

No Summer Homework!

In 2004, Peer Larson is a student at Whitnall High School* in Wisconsin, USA. He is a good pupil and learns mathematics in a high-level* class. One day, Peer's mathematics teacher gives the class summer homework. Peer is very angry.



- 5 "I want to work in the summer," Peer says. "I don't have time to do summer homework. It's not fair!"

Peer and his father go to court.* They tell the judge,* "Teachers can only give students homework when there is school. Teachers can not give students homework in the summer, when there is no school.

- 10 Please tell the school not to give summer homework."

The judge thinks for a long time. Summer is over* and Peer goes back to school. In 2005, the judge says, "I'm sorry, Peer, but the school is right.* If teachers want to give students summer homework, they can."

- Peer and his father are not happy. They think that the judge is wrong.* What do *you* think?
- 15

* high school = בי"ס תיכון

* high-level = ברמה גבוהה

* court = בית משפט

* judge = שופט

* over = הסתיים

* right = צודק

* wrong = טועה, לא צודק

Questions About the Text

A. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Peer Larson is very angry when his teacher gives him _____
_____. (lines 1–4)
- 2) Peer doesn't have time to do summer homework because he wants _____
_____. (lines 1–6)
- 3) Peer Larson and his father think that students should* only do homework
_____. (lines 7–10)
- 4) The judge thinks that teachers _____
_____. (lines 11–13)
- 5) Peer and his father don't agree* with _____
_____. (lines 11–15)

* should = צריכים * agree = מסכימים

B. Copy a sentence from the text that describes each picture. Then number the sentences in the order in which they happened.

___ a) _____



___ b) _____



___ c) _____



___ d) _____



___ e) _____



___ f) _____



Vocabulary Practice

C. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| ___ 1) student | a) short |
| ___ 2) right | b) play |
| ___ 3) work | c) teacher |
| ___ 4) happy | d) take |
| ___ 5) long | e) sad |
| ___ 6) give | f) wrong |

D. Fill in the sentences with the words in the box. Remember to capitalize words that come at the beginning of a sentence.

- 1) My sister learns in _____. She is in the tenth grade.
- 2) There are thirty-two _____ in my class.
- 3) The police take criminals* to _____.
- 4) _____ before* you speak.
- 5) Sharona is in London now. She is _____ to Israel on Sunday.
- 6) School is _____ at the end* of June.
- 7) Meir _____ his friend, "Happy birthday!"

*criminals = עבריינים *before = לפני *end = סוף

court – over – high school – think – tells – going back – pupils

Language Tips and Practice

בשורות 8-9 בטקסט בעמוד 73 כתוב:

“Teachers can only give students homework when **there is** school.”

משמעות צירוף המילים **There is** היא “ישנו / ישנה” והצירוף **There are** פירושו “ישנם / ישנן”.

צירופי מילים אלו מופיעים לעיתים קרובות בתחילת המשפט.

יש להבחין בין **There is / There are** ובין הפועל **have / has**. התירגום של **have / has** בעברית הוא “יש ל- (מישהו)”, כלומר הן מילים שמציינות קניין או שייכות. לדוגמה: **There is a teacher in the classroom.** = יש מורה בכיתה, כלומר ישנה במובן של נמצאת. אין המשפט מראה למי שייכת המורה.

לעומת זאת: **The teacher has a bag.** = למורה יש תיק. משמעות המילה **has** “יש ל-” – במקרה זה יש למורה. המילה **has** מציינת שהתיק שייך למורה, או במילים אחרות, התיק הוא בבעלותה של המורה.

E. Fill in the sentences with *there is* or *there are*. Remember to capitalize words that come at the beginning of a sentence.

- 1) _____ children in the park.
- 2) _____ a pen on the desk.
- 3) _____ a poster on the wall.
- 4) _____ many vegetables in the salad.
- 5) _____ two elephants and five zebras in the zoo.
- 6) _____ many beautiful fish in the water.
- 7) _____ an airplane in the sky.
- 8) _____ flowers in the garden.