kalmanowitz was afraid that soon it would be too late for the boys to leave Europe, so he ⁴ to raise money to pay for the

students' travel expenses. With help from the *Va'ad Hatzalah* in America, he collected the money in three months. Between January and March 1942, all the *yeshiva* students rode to Vladivostok on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. From there, they sailed to Japan, and finally, in September 1946, Rabbi Kalmanowitz welcomed the entire *yeshiva* to America.



LISTENING COMPREHENSION

From China to the Holy Land

A What might lead a young Chinese man to convert to Judaism? Think of TWO possible reasons.

B Listen to the recording and answer the questions below.

- ① Mr. Wood originally read the *Tanach* because (-)
 - a. he was interested in the *Tanach*.
 - b. he wanted to learn English.
 - c. he wanted to learn Chinese.
 - d. he liked his American teacher.
- ② Why did Mr. Wood have a negative opinion of the Jews?
 - a. He was told the truth about Judaism.
 - b. He didn't learn history.
 - c. He read books that had a connection to the Jews.
 - d. He was told lies about the Jews.
- ③ Mr. Wood wrote articles so that the Chinese people (-)
 - a. would have a negative opinion of the Jews.
 - b. would learn more about China.
 - c. could learn the truth about the Jews.
 - d. could learn English.
- ④ What words did Mr. Wood feel emotionally connected to?
.....
- ⑤ Mr. Wood wanted to put everything into practice. Name ONE thing he put into practice.
.....
- ⑥ What is Mr. Wood's current goal?
 - a. To fight anti-Semitism.
 - b. To love the truth.
 - c. To get married in Israel.
 - d. To change his name.

PART C

A Which of the following is an impossible job for a person without hands?

cyclist

pianist

chef

cartoonist

teacher

reporter

New Words

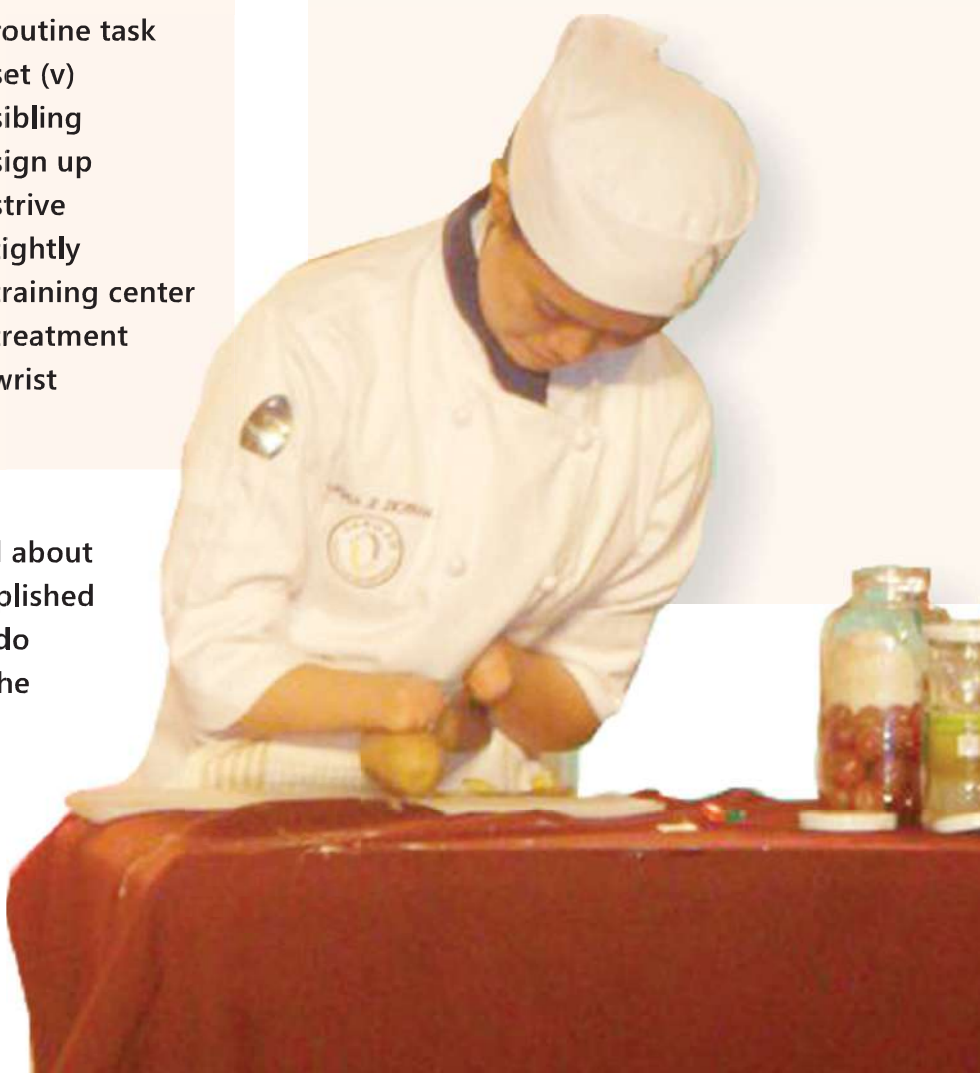
chore	routine task
decorate	set (v)
enroll	sibling
get someone down	sign up
graduate (v)	strive
make a choice	tightly
make ends meet	training center
rehabilitation	treatment
remote	wrist

B You are going to read about a girl who has accomplished the impossible. How do you think the girl in the picture managed to become a chef?

Chef with No Hands

Maricel Apatan, 22, stands in the kitchen of the Edsa Shangri-La Hotel in Manila. She is preparing to decorate a cheesecake. It would seem to be a routine task for a pastry chef, but Maricel is no ordinary chef – she has no hands.

Maricel's disability, however, hardly slows her down. Using her wrists, she coats the cake from top to bottom with cream. Next, she holds a chef's



knife tightly between her hip and her left elbow and carefully cuts grapes, kiwi and strawberries in half. Quickly, she arranges the fruit on the cake, adds some blueberries, and sets a curl of chocolate on top.

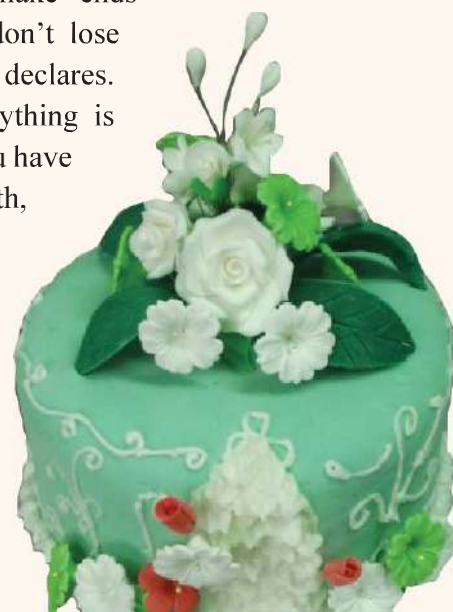
“When I first saw Maricel, I was worried that she might hurt herself when using a chef’s knife because she couldn’t handle it properly,” says Chef Reyes, Maricel’s manager, “but that has never been a problem. I don’t give her special treatment. Maricel always stands up to the difficulties she faces. She has been working just as hard as the rest of the chefs, and her results are fantastic!” Mrs. Reyes concludes.

Maricel has come a long way since that terrible Monday in September of 2000. She had been returning home to the family farm in a remote area of Zamboanga City when her life was changed forever in just one moment. Maricel was injured in a terrible accident. The twelve-year-old girl miraculously survived a long, difficult ride to the hospital, but the doctors could not save her hands. Two years later, Maricel returned to school, but she was totally dependent on her mother. Maricel had to struggle hard in order to cope with her disability.

Then, in 2004, a distant relative, Antonio Ledesma, helped Maricel to make all of the arrangements necessary for her to live in *The House with No Steps*. This wonderful place is a rehabilitation and training center in Manila for people with disabilities. While there, Maricel learned how to write and to do

chores. But more importantly, the time she spent there helped her to accept her disability. “Trusting in G-d, I became more determined to strive to have a normal life. Previously, I had been struggling just to survive. In *The House with No Steps*, I began to realize that I have to make my own living and become independent.” Eventually, Maricel enrolled in a two-year cooking course and graduated successfully. “I have been enthusiastic about cooking since I was seven years old,” Maricel says, explaining why she made that choice. “I wasn’t shy or afraid of signing up for class competitions like cake decorating. I believe that’s why I was able to realize my dream.”

Maricel’s life is still far from easy. Maricel takes care of her three younger siblings. They have moved into her small apartment since their parents have to look after the family farm in Mindanao. And yet, Maricel doesn’t let the challenges get her down. “It is difficult to make ends meet, but I don’t lose hope,” she declares. “I believe anything is possible if you have inner strength, work hard, dream and pray.”



A cake that Maricel decorated



Answer the questions below.

1. What surprising fact is mentioned in lines 1-6?

Complete the sentence.

Maricel although

2. How does Maricel use her body differently to make up for her disability? (lines 7-15)

3. According to lines 16-25, what can we learn about Chef Reyers's attitude towards Maricel the first time they met?

Complete the sentence.

In the beginning, Chef Reyers didn't believe that

4. What are we told in lines 26-38?

Tick (✓) the TWO correct answers.

- ☐ a. Where Maricel returned from.
- ☐ b. What caused Maricel's disability.
- ☐ c. How old Maricel was when she became a chef.
- ☐ d. How long the drive to the hospital took.
- ☐ e. What school Maricel returned to.
- ☐ f. Who helped Maricel cope with her disability.

5. Copy a fact that shows that Maricel didn't deal with the technical matters of moving to *The House with No Steps* all by herself. (lines 39-61)

6. What change occurred in Maricel during her stay at *The House with No Steps*? (lines 39-61)

Complete the sentences below.

Before she went to live at *The House with No Steps*, Maricel

However, once Maricel had been living at The House with No Steps for a while, she

7. "I began to realize that I have to make my own living and become independent." (lines 52-54)

What did Maricel actually do in order to become independent?

8. "Maricel always stands up to the difficulties she faces." (lines 21-22)

Name TWO difficulties Maricel stood up to. Take your answers from TWO DIFFERENT paragraphs.

[Workbook](#)

Fun
Line

Work in pairs. One partner will act as Maricel and the other partner will act as an interviewer. Plan an interview with Maricel, and act it out for the class.

Your Line

What remarkable qualities does Maricel have that enabled her to become a chef?

Share your ideas with your friend. You may use the words below.

Useful Vocabulary

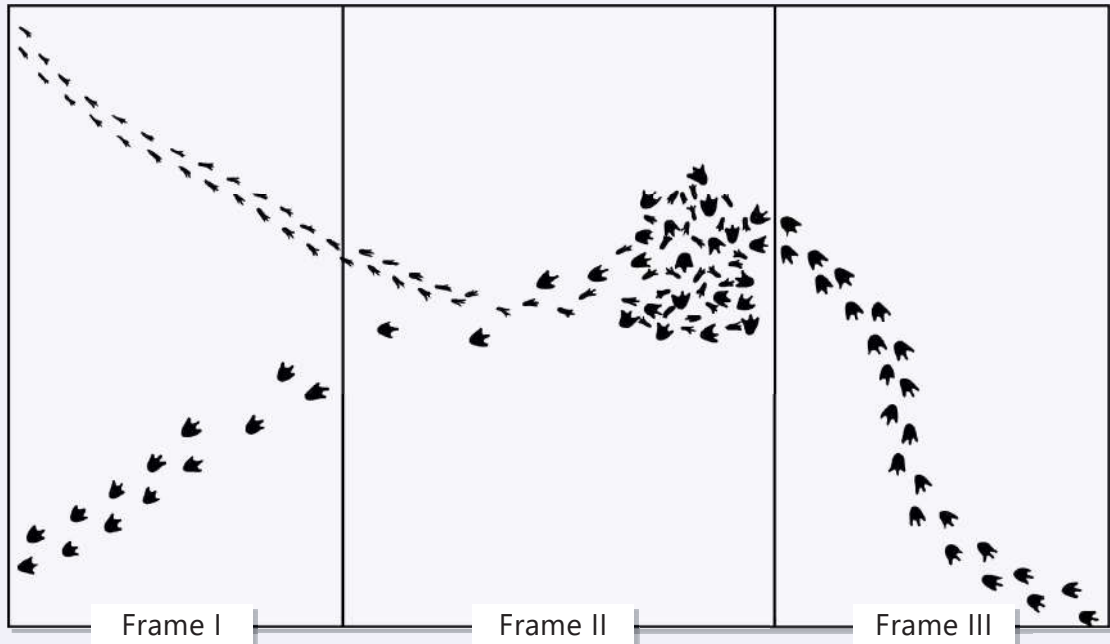
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| > accomplish | > believe in oneself |
| > adjust to | > develop one's strengths |
| > ambitious | > learn from failures |
| > patience | > push oneself |
| > stubborn | > realize one's potential |

[Workbook](#)

HOTS Inferring

Inferring means drawing meaning from the text by reading between the lines.

A Look at the following set of pictures. What do you think happened in each frame?



When you interpreted what the pictures imply, you used the thinking skill of **Inferring**.

B Give an example of a situation in which you were able to infer meaning from a person's behavior.

Useful Vocabulary For Inferring

infer • conclude • read between the lines • assume

HOTS into the Story

Go back to the article *Chef with No Hands*. Copy the sentences from which you can infer the following ideas.

- In the beginning, Maricel's manager was afraid to employ her as a chef.
- Maricel's injury could have resulted in death.
- Before Maricel lived in *The House with No Steps*, she didn't accept her disability.
- Maricel believes in her own abilities as a chef.

Grammar Line

Reviewing the Present Tenses

The article *Chef with No Hands* on pages 22-23 uses the four present tenses.

Present Simple - *Using her wrists, she **coats** the cake from top to bottom with cream.*

Present Progressive - *She **is preparing** to decorate a cheesecake.*

Present Perfect Simple - *Maricel **has come** a long way since that terrible Monday in September of 2000.*

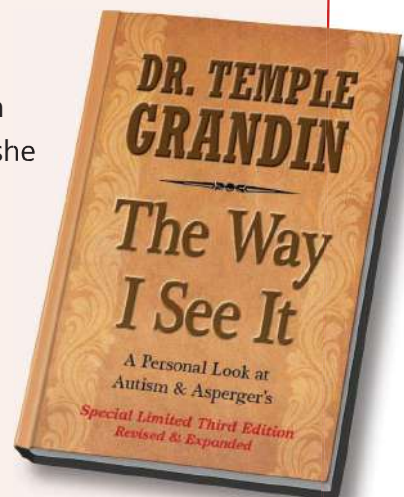
Present Perfect Progressive - *She **has been working** just as hard as the rest of the chefs.*

Practice Line



Complete the sentences below by circling the correct answer. Use the Present Simple, Present Progressive, Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Progressive correctly.

1. Temple Grandin **gives/is giving/has been giving** speeches to large crowds on the topic of Autism although she herself is autistic.
2. Temple's own experience with autism **is helping/has helped/has been helping** her to gain insight into the disorder.
3. For the last few years, she **shares/has shared/has been sharing** educational methods for autistic children with both parents and teachers worldwide. This month, for example, she **teaches/is teaching/has been teaching** her educational theories to students in London!
4. She says that she **becomes/is becoming/has become** the person she is today thanks to the fact that her parents taught her social skills as a child.
5. Grandin, therefore, insists that it **is/are/has been** very important to teach social skills to autistic children.
"Over the years, I **meet/am meeting/have met** many smart kids who have graduated, but they aren't getting jobs because they don't have any social skills," she says.
6. Temple Grandin **works/is working/has been working** as a professor at Colorado State University for the last twenty years.
7. Grandin has invented methods for cleverly minimizing the suffering of animals that are being held in pens. Recently, more and more cattle handlers all over the US **started/have started/have been starting** using her services.





Fill in the interview below. Use the Present Simple, Present Progressive, Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive.

A reporter from *Le Point* is interviewing Francois Payard, a famous French pastry chef. Payard (recently/write) ^{1.} a new cookbook, Payard Desserts.

Interviewer: Hello, Chef Payard. What kinds of people usually (use) ^{2.} your new cookbook?

Francois Payard: My cookbook (be) ^{3.} for serious bakers who (have) ^{4.} varied ingredients and special tools.

Interviewer: How long (you/work) ^{5.} as a pastry chef?

Francois Payard: Ever since I was very young. Members of my family (be) ^{6.}

pastry chefs for three generations, so I have always known I would become a chef one day. I still talk to my father about recipe ideas today.

Interviewer: In your opinion, what ^{7.} (a chef/need) in order to bake beautiful desserts?

Francois Payard: It's true that a chef (need) ^{8.} some talent, but the most important thing is to constantly learn and improve your techniques. I myself, for example, (take) ^{9.} a new course this year on the topic of making fruit desserts.

Interviewer: Why (you/include) ^{10.} strange desserts, such as Cheese Ice Cream and Tomato Napoleon, in your cookbook?

Francois Payard: I (want) ^{11.} to show chefs how to use ingredients in new and exciting ways. I believe that people should experiment by using new flavors in familiar foods.

Interviewer: ^{12.} (your desserts/change) over the years?

Francois Payard: My pastries are different than they were in the past, and they (still/change) ^{13.} today.

Interviewer: What new recipe ideas (you/often/see) ^{14.} in the latest recipe books?

Francois Payard: Many chefs nowadays focus on traditional French pastries.

Interviewer: What (you/learn) ^{15.} from other pastry chefs?

Francois Payard: It is very important to always think carefully about a new recipe before you put a new dessert on the menu.

Interviewer: What is your favorite French pastry to make?

Francois Payard: I love making simple fruit tarts. Right now, while talking to you, I (make) ^{16.} a tart with apricots. It's so easy, yet so perfect.

Interviewer: Thanks for sharing your experience with us!



Writing

Francois Payard often gives speeches about his career. Use your imagination and write Francois Payard's speech.

In your writing, make sure you use at least FIVE of the following time expressions.

for • since • recently • today • never • once in a while • many times

Write 60-80 words.

 Workbook

Writing

Writing a Description

A When you are asked to write a description of an event, follow the steps below.

- Introduce the event you are going to describe.
- Describe when and where the event happened.
- Describe what you saw, heard and learned.
- Describe how you felt during the event.
- Conclude by saying what made this event special.

B Read the model below, written about Maricel's lecture to high-school students.

A Lesson I will Never Forget

From the moment Maricel walked in, I knew her speech would be different. Although it was hot, with the whole school stuffed into a small room during the middle of the summer, I had no problem concentrating.

For an hour, not a sound could be heard besides for Maricel's voice. She spoke from her heart, describing how she overcame her physical challenge. I loved how honest she was; she didn't make believe it was always easy.

Watching Maricel's arms as she spoke made her message so real. I kept imagining her as a young girl, facing a terrifying new disability. Yet, it was clear from the way she moved that Maricel had developed real confidence.

I learned an important lesson from Maricel, but it wasn't because of her speech. Just seeing her was an inspiration! If she could become a professional chef, I can surely overcome the difficulties in my life! I have never clapped as loud as I did when Maricel was finished.



Write Your Lines



In your opinion, what TWO qualities are most important for a person who wants to achieve his or her goal? Write 100-120 words.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Useful Vocabulary For Description

- to begin with,
- most of all,
- in short,
- keep in mind
- believe
- determination
- will-power
- optimism
- patience



Use the checklist below to assess your work.

- ☐ I wrote 100-120 words.
- ☐ I used tenses correctly.
- ☐ I followed the model in C.
- ☐ I used spelling, word order and tenses correctly.

Enhance Your Writing

Opening Paragraph

A powerful opening will attract readers to continue reading. For a great opening, you may use the techniques below.

1. Ask a question.

Opening your paragraph with a question creates curiosity and gets the reader thinking.

For example: *What makes so many people admire Chef Maricel?*

2. Use a quote.

A proverb or a quote from a famous person at the beginning of a paragraph can work wonders.

For example: *Don't let mental blocks control you. Set yourself free and turn the mental blocks into building blocks.*

3. Go for a surprising or powerful line for your opening. This will attract readers to continue reading.

For example: *Maricel is the last person you would believe could become a chef.*

LINE OF ACTION

Create a Questionnaire!

How Good are You at Achieving Your Goals?

1. Together with a partner, think of FOUR situations which would test a person's ability to achieve his or her goals.
2. For each situation, write THREE possible courses of action: one that shows strong determination, one that shows moderate determination and one that shows giving up.
3. Give each option 1-3 points according to the level of the determination it shows.
4. When the text for the questionnaire is ready, design it so that it looks attractive.
5. Have five of your friends fill out the questionnaire.
6. Total each of your friends' points. Give each of them feedback about their ability to achieve goals.

Checklist

- ☐ I wrote FOUR situations.
- ☐ I created THREE options for each situation.
- ☐ I designed my questionnaire in an attractive way.
- ☐ I had FIVE of my friends fill out the questionnaire.
- ☐ I gave feedback to my friends.

Workbook

For an Encore

Bottle Art Lampshade

Step 1: Collect about 25 plastic bottles which have the same shape. Using a sharp knife, cut each bottle about an inch from the bottom. Keep the one-inch pieces and throw out the rest.

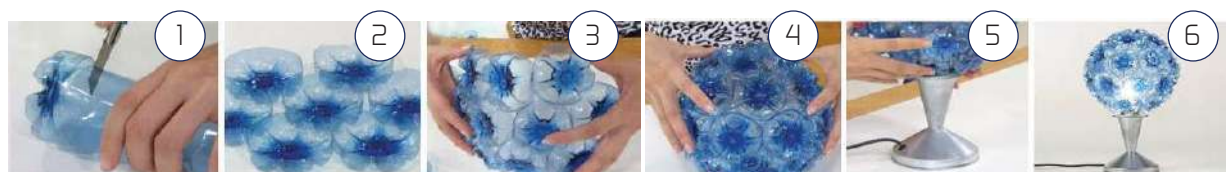
Step 2: Arrange 6 pieces in a circle around a 7th piece, as seen in the picture. Glue them together using heat-proof glue. If you would prefer, you may use staples instead.

Step 3: Pulling the pieces a bit will help you shape your lampshade properly as you add more pieces.

Step 4: Be sure to leave a space for the opening, about the size of a lightbulb.

Step 5: Place your lampshade on a lamp over the lightbulb. A lamp with a wide top works best, as the wide top provides an excellent base for holding up your new lampshade.

Step 6: Turn on the lamp and enjoy your work of art!



Review

New Words

artificial	environment-	labor force	sibling
century	conscious	length	sign up
chore	essentially	make a choice	solar-powered
coast	estimated (adj.)	make ends meet	strive
common belief	exist	outer	structure (n)
consist of	fascinating	properly	stuff (n)
contribute	fire extinguisher	purpose	take ... one step further
declare	flesh and blood	recall (v)	tightly
decorate	from top to bottom	regulation	training center
electricity	get someone down	rehabilitation	treatment
enroll	graduate (v)	remote	varied
ensure	include	restore	witness (v)
enthusiastic	inner	routine task	wrist
environmentalist	investor	set (v)	

Useful Vocabulary

accomplish	develop one's strengths	plan ahead
achieve the unimaginable	get started	public awareness
adjust to	historical value	push oneself
ambitious	ignore	realize one's potential
arouse	keep the goal in mind	step by step
interest	landmark	stubborn
believe in oneself	learn from failures	the beauty of the site
construction	motivate	visualize
courage	natural	
curiosity	overcome obstacles	
desire (n, v)	patience	

A In this unit, you have seen that things aren't always the way they seem. Which text from the unit does each quote below relate to?

The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step. **Lao Tzu**

Disability is a matter of perception. **Martina Navratilova**

If you're not using recycled products, you're not really recycling. **Ed Begley, Jr.**

B What do Richart Sowa and Maricel Apatan have in common? In your answer use at least SIX of the New Words above.



Story Line

Pre-Reading

A If you had to be punished for a whole year, which of the following punishments would you consider the hardest? Rate each of the punishments below. (1 = least difficult, 6 = most difficult)

- ☐ jail
- ☐ isolation
- ☐ being reprimanded again and again
- ☐ paying your entire salary as a fine
- ☐ becoming invisible – no one is allowed to talk to you
- ☐ doing community service jobs such as street cleaning

New Words

accuse	punishment	take (no) notice	warmth
contagious disease	forehead	treat (v)	
courthouse	free of charge	turn someone loose	

B Read Part One of the story. What does the punishment of invisibility mean?

To See the Invisible Man

Part One

By Robert Silverberg

Adapted by: Tzivi Trepp and Yonah Russ



They found me guilty and then they made me invisible, for a period of one year beginning on the 11th of May in the year of 2104. They took me to a dark room beneath the courthouse to put the mark on my forehead before turning me loose. “This won’t hurt a bit,” the giant of a man said, and stuck the mark against my forehead. There was
5 a moment of coolness, and that was all. “What happens now?” I asked. But there was no answer, and they turned away from me and left the room without a word.

No one would speak to me now. I was invisible. You must understand that my invisibility was just metaphorical. I still existed. People could see me, but they *would* not see me. An absurd punishment? Perhaps. But then, the crime was absurd too: the crime
10 of coldness to another human being. I had been caught doing this four times already, and the punishment was a year’s invisibility.

I went out into the world of warmth, a world full of people who cared, who connected. I was drawn to the Hanging Gardens where there was the fresh smell of growth. I walked

among the people, but they took no notice of me. The punishment for speaking to an
15 Invisible Man is invisibility.

At the Hanging Gardens, I soon found out how carefully people followed the law. The person who worked at the admissions counter¹ took no notice of me. I put down my coin. Something like fear entered his eyes and quickly disappeared.

“One ticket,” I said.

20 No answer.

I repeated my demand. The man helped the people who stood behind me instead.

I began to sense some of the meaning of my invisibility. People were really treating me as if they could not see me. I entered the garden free of charge. On my way out, I pressed my finger against a thorn² and drew blood. The cactus, at least, still recognized my existence.

25 In my apartment, I thought about how restful my year would be. Invisible Men do not work. With whom would they work? Well, neither did an Invisible Man have to pay rent. This would be nothing more than a simple year of vacation, I was sure.

I soon learned how invisibility could be a problem. That night, I tried to eat out at a restaurant. I was ignored by the waiter, the chef, and the customers. Although it didn’t
30 seem polite, I had to eat directly from the pot in the kitchen. Otherwise, I would have starved to death!

The coming weeks taught me a lot more about my invisibility. People walked away from me in the streets as if I had a contagious disease. Even other Invisibles did not see me.

After only a few weeks, I fell ill. My symptoms screamed that I needed a doctor. The
35 phone was covered with dust³. The punishment for knowingly taking a call from an Invisible Man is invisibility.

A doctor answered my call.

“What seems to be the trouble?”

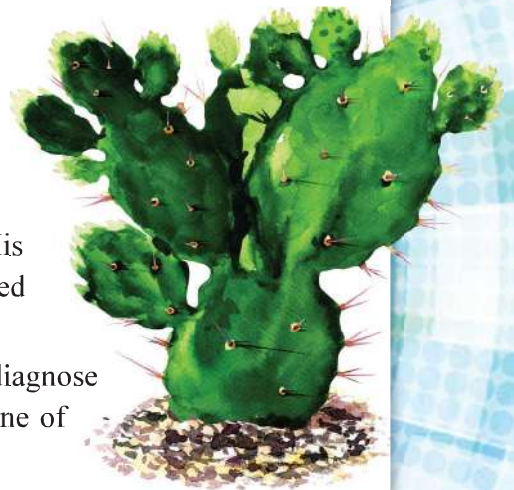
“Stomach pains. Maybe appendicitis.”

40 “We’ll send a doctor over in...”

He stopped. I had made the mistake of lifting my face. His eyes focused on my forehead mark. The computer screen flashed into blackness.

“Doctor,” I cried. He was gone. Doctors could not diagnose
45 diseases in non-existent people. I was left to suffer. It was one of invisibility’s less attractive features.

It is true that there were times when invisibility was a joy. I was glad that I did not have to follow rules that ordinary men had to keep. I was allowed to enter stores and take everything I wished free of charge. However, I was lonely
50 too. Even beggars did not see me. Who could accuse me of coldness? I wished for a word, a smile, someone to hold my hand. I often hated my invisibility. Believe me, there were moments when I felt that death would be better than life.



¹ admissions counter - דלפק קבלה | ² thorn - קוץ | ³ dust - אבק

Basic Understanding

Vocabulary



Fill in the passage according to Part One of the story. Use the words below.

contagious disease · courthouse · forehead · accused
free of charge · punishment · treat

The Invisible Man was ¹ of being cold toward other people. Because of this crime, he was given the ² of being "invisible." He was taken to a room under the ³ where a mark was stuck onto his ⁴ This sign warned people to behave as if the Invisible Man didn't exist, and to keep away from him as if he had a ⁵ The Invisible Man could go to the gardens, restaurants, or any store ⁶ The problem was that when he was sick, a doctor would not ⁷ him since the doctor also had to ignore him.

LOTS



Answer the following questions.

1. What punishment was the Invisible Man given?
2. Why did everyone pretend that the Invisible Man was invisible if they were actually able to see him?
3. When the Invisible Man wanted to buy a ticket to the Hanging Gardens, what did the man at the admissions counter do?
4. At the Hanging Gardens, who or what *did* recognize the Invisible Man's existence?
5. Who ignored the Invisible Man at the restaurant?
6. How did the Invisible Man manage to eat?
7. How did the doctor see the mark on the Invisible Man's forehead if they didn't meet face to face?
8. How did the Invisible Man feel at the end of Part One?

 Workbook

Analysis and Interpretation



Answer the questions.

1. "An absurd punishment? Perhaps." Why was the punishment absurd?
2. "I had made the mistake of lifting my face." What might have happened if he had not made that mistake?

3. The Invisible Man's opinion of invisibility develops throughout Part One of the story. Name THREE points in the story where the Invisible Man learns new facts about invisibility.
4. Why do you think the Invisible Man chose to go to the Hanging Gardens right after receiving his invisibility? Explain.

Part Two

New Words

circumstance	encounter (v)	humility	shatter	startled
drop away	horror	sentence (n)	shield (n)	term (n)

A Read Part Two of the story. How did the punishment change the Invisible Man?

Part Two

And finally, I did something foolish. On one of my endless walks, I encountered another Invisible. He was a thin young man, no more than forty, with messy brown hair and a narrow, tight face. I desperately wanted to speak to him. Security robots seemed to be everywhere and I did not dare move. Then he turned down a side street in the going-nowhere way of the Invisible.

5 "Please," I said softly. "No one will see us here. We can talk. My name is..."

He turned around, horror in his eyes. His face was pale. He looked at me in amazement for a moment, then he ran forward. I blocked him.

"Wait," I said. "Don't be afraid. Please!"

I put my hand on his shoulder, and he shook it free.

10 "Just a word," I begged.

But he didn't even say, "Leave me alone."

He ran away from me and I looked after him, feeling a great loneliness well up in me. And fear. He hadn't broken the rules of invisibility, but I had. That meant that I might be punished. I looked around anxiously, but there

15 were no security robots in sight.

I returned to the Hanging Gardens. I found a beautifully shaped cactus, eight feet high, a spiny monster¹. I pulled it from the pot it was planted in and broke the strangely shaped branches to pieces, filling my hands with a thousand needles. I pulled the spines from my hands, and, palms bleeding, left the garden, once again alone in my invisibility.

20 Time passed and I didn't actually count down the days to the end of my sentence. On the day of my release, I opened the front door. There stood the men of the law. Wordlessly, they put their hands to my forehead. The mark dropped away and shattered.

"Hello, Citizen," they said to me.

I nodded seriously. "Yes. Hello."

¹ spiny monster - מפלצת קוצנית



25 “May 11, 2105. Your term is up. You are part of society once again.”

“Thank you. Yes.”

“Come with us.”

“I’d rather not.”

30 “It’s the tradition. Come along.”

I went with them. I glanced in a mirror and saw that there was a pale spot where the mark had been. They took me to a café nearby and treated me to fresh chocolate cookies. I did not connect with any conversation around me. The man
35 on the bench nearby glanced at my forehead and nodded at the pale spot. He offered me a can of soda. I accepted even though I wasn’t really thirsty. I was a person again. I was visible.

Getting used to being visible again was a difficult process. I had forgotten how to have
40 conversations. But I worked at it and did not give up, for I was no longer the same proud person I once was. I had learned humility in the hardest of schools.

Now and then I noticed an Invisible on the streets. Trained as I had been, I quickly glanced away.

It was in the fourth month of my return to visibility that I really understood the lesson of my
45 sentence, though. I was walking through the crowd toward the Tube² when a hand caught my arm.

“Please,” the soft voice said. “Wait a minute. Don’t be afraid.” I looked up, startled. In our city, strangers do not stop to talk to strangers.

Then I recognized him as the thin man I had stopped more than half a year before on that deserted street. He had grown old; his eyes were wild, his brown hair turning gray. He held
50 my arm. I trembled. This was no deserted street. This was the most crowded street in the city. I pulled my arm away.

“No, don’t go,” he cried. “Can’t you pity me? You’ve been there yourself.”

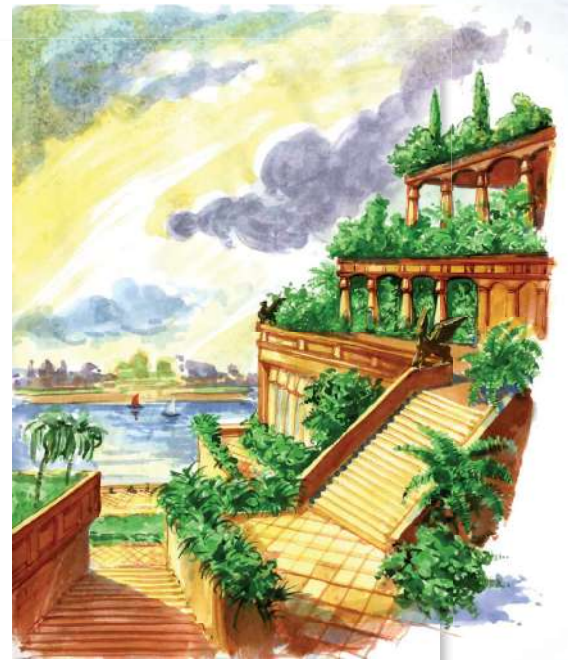
I took an unsure step. Then I remembered how I had cried out to him, how I had begged him not to reject³ me. I remembered my own miserable loneliness. I took another step away from him.

55 “Please,” he shouted after me. “Talk to me! I dare you! Talk to me. Please!”

It was too much. I was touched. Sudden tears stung my eyes, and I turned to him, stretched out a hand to his. The contact seemed to shock him. A moment later, I held him in my arms, trying to draw some of the unhappiness from him into me. The security robots closed in, surrounding us. He was thrown to one side; I was arrested. They will punish me again, not
60 for the crime of coldness, this time, but for a crime of warmth. Perhaps they will find circumstances that will justify me and release me; perhaps not.

I do not care. If they accuse me, this time I will wear my invisibility like a shield of honor.

² Tube - רכבת תחתית | ³ reject - לדחות



Basic Understanding

Vocabulary

B Fill in the passage according to Part Two of the story. Use the words below.

encountered · horror · humility · sentence · shattered · startled · shield

During a walk, the Invisible Man ^{1.} another Invisible and tried to speak to him. The other man looked back at him with ^{2.} and ran away. Finally, on the last day of his ^{3.} , the men of the law came to remove the mark, and it ^{4.} as it fell to the floor. The Invisible Man had learned ^{5.} the hard way. One day, he was ^{6.} to hear a stranger talking to him, begging for attention. When he recognized the stranger, he remembered how that man had refused to speak to him months before. The stranger's neediness touched him. When the security robots discovered that the two had had contact with one another, they arrested him. But this time, the Invisible Man was not afraid of a new sentence; he was proud of his crime of warmth. If he were punished, he would consider it a ^{7.} of honor.

LOTS

C Answer the questions below.

1. Why did the Invisible Man stop the other Invisible on the street?
2. How did the other Invisible react when the Invisible Man stopped him?
3. What was "the tradition" mentioned in line 30?
4. How were people able to tell that a person had recently been restored to society?
5. Why did the Invisible Man decide to speak to the other Invisible the second time they met?
6. According to lines 44-63, how do we know that if the Invisible Man is punished the second time, he will be proud of his punishment?

 Workbook

Analysis and Interpretation

D Answer the questions below.



Comparing and
Contrasting

1. Compare the TWO encounters between the Invisible Man and the other Invisible.
2. "I really understood the lesson of my sentence..." (lines 44-45) What does the narrator mean here?
3. If the narrator receives the punishment of invisibility again, how is it likely to be a different experience? How is it likely to be the same?



Inferring

4. Why do you think the author chose to include things like security robots and computer screens in this story?

Literary Terms

E **Theme** - The main subject that is being discussed or described in a literary work. We can usually find the theme of a literary work by answering the question, "What is this work about?"

What is the theme of the story *To see the Invisible Man*?

Choose the correct answer.

- a. It is important to follow the rules of the society you belong to.
- b. The experience of isolation is the worst punishment a person can receive.
- c. People's attitudes change slowly over time.
- d. Every law is sometimes meant to be broken.

Bridging Text and Context

F **Read the quote below.**

"Punishment is not for revenge, but to lessen crime and reform the criminal."

Elizabeth Fry

Make a connection between the above quote and the story *To See the Invisible Man*.

Post-Reading Activity

E **Choose ONE of the following tasks.**

- 1. Choose THREE scenes from the story and act them out for the class.
- 2. What if the Invisible Man wrote his opinion about the punishment of invisibility? Write his diary excerpt. Write 100-120 words.
- 3. Write a poem that the Invisible Man might have written at some point in the story. If you would like, you may compose a melody to go along with the poem. Present your poem to the class.

Personal Response

- H**
- 1. What point in the story can be relevant to you? Explain why.
 - 2. Did you enjoy reading the story? Why or why not?
 - 3. What did you find surprising or memorable about the story? Explain.