

In this unit you will learn new words and expressions and practice using the Present Simple so that you:

- can understand a monologue about life in Johannesburg.
- can read an article about natural cures that you can make at home.
- can prepare a short report about a natural cure and present it to the class.
- can talk about living in different types of homes.
- can write sentences with adjectives to describe pictures.
- can understand an interview about a special kind of home.
- can read about three siblings who save a train and help solve the mystery of their father's disappearance.

At the end of the unit, you will be able to prepare a report about a home cure.

The following words mean "hello" in different languages. Match the words to the countries below. To check your answers, see page 35.



READING 1

Get Ready

A 1. Do you remember these words?

WORD REFRESH

building (n)
different

enjoy
garden

hope (v)
sunny

wall
weather

worry

2.  What do you see in the picture? Use the words above to help you.



B You are going to read about the lives of Jews in South Africa. Look at the new words. Which of them can you use to describe the city you live in?

NEW WORDS

actually
area
check (v)
each other
even
free (adj)
fresh

gold
great
Jew
Jewish
kind (n)
like
look (v)

look after
meal
modern
neighborhood
pleasant
rarely
ready

really
too
whenever
worried

C Give an example of:

1. the **kind** of shoes you like to wear to school
2. something you **check** before you leave the house
3. a **great** day in your life
4. something that doesn't look expensive but is **actually** expensive

D Choose the correct sentence to describe each picture below.

1. They are **really fresh**.
2. He **looks worried**.
3. It's **too** heavy.
4. It's sad because it's not **free**.
5. It's a **modern neighborhood**.
6. She is **looking after** her babies.



E Yedidya is a boy who lives in Johannesburg, South Africa. Choose the correct words to complete the statements about Johannesburg. Then tick (✓) the sentences that you think are true.

JOHANNESBURG

1. Johannesburg is called the "City of **Gold / Meal**."
2. About 66,000 **areas / Jews** live in Johannesburg.
3. People in Johannesburg **rarely / whenever** walk.
4. The Jews of Johannesburg help **each other / even**.
5. Many **ready / Jewish** families have housekeepers* who help them clean and cook.
6. The weather in Johannesburg is **like / pleasant**.



*housekeepers - עוזרות בית

A Read Yedidya's monologue. How is life in Johannesburg different from life in Israel?

LIFE IN JOHANNESBURG

CITY OF GOLD

I live in the City of Gold.

I know what you're thinking, but no! Everything in my city isn't actually made of gold. In 1886, a man found gold in the area. That's how the city started – many people came to Johannesburg hoping to find gold.

Today, Johannesburg is a beautiful city with more than 5,000,000 people. There are modern buildings, but we also have lots of trees and green parks. The weather is pleasant. It's sunny in the winter, and it doesn't get too hot in the summer.



JEWISH LIFE

About 66,000 Jews live in Johannesburg!

I don't worry about *kashrut* when I have a meal at my friends' homes!

That's because there is only one *hechsher* in Johannesburg, and everyone uses it. Shops here sell lots of prepared food¹. You can buy

fresh fruit and vegetables that are already cut and ready to eat. Schools sell many kinds of prepared food too. I can buy hamburgers, sandwiches or pizza at school whenever I want!

I go to a great school. Classes are small, and the students and teachers are like a family. There are only 10 boys in my class! There are no school buses here—all the kids go to school by car. During the week, you rarely see people walking on the streets in my neighborhood.

But on Shabbat, *everything* looks different. The Jewish streets are full of people walking to *shul*² or to the kiddush after prayers. All the Jewish people from the neighborhood meet each other at the kiddush.



HOMES

We have a big, beautiful home, like most Jewish families here. We like our garden very much, but we are always worried because there are some bad people in Johannesburg. Every house has a high wall around it. That's the only way we feel safe. And when we go out, we always check that we remembered to lock³ the doors. Johannesburg is the City of Gold, but we don't really feel free living here.

We have a housekeeper who helps with everything in the house. She doesn't live with us – she lives in a small cabin⁴ not far away. She arrives every morning at 7:00. She cooks, cleans and looks after the children when my mother is busy. Sometimes she even drives us to school or to friends' houses!

I hope you enjoyed learning about my city!



B Complete the fact file about Johannesburg according to lines 1-9.

Facts About Johannesburg

Year the city started:	
Number of people in the city:	
Weather in the winter:	
Weather in the summer:	
TWO things you can see in the city:	

C Answer the questions.

CITY OF GOLD

- Complete the sentence.
Johannesburg is called the City of Gold because (lines 1-5)
- What is the weather like in Johannesburg?

JEWISH LIFE

- What kinds of food can people buy in shops in Johannesburg?
- What fact does Yedidya give to show how small the classes are in his school?
- How does Yedidya get to school?
- How do the Jewish streets change on Shabbat?

HOMES

- What do you know about Yedidya's house? Write TWO facts.
- What jobs does Yedidya's housekeeper do? Give TWO answers.

Words

A Decide if the sentences are true or false.


- If you **really** like someone, you are always ready to help him.
- When people have a **great** idea, they need to find a new idea.
- Many **Jewish** people live in Israel.
- If you are **ready** on time, you'll be late.
- Students **rarely** go to school.
- When two friends help **each other**, one friend doesn't do anything.
- When you know the answer, you are **actually** wrong.

B Choose the best word to follow each word in blue.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| 1. gold | ring | ■ | Jew | ■ | neighborhood |
| 2. free | country | ■ | desk | ■ | hat |
| 3. pleasant | problem | ■ | wall | ■ | garden |
| 4. look after | the sky | ■ | children | ■ | language |
| 5. modern | building | ■ | summer | ■ | tree |
| 6. too | ready | ■ | hot | ■ | last |

C Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1. My favorite meal is
2. I sometimes feel worried when
3. When the weather is sunny, I often
4. Before I go to school, I usually check
5. I feel happy whenever
6. For me, friends are like
7. My neighborhood is

D  Would you like to live in Johannesburg? Talk about it with your partner. Use the words below to help you.

Yes, I would like to live in Johannesburg because there are many nice gardens there.

There aren't many Jews in Johannesburg, so I wouldn't like to live there.



area
building
each other
garden

Jews
neighborhood
pleasant
weather

Language 1 - Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about facts, schedules, usual activities and habits.

Positive: I, You, We, They + **verb**
He, She, It + **verb+s**

*Shops **sell** lots of prepared food.*
*The housekeeper **arrives** every morning.*

Negative: I, You, We, They + **don't verb**
He, She, It + **doesn't verb**

*I **don't** worry about kashrut.*
*The housekeeper **doesn't** live with Yedidya's family.*

When **be** is the verb

Positive: I **am**
He, She, It **is**
We, You, They **are**

*I **am** from Johannesburg.*
*Johannesburg **is** the City of Gold.*
*The students and teachers **are** like a family.*

Negative: I'm **not**
He, She, It **isn't**
We, You, They **aren't**

*I'm **not** worried.*
*Everything in my city **isn't** actually made of gold.*
*We **aren't** always safe in Johannesburg.*

Time Expressions for the Present Simple

every day / week / month... , in the summer / winter, at night
often, rarely, always, usually, sometimes, never

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, PAGE...

A Yedidya is talking about Johannesburg. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

In Johannesburg, the weather ¹ (be) usually pleasant in the winter. It is nice outside, so we ² (walk) to shul every Shabbat. On weekdays, the children ³ (go) to school every morning by car. The school ⁴ (be) far away. My school day ⁵ (start) at 8:00 a.m. At school, I ⁶ (eat) fresh fruit for lunch every day. Johannesburg ⁷ (have) wonderful fruit! At home, our housekeeper ⁸ (wash) the floors on Fridays. We ⁹ (be) happy to live in such a beautiful city.




B Find the time expressions in exercise A above.

- C** 1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the positive and negative forms of the Present Simple.

		Jerusalem	Johannesburg
1	People (call) it the "City of Gold."		
2	It (not be) a capital city (עיר בירה).		
3	It sometimes (snow) in this city.		
4	Yedidya (not live) in this city.		
5	People (not leave) their doors open in this city.		
6	Yedidya (worry) because there are bad people in this city.		

2. Now decide whether each sentence is true for Johannesburg, Jerusalem, or both.

- D**  Tell your partner what you like about your neighborhood. Use the examples below and the words from the list to help you.

*I enjoy living in my neighborhood because it is in a very quiet **area**.*

*I like my neighborhood because **whenever** someone is sick, people send them food.*




area	modern
even	pleasant
Jew	too
like	whenever
look	

Get Ready

A 1. Do you remember these words?

WORD REFRESH	better	go away	problem	soon	well
	dark	lie down	sick	soup	

2.  Talk about the picture below with a partner. Use the words above to help you.



B Look at the new words. Which of them can you use to talk about someone who doesn't feel well?

NEW WORDS	a few	disappear	hurt (v)	teenager
	at least	expensive	medicine	treat (v)
	brush (n, v)	fight (v)	mirror	warm (adj)
	burn (n, v)	get better	mix (v)	What's the matter?
	cold (n)	grow	piece	
	cure (n)	headache	tasty	

C Match A to B.

A

1. "Home cures" aren't **medicine** but, ...
2. For a **headache**, **mix** cinnamon with ...
3. Ginger tea is a good cure ...
4. **What's the matter** with you?
5. Did you **treat** your cold with just ginger?

B

- a. to **fight** a **cold**.
- b. My back **hurts**.
- c. Yes, and I **got better** quickly!
- d. they can make you feel better.
- e. **warm** water.

D Complete the sentences with the New Words from page 13. Then match each sentence to a picture below.

1. I can see myself in the
2. He left a of bread for the birds.
3. This is very
4. When she was cooking, she got a on her arm.
5. I need to my hair before going to school.
6. She needs to buy things in the supermarket.



E Read the following ad and choose the correct answers.

GARLIC CANDIES

Try Our New ¹Headache / Medicine:

- Garlic Candies! They're sweet and ²warm / tasty.
- Our garlic candies are perfect for kids or ³teenagers / pieces! They can help them ⁴grow / hurt tall and strong!
- Garlic candies also make ⁵headaches / brushes disappear fast. Take ⁶at least / a few two candies every day, and you'll be healthy.

Now Read

A Read the following informative text about home medicines. What problems can you treat with home cures?

CURES YOU CAN MAKE AT HOME

Where is the Doctor?

It's late at night, and you don't feel well. What do you do? Ask your grandmother, and she'll tell you, "Have some chicken soup!" For hundreds of years, Jewish mothers have treated their children with chicken soup when they felt sick. Chicken soup is so popular among Jews as a cure that people even call it "Jewish penicillin."

In many places in the world, it isn't easy to get to a doctor. Medicines are expensive, too. What do some people do? They use the foods they have in the kitchen – "home cures" like chicken soup – to fix the problem.

My Head Hurts!

Do you sometimes get headaches? People in India have a great way to treat headaches: Mix some cinnamon with some warm water. Rub¹ it on your forehead², and lie down in the dark. Your headache will disappear in a short time.

Do You Hate Looking in the Mirror?

Do you have acne³? Lots of teenagers get acne and want to make it go away. It usually disappears when you get older, but until then, learn from the South Africans. You can make your own acne cure! Mix a tablespoon of lemon juice with a tablespoon of water. Rub it on your face before you go to bed. Your face will look better in the morning!

Ouch! That was Hot!

Did you burn yourself by mistake? In the USA, people put egg whites on a burn! Do this at least three times every day. In a few days, you will forget where the burn was!

Where are the Tissues?

Do you sometimes get a cold? Garlic can help! Garlic doesn't just make food tasty. In Russia, people use garlic to fight colds and viruses! When you get a cold, eat one piece of garlic every day. You will get better soon.

What's the matter with my hair?

After you brush your hair, is the brush full of hair? Does more hair fall out every day? When your hair is very dry, it can fall out easily. But people in Egypt have a great way to fix the problem: They rub olive oil⁴ into their hair. It helps their hair grow better.



¹ rub - למרוח

² forehead - מצח

³ acne - אקנה

⁴ olive oil - שמן זית

B Complete the chart with information from the article.

Problem	Cure	Country
headache		
		South Africa
burn		
	garlic	
dry hair		

C Answer the questions.

1. What is another name for chicken soup? (lines 1-5)
2. Why do some people use home cures? Choose the correct answer. (lines 6-8)
 - a. Medicine is very expensive.
 - b. Their doctors don't like medicine.
 - c. Home cures work better than medicine.
3. Where can you get what you need to make home cures? (lines 6-8)
4. What can teenagers with acne use as a medicine? (lines 13-17)
5. Which cure do people eat? (lines 21-24)
6. Why does hair sometimes fall out? (lines 25-29)
 - a. People brush it too much.
 - b. It's dry.
 - c. People don't eat enough oil.

Words

A Complete the sentences with the words below.

brush • fight • get better • headache • medicine • mirror • mix • piece

1. Can you give me a of paper?
2. I think I'm sick. I have a
3. Every morning, I my hair.
4. When I'm sick, my doctor gives me to help me get better.
5. Look in the You have something in your teeth.
6. water and lemon for a healthy drink.
7. It's important to for what you believe in.
8. If you rest, you'll

B Choose the correct answer.

1. **What's the matter?**
 - a. This soup is **tasty!**
 - b. My body feels **warm** and my ear **hurts**.
2. Why do you need aloe vera gel?
 - a. I was baking a cake and I got a **burn**.
 - b. I have **a cold**.
3. Why are you sitting in the dark?
 - a. It will help my hair **grow**.
 - b. It's a **cure** for a **headache**.
4. Can I make my acne **disappear**?
 - a. Yes! You can **treat** it with lemon juice.
 - b. No. Lemon juice is too **expensive**.
5. Do many **teenagers** have acne?
 - a. Yes! **At least** 80% have some acne.
 - b. Every teenager who looks in the **mirror** sees acne.

C Think of a problem you would like to find a home cure for. Describe the problem to your partner. Why do you think it's important to find a home cure for it? Use the words below to help you.

*I would like to find a home cure for headaches. They are very **unpleasant**.*

*It is important to find a home cure to **fight** allergies.*



fight
hurt
medicine

pleasant/unpleasant
whenever
worried

TASK

Prepare a report about a home cure.

1. Research another home cure. You can ask a grandparent, a parent or a nurse for ideas. You can also look in books or magazines.
2. Write down important facts about the cure.
3. Explain why you chose this cure.
4. Try out the cure at home and write a summary of your results.
5. Present your report to the class. You can also bring a sample of your cure to show everyone.



Language 2 - Present Simple Questions

Yes/No Questions

Do + I / you / we / they + **verb**?

Does + he / she / it + **verb**?

Do you sometimes get headaches?

Does your hair fall out every day?

Wh- Questions

Wh-word + **do** + you / we / they + **verb**?

Wh-word + **does** + he / she / it + **verb**?

What do you do?

Where does it hurt?

Wh- Subject Questions

We don't use **do** or **does**.

Wh-word + **verb+s**?

What makes burns feel better?

Who uses lemon juice as a remedy for acne?

A Complete the questions. Use the Present Simple.



BREAKFAST: The Most Important Meal of the Day

- Aiko is from Japan. How ¹ (she / start) her day? She eats fish, miso soup and rice.
- ² (you / like) baguettes and croissants? They come from France, and they are popular breakfast foods there. They are very tasty and full of butter. What ³ (go) perfectly with a croissant? Hot coffee!
- What ⁴ (people / like) for breakfast in Morocco? They often eat baghrir—a pancake with “a thousand holes.” ⁵ (you / put) maple syrup on your pancakes? Well, in Morocco, people prefer honey and butter. What ⁶ (they / drink)? Tea with fresh mint.
- Many teenagers don't eat breakfast. ⁷ (you / eat) breakfast every day? What ⁸ (you / have) for breakfast?

B Make questions with the words below. Then answer the questions about yourself. Use the Present Simple.

1. what / you / usually / make / for breakfast

What do you usually make for breakfast?

I usually make toast and a salad.

2. when / you / eat / breakfast

3. you / take / a sandwich / to school

4. who / prepare / dinner / in your family

5. where / you / usually / eat / breakfast

6. what / your family / eat / for dinner

7. your family / sit / together / for dinner

C Complete the following passage. Use the Present Simple in the positive, negative and question forms.

Little Village


¹ you (have) family in another country? Where
² they (live)? Sarah Koval's grandparents ³
 (live) in a small village in Ukraine. Sarah's father ⁴ (try) to visit them every
 summer, and Sarah usually ⁵ (go) with him. The village ⁶ (be)
 very poor. It ⁷ (not have) a big supermarket. Sarah's grandmother grows
 potatoes and garlic in her garden. She also keeps chickens for their eggs. The only
 shop in the village that sells food has one little room! What ⁸ people
 (buy) in the shop? Flour, sugar, potatoes, and onions. But the shop
⁹ (not sell) things like tomatoes, apples or melons.

Life in the village ¹⁰ (not be) easy. For example, at night, it's usually dark
 because people ¹¹ (not have) money to pay for electricity*. When Sarah
 visits the village, she ¹² (like) to make things easier for her grandparents.
 So, she ¹³ (help) them prepare food, and she always ¹⁴
 (wash) the dishes after meals. But first, she and her grandmother ¹⁵ (carry)
 water from the river to their home!

¹⁶ it (seem) like a nice place to visit? Sarah thinks so!

* electricity - חשמל



D  Ask your partner questions about someone they like to visit. Have them answer. Then switch roles. Use the Present Simple.

How often ...? • Who ...? • Why ...?

LISTENING

Get Ready

A 1. Do you remember these words?

WORD REFRESH


around

build

fire (n)

roof

village

2.  Talk about the picture with a partner. Use the words from exercise 1.

“The **roof** of each house is made of leaves.”



B Look at the new words. Which of these words can you use to talk about life in Africa?

NEW WORDS

a lot of
break (n)
careful
catch fire

cooking
danger
easily
get together

grass
last (v)
mud
neighbor

of course
someone
strong

C Which of the new words in exercise B means ... ?

1. man, woman or child
2. many
3. making food
4. meet
5. sure


D Complete the sentences according to the pictures. Use words from exercise B.

1. The ... is very tall.
2. If he isn't ... , he'll fall.
3. It can ... easily.
4. It's hard to drive in this



E Give an example of:

1. something you do when you take a **break**
2. something that must be **strong**
3. something you can do **easily**
4. a test that **lasted** more than two hours
5. a time you were in **danger**
6. something that is important to both you and your **neighbor**.

F  When you choose a house, what is important to you? Use the words below to help you.

*I'll look for an area with nice **neighbors**.*

*I don't want a house that is too **expensive**.*



a lot of
area
expensive
fresh air
look

modern
neighbor
neighborhood
pleasant
strong

WING TIP!



Some adjectives have the suffix -ful at the end.

tact – tactful care – careful success – successful

It is important to use tact.

Tactful people think before they speak.

Can you think of any other-ful adjectives?

Now Listen

A This interview is about a special kind of home. What different kinds of homes are there where you live?

B  Listen to the interview and answer the questions.

MUD HOUSES

1. What is true about Mrs. Smith?
 - a. She wrote a book.
 - b. She built houses.
 - c. She was a teacher.
2. Mrs. Smith mentions Ethiopia, Kenya and Congo because they are examples of countries ...
 - a. the class is studying.
 - b. she visited.
 - c. with mud houses.
3. What does Mrs. Smith say about mud houses?
 - a. They are expensive.
 - b. They only last for one or two months.
 - c. They are strong.
4. Complete the sentence.

Mud houses are pleasant in the ... because they don't get too hot.
5. According to Mrs. Smith, what is a problem with mud houses?
 - a. They can catch fire.
 - b. You can't cook in a mud house.
 - c. The roof sometimes falls down.
6. What does Mrs. Smith say is "very special to see"?
 - a. People working together to build a mud house.
 - b. A village with a lot of mud houses.
 - c. A lot of people living together in a mud house.



C  Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

D Would you like to live in a mud house for a week? Explain why or why not.

Writing

A Read about the main parts of a sentence.

Main Parts of a Sentence

In English, sentences have a **subject** and a **verb**.

The **subject** tells you who or what the sentence is about:

I am happy to be here.

Friends and family help build the houses.

The **verb** tells you what action happens:

Many people in Africa live in mud houses.

How do people in Africa build the mud houses?

Sometimes, *be* is the only verb in a sentence. In those sentences, there isn't an action.

Mrs. Noor is our visitor today.

B Read these sentences about families who live in mud houses. Is the blue word the subject or the verb of the sentence?

1. **Little children** help build mud houses.
2. People **make** strong roofs from grass.
3. In the summer, **the walls** are cool.
4. In the cold winter, mud houses **keep** the children warm.
5. **Mud houses** aren't expensive to make.

C Read about adjectives.

Using Adjectives to Describe

The adjectives in a sentence describe nouns. They add information about the nouns. In English, the adjective usually comes *before the noun*.

Cities in Africa have modern buildings.

Adjectives can also come after the verb *be*.

A mud house is pleasant in the winter and the summer.

Mud houses aren't expensive.

D Look at the sentences in exercise B on page 23 again. Find the adjectives in the sentences.

E Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Then match each picture to a sentence.

1. pleasant / my house / a / garden / has / .
2. ice / houses / in / live / some people / .
3. use / dry / the roof / people / grass / for / .
4. we / in / a / tall / live / building / .
5. you / an underground / would / house / to visit / like / ?



F 1. Read the description of Ruth's apartment. How is Ruth's home similar to your home? How is it different?

My family lives in a new apartment building in a pleasant neighborhood. Our apartment is on the second floor. It has a nice living room with large windows, so it is usually sunny. There are two small bedrooms and one big bedroom. The kitchen is new and easy to work in. We love our home, and it's perfect for our family.



2. Find at least eight adjectives in the description above.

WRITING TASK

Choose one of the pictures in exercise E on page 24, and write **THREE** more sentences about it. Use at least **ONE** adjective in each sentence.

- 1 Choose a picture you would like to talk about.
- 2 Look for **THREE** special things in the picture.
- 3 Think of an adjective for each special thing you found.
- 4 Write three sentences about the picture using your adjectives. Use the Present Simple.



Remember!

- Every sentence begins with a capital letter.
- Every sentence ends with a period, a question mark or an exclamation point.

CHECKLIST, PAGE ...

Literature

- A** 1. Do you remember these words?

WORD REFRESH

arrive

leave

poor

wonderful

2. Give an example of:

1. something **wonderful** you did
2. something you do when a guest **arrives**
3. a **poor** country
4. a reason you'd **leave** a place quickly

- B** Look at the new words. Which of these words can you use to talk about someone who moved to a new place?

NEW WORDS

about to
adventure
brave
comfortable
explore

field
furniture
hill
knock (v)
loud

pack (v)
pass (v)
proud/proudly
sadly
shout (v)

train station
voice
wave (v)
work out

C Choose the correct answers.

1. There are beautiful flowers in the **field / adventure / furniture**.
2. When they got on the train, they **knocked / waved / passed** goodbye to their friends.
3. When I get to a new place, I like to **explore / shout / pack** it.
4. I was **brave / loud / proud** when I got a good grade.
5. He usually speaks in a loud **train station / voice / hill**.

D Decide if the sentences are logical or illogical.

- 1. I am **about to** finish my homework, so I don't have homework.
- 2. I hope the problem will **work out**.
- 3. **Sadly**, we won the game.
- 4. Our sofa is **comfortable**. Everyone likes to sit on it.

E You are going to read a story about three children who try to help their father after he disappears. Read PART ONE of the story and answer the questions that follow.

THE RAILWAY¹ CHILDREN



*Adapted from
the original
by Edith Nesbit*

PART ONE

Three children live in a comfortable, pleasant house in England. Roberta, or Bobbie, is the oldest. Next is Peter. He wants to become an engineer². Phyllis is the “baby.” She’s only eight.

The children’s mother, Mrs. Waterbury, tells the most wonderful stories! She always finds time to play with the children, read to them and help them with their lessons.

- 5 Their father has an important job in a government office³, but when he comes home, he’s always ready to listen to the children or play a game with them. “What adventures did you have today?” he asks, and the children happily tell him about their day.

¹ railway - מסילת רכבת

² engineer - נהג קטר

³ government office - משרד ממשלה

“Peter found a snake in the garden!” says Bobbie. “We wanted to keep it, but Mother said no.”

“I’m learning all about trains,” Peter tells Mr. Waterbury. “Father, can we go on a train one day soon?”

10 “Father, I learned how to spell⁴ England! E-n-g-l-a-n-d!” says Phyllis proudly.

Mr. Waterbury looks at his wife and smiles, and Mrs. Waterbury smiles back. It is a happy family, full of love. Sadly, everything is about to change.

One night, someone knocks at the door. Mr. Waterbury opens the door, and two men in black suits⁵ enter. They go with Mr. Waterbury into his library. At first, it is quiet. Then the children can hear their father’s voice. It is
15 getting louder and angrier. Mr. Waterbury calls to Mrs. Waterbury, and she goes into the library. Soon, a taxi arrives at the house. The two men leave the house, and they take Mr. Waterbury with them. They get into the taxi, and the taxi disappears into the dark night.

“What’s the matter, Mother?” asks Peter.

Mrs. Waterbury’s eyes are red. She says, “Please, children, don’t ask me any questions about this now. Father
20 will be away for some time, and I need you all to be very strong and brave.”

About two weeks later, Mrs. Waterbury tells the children, “We are leaving this house and going to live in a village far away from here. Now, please go pack your clothes.”

A man comes to the house. He pays Mrs. Waterbury some money. Then he takes away all the beautiful furniture. Mrs. Waterbury and the children look at the empty rooms.

25 “We must all be very brave,” says Mrs. Waterbury. They leave their home for the last time and take a taxi to the train station.

On the train, the children enjoy looking out the windows.

“Look at that tall building!” says Peter.

“I hope we see cows!” says Phyllis.

30 Soon, it gets dark and there isn’t anything to see. The children get bored and fall asleep. Then they hear their mother’s voice. “Wake up, children. We’re here. There aren’t any taxis, so we must walk.”



The new house is small and very cold. Phyllis asks Bobbie, “Are we poor now?”

Bobbie says, “Don’t worry, Phyllis. Everything will work out. Now, let’s go explore the neighborhood.”

The children go outside. They see a long road, fields, beautiful old trees, and hills that are green with grass.

⁴ spell - לאיית

⁵ suits - חליפות



35 “Look!” shouts Peter. “There are train tracks⁶. Let’s go look for trains!”

The children are on a hill above the train tracks. A train is coming.

“Everybody wave!” shouts Peter. The children wave happily as the train passes. One old gentleman in the first class carriage⁷ looks out of the train window and waves back.

40 The next day and the day after that, when the 9:15 train passes, the children are there. They wave, and the old gentleman waves back.

“What a nice man!” says Phyllis.

⁶ train tracks - מסילות רכבת

⁷ first class carriage - קרון מחלקה ראשונה



pleasant • ready • garden • someone • disappear • dark
what's the matter? • strong • village • enjoy • building
hope • soon • worry • neighborhood • grass

Understanding the Story - PART ONE

A There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

1. There are two children in the Waterbury family – Roberta and Peter. (lines 1-4)
There are three children in the Waterbury family – Roberta, Peter and Phyllis.
2. Mrs. Waterbury writes wonderful children’s books. (lines 1-4)
3. Mr. Waterbury has an important job at the railway. (lines 5-7)
4. Mr. Waterbury has a pleasant talk with the men in black suits. (lines 13-17)
5. Mrs. Waterbury and the children leave their home and go to London. (lines 19-25)

B Choose the correct answers.

1. When the men in black suits leave the Waterbury’s house ... (lines 17-21)
 - a. Mr. Waterbury tells his wife not to worry.
 - b. Mr. Waterbury leaves with them.
 - c. Mrs. Waterbury calls the police.
2. We can guess that Mrs. Waterbury needs money because ... (lines 21-26)
 - a. she sells all of her furniture.
 - b. the children don’t have any clothes to pack.
 - c. they don’t have anything to eat on the train ride.
3. Phyllis is worried that the family is poor now because ... (lines 32-33)
 - a. she hears her mother crying.
 - b. the new house is small and cold.
 - c. there aren’t a lot of buildings in the new neighborhood.

4. Outside the new house, Peter is excited because he sees ... (lines 34-39)
 - a. beautiful fields and hills.
 - b. train tracks.
 - c. cows.
5. Every day, the children ... (lines 39-41)
 - a. walk on a long road to their new school.
 - b. go out and explore the neighborhood.
 - c. go to the train tracks and wave at the train.

- C**
1. The author doesn't tell us anything about the "two men in black suits." (line 13) Who do you think they are?
 2. "Mrs. Waterbury's eyes are red." (line 19) Why do you think her eyes are red?

PART TWO

- A** Do you remember these words?

WORD REFRESH

| cover (v)

| dear

| decide

| gift

- B** Give an example of:

1. something you **cover**
2. someone who is **dear** to you
3. a nice **gift** you got when you were a child
4. something you **decide** by yourself

- C** Look at the new words. Which of these words can you use to talk about the picture on page 31?

NEW WORDS

accident

bottom

earthquake

get off

guilty

less

noise

package

passenger

photograph

prove

reach

save

shake


subject

terrible

wonder

D Choose the correct answers.

1. There are many **photographs / passengers / earthquakes** on the train.
2. He should **get off / shake / save** the train at the next train station.
3. The train will **prove / wonder / reach** that city at 9 o'clock.
4. Someone forgot his **package / earthquake / accident** at the train station.
5. There is a lot of **bottom / subject / noise** at the train station.
6. There was a **less / terrible / guilty** accident between two trains.

E  When the Railway Children moved to a smaller house, it was a real challenge for them. Imagine you had to move to a new place. What do you think your biggest challenge would be? Share with your partner. Use the words below to help you.



arrive

building (n)

different

explore

neighbor

neighborhood

problem

village

*It would be difficult for me to get to know the new **neighbors**.*

*It would take me a lot of time to **explore** the new neighborhood.*

PART TWO

It's a sunny morning, and the children are having a picnic near the train tracks. Suddenly, they hear a loud noise; it sounds like thunder¹.

"What's that?" asks Peter.

"LOOK!" Phyllis shouts. The trees on the hill are shaking very hard. Some of them fall and roll² down the hill.

5 When they reach the bottom, they fall onto the train tracks.

"It's an earthquake!" cries Bobbie.

In less than a minute, trees and rocks³ cover the train tracks!

¹ thunder - רעם

² roll - מתגלגלים



“The 9:15 train is coming,” says Bobbie. “They don’t know about the earthquake. The train is in danger! There will be a terrible accident!”

10 “Come with me!” shouts Peter.

The children run to the tracks. They jump and wave and shout. The train’s engineer sees the children and stops the train. They are all safe!

One of the passengers on the train is the old gentleman. He understands that the children saved the train, and they also saved his life. “Thank you! Thank you, my dear friends,” he says to them.

15 The next day Phyllis says, “I wonder when Father will come home. Mother never says anything.”

“We mustn’t⁴ ask,” answers Peter. “Mother looks so sad whenever we talk about Father.”

“I miss him,” says Phyllis.

Bobbie wants to change the subject, so she says, “Look! Here’s a package from the old gentleman! It’s a gift to thank us for saving the train!” The old gentleman used newspaper to wrap⁵ the package. There are books
20 inside – two for each of the children. Peter and Phyllis run inside with their books. Bobbie starts to clean up the newspapers, but then she sees her father’s photograph in one of them!

Next to the photograph, she reads this:

CHARLES WATERBURY GUILTY!

ENGLISH SPY⁶ GOES TO JAIL⁷ FOR FIVE YEARS

25 Bobbie waits until Peter and Phyllis are in bed. Then she asks her mother about the newspaper story.

“Of course he isn’t guilty, but we can’t prove it,” says Mrs. Waterbury.



³ rocks - אבנים

⁶ spy - מרגל

⁴ mustn't - אסור

⁷ jail - כלא

⁵ to wrap - לעטוף

Bobbie has an idea. “The old gentleman is an important person. I
30 hope he can help us,” Bobbie thinks, and she writes a letter to him.
It is a beautiful spring morning. The children decide to go for a
walk. They sit on a bench⁸ near the train station and wait to wave
at the passengers on the 9:15 train. The train stops at the station,
and people begin to leave the train. First, the old gentleman gets off.
35 A tall man with long hair and a long beard⁹ follows him. The man
looks around the station.
Peter sees the man first and says, “That looks like Father!” The girls
begin shouting, “Father! FATHER!”
Then they run as fast as their feet can carry them into their father’s
arms.



⁸ bench - ספסל

⁹ beard - זקן



sunny • danger • look • whenever • of course • hope • like

Understanding the Story - PART TWO

A Complete the sentences according to PART TWO.

1. The children want to stop the train, so they ... (lines 6-12)
2. The old gentleman thanks the children because they ... (lines 13-14)
3. The children never ask their mother about their father because ... (lines 15-17)
4. While Bobbie is cleaning up the newspapers, she sees ... (lines 18-22)
5. Although the tall man has long hair and a long beard, Peter recognizes ... (lines 30-39)

B Answer the following questions.

1. How did the children know there was an earthquake? (lines 1-6)
2. Why was Bobbie worried? (lines 7-9)
3. What did the old gentleman give the children to thank them? (lines 18-23)
4. What did Bobbie read about their father? (lines 18-23)
5. What was Bobbie's idea? (lines 27-30)

C

1. How did Bobbie feel when she saw her father's photograph in the newspaper?
2. How do you think the children's father got out of jail?


About the Story

The people in a story are characters. When a story is about animals or things such as robots, they are also characters. The most important characters in the story are the *main characters*.

A 1. Complete the chart with two facts about each of the main characters in the story *The Railway Children*.

Mr. Waterbury	1. <i>He has an important job.</i> 2.
Mrs. Waterbury	1. 2.
Roberta Waterbury	1. 2.
Peter Waterbury	1. 2.
Phyllis Waterbury	1. 2.
	1. 2.

2. Which main character is missing from the chart above? Add the character to your chart and write two facts about the character.

B  The children’s lives changed suddenly when their father left. Tell about a time when your life changed suddenly. How did you feel, and what did you do? Use the words below to help you.

My mom got sick and went to the hospital. I was worried and scared.

My dad told me to be brave. My sister and I helped each other.



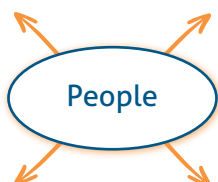
brave	leave	work out
break (n)	problem	wonderful
each other	really	
hurt (v)	worried	

REVIEW

A Look at the new words from the unit. Which ones do you remember?

a few	dark	grow	of course	sunny
a lot of	dear	guilty	pack (v)	tasty
about to	decide	headache	package	teenager
accident	different	hill	pass (v)	terrible
actually	disappear	hope (v)	passenger	too
adventure	each other	hurt (v)	photograph	train station
area	earthquake	Jew	piece	treat (v)
around	easily	Jewish	pleasant	village
arrive	enjoy	kind (n)	poor	voice
at least	even	knock (v)	problem	wall
better	expensive	last (v)	proud/proudly	warm (adj)
bottom	explore	leave	prove	wave (v)
brave	field	less	rarely	weather
break (n)	fight (v)	lie down	reach	well
brush (n, v)	fire (n)	like	ready	What's the matter?
build	free (adj)	look (v)	really	whenever
building (n)	fresh	look after	roof	wonder
burn (n, v)	furniture	loud	sadly	wonderful
careful	garden	meal	save	work out
catch fire	get better	medicine	shake	worried
check (v)	get off	mirror	shout (v)	worry
cold (n)	get together	mix (v)	sick	
comfortable	gift	modern	someone	
cooking	go away	mud	soon	
cover (v)	gold	neighbor	soup	
cure (n)	grass	neighborhood	strong	
danger	great	noise	subject	

B Complete the chart below. Use the words in exercise A on page 34 above.



- C**
1. Look at the words in exercise A. Find at least FOUR pairs of words that are related to each other.
 2. Choose THREE of the word pairs you found. Write ONE sentence with each word pair.

- D** In groups, write sentences describing the picture. Use as many of the words below as you can. Then compare your sentences with another group's sentences.

accident • burn • check • cure • get better • hurt • medicine • treat • well



Answers from page 5:

1. Russia 2. France 3. Japan 4. Kenya 5. Romania