

Liora Arnon and Avishag Dei
with Tzivi Trepp



SCORE!



ACCESS TO INFORMATION	SOCIAL INTERACTION
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- Talking about past events using the Past Simple and the Past Progressive
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Task

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

SCORE!

by Avishag Dei, Liora Arnon and Tzivi Trepp

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הועדה הרוחנית לבקרת ספרים
שעניי ביהייד של הרב נ. קדלויץ

בס"ד ממס' אב תשל"ד

א.י.ל.ר

פרינו אולר לנציג הוודר זכר על ספר פלימוג
האונקליט: "Score!". ומצא אונר בלר
וכאוי אלימוג ולטיטן רלפר הוונקליט.
כאוי לציין, שנלפ מאמל מיווד עי מחברי.
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נ.י. הספר נוצר לדיט ספר לכנותי.

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	carry	manage to	responsibility
although	contents	no matter	search (v)
by accident	disappear	probably	secret code
connection	make it possible	report (v)	

➡ 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	dislike	hear
guess	hate	feel
know	hope	see
remember	like	smell
think	love	taste
understand	prefer	
	want	
	wish	



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	insult (n)	subject	tradition
apartment	odd	succeed	travel (v)
consider	request (v)	team	uniform
culture (n)	space (n)	tidy (v)	

➡ 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
40 on almost every corner selling not only soda and coffee, but medicine too! If you're hungry,
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.
 - What Japanese teachers write on the blackboard.
 - What is considered important in Japan.
 - Why Japanese students are dressed in uniforms.
 - What students are asked to do after school.
 - 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 | serious |
| pressure | strange |
| responsible | treat |
| schedule | |

➡ 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 in-, un-, 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.

- Doctors claim that caffeine is **healthy** / **unhealthy**.
- My name is very **common** / **uncommon**. There are three other girls named Sarah in my class!
- I'm sorry that I'm **able** / **unable** to help you. I'm very busy this week.
- Mr. Rosen walks to work every morning because his doctor told him to be more **active** / **inactive**.
- Rina did very well on the science test. All her answers were **correct** / **incorrect**.
- 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ average height ▶ green eyes ▶ has a ponytail / curly hair / straight hair ▶ has glasses ▶ neither thin nor fat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.