

Fat Guests Pay More

Are you ready to go on vacation? If you would like to visit the small German town of Norden, be careful not to eat too much in restaurants on the way. Actually, it's a good idea to stop eating for

5 five or six hours, and maybe even do a little bit of exercise before you enter Ostfriesland Hotel in Norden.

That's because Juergen Heckrodt, the hotel's owner, has begun charging* guests according to their weight.



Mr. Heckrodt says that he became worried when he saw more and more large

10 people coming into his hotel every year. He knew that it isn't healthy to be fat, so he decided to "help" people lose weight with his new pricing method. Now, the first thing guests do when they come into the hotel is get on the scale.* The price of a room is half a euro (around \$35 shekel) for every kilogram, so the thinner a person is, the less he or she pays.

15 If you are very heavy, don't worry. The maximum price for a room is 39 euros, even for guests who weigh more than seventy-eight kilograms. People who are embarrassed to get on the scale can pay that price — which is really not so high — without being weighed.

Even though Juergen Heckrodt's intentions* are good, not everyone is happy with his idea. Many fat people are angry that they have to pay more because of their size.

20 However, Mr. Heckrodt explains that his pricing method is still a good business decision. He says that his prices are not a punishment for fat people — they are a prize for his best customers. "Thin guests live longer and therefore can come back more often," he said. "That is why I reward* them."

*charging = לגבות תשלום מ-, تدفيع

*scale = משקל (מכשיר ששוקל), ميزان

*intentions = כוונות, نيات

*reward = מתגמל, مكافئة

Questions About the Text

A. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who is Juergen Heckrodt? (lines 1–8) _____

- 2) Why do guests at Ostfriesland Hotel get on a scale when they enter the hotel? (lines 1–8) _____
- 3) How much money would these guests pay for one night in Ostfriesland Hotel? (lines 9–14)
 - a) A person who doesn't want to get on the scale _____
 - b) A person who weighs fifty-seven kilos _____
 - c) A person who weighs eighty-eight kilos _____
- 4) Why don't all people like Mr. Heckrodt's pricing method? (lines 19–24) _____

- 5) Why did Juergen Heckrodt decide on his new pricing method? Give TWO reasons. (lines 9–14, lines 19–24)
 - a) _____

 - b) _____

- 6) Do you think Juergen Heckrodt is fat or thin? Why? _____

B. True or false?

- ___ 1) If you stop eating for five or six hours before you enter Ostfriesland Hotel, you may pay less money for a room.
- ___ 2) Mr. Heckrodt has been charging guests according to their weight for many years.
- ___ 3) Juergen Heckrodt is worried about his guests' health.
- ___ 4) Ostfriesland Hotel is an expensive hotel.
- ___ 5) All guests must be weighed before they can get a room in the hotel.
- ___ 6) Juergen Heckrodt changed his pricing method because fat people complained.

Vocabulary Practice

C. Write the correct word from the box next to each picture.



- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____



- 5) _____ 6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____

restaurant – hair – scale – heavy – weigh – exercise – customer – prize

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

- 1) What _____ drink do you want — large or small?
- 2) I was very _____ when I discovered that I was wearing two different color socks; one was black and one was blue.
- 3) _____ the Guinness Book of World Records, the largest bag of cookies in the world weighed 3,200 kilograms!
- 4) If you don't listen to your parents, you may get a _____.
- 5) She always complains. _____, she doesn't have many friends.
- 6) The Japanese take off their shoes when they _____ their house.
- 7) Look at that big villa! The _____ of that house must be very rich.
- 8) How many _____ did they invite to the wedding?
- 9) Yoav had a hard time making a _____ of which school to go to.
- 10) How much does this hair salon _____ for a haircut?

according to – decision – owner – embarrassed – charge –
size – punishment – enter – therefore – guests

Language Tips and Practice

בשורה 19 שבטקסט בעמוד 23 כתוב:

“Even though Juergen Heckrodt’s intentions ... , not everyone is happy ...”

בשורה 21 כתוב: “However, Mr. Heckrodt explains that his pricing ...”

בשורה 23 כתוב: “Thin guests live longer and therefore can come back ...”

המילים **even though, however, and** ו-**therefore** הן מילות קישור. מילות קישור הן מילים או ביטויים שמקשרים רעיונות שונים במשפט אחד, וכן הם מקשרים משפטים או פסקאות.

מספר מילות קישור שמופיעות באמצע המשפט הן: **and** (ו-), **or** (או), **but** (אבל), **so** (ולכן, אז), **because** (מכיוון ש-, מפני ש-), **because of** (בגלל...), **however** (אבל, אולם), **in addition** (בנוסף), **although / even though** (ועל אף ש-, אף על פי ש-), **despite / in spite of** (למרות ה-, למרות), **therefore** (לכן), **in order to** (כדי ש-).

جاء في السطر 19 من النص على صفحة

“Even though Juergen Heckrodt’s intentions ... , not everyone is happy ...”

جاء في السطر 21: “However, Mr. Heckrodt explains that his pricing ...”

جاء في السطر 23: “Thin guests live longer and therefore can come back ...”

تسمى الكلمات **however, even though, and** و **therefore** بإسم **connectors** (كلمات وصل). كلمات وصل هي كلمات أو تعبيرات التي توصل بين عدة أفكار لتكوّن جملة واحدة، أو بين عدة جمل أو فقرات. من المهم التعرف على هذه الكلمات لأنها تساعدك على متابعة تسلسل الأفكار داخل النص. من المفيد أيضا استعمال كلمات الوصل عندما تكتب الجمل والفقرات.

بعض كلمات الوصل التي تأتي في وسط الجملة: **and** (و), **or** (أو), **but** (لكن), **so** (هكذا), **because** (لأن), و **because of** (بسبب).

من الممكن أن تأتي كلمات وصل أخرى في بداية أو وسط الجملة. مثل: **however** (لكن) / **although** (بالإضافة) **even though** (مع أن), **in addition** (بالرغم), **therefore** (لهذا), و **in order to** (لكي).

E. Circle the correct connector.

- 1) We had school today (**in addition to / even though / because**) it was snowing.
- 2) The car crashed (**and / despite / because**) he was driving too fast.
- 3) Orit studied hard (**in order to / however / in spite of**) to improve her grades.
- 4) Motti called his grandparents last night, (**in addition / because of / but**) they weren't home.
- 5) I very much enjoyed reading this book. (**Therefore / In order to / Or**), I recommend reading it.
- 6) Lidor didn't buy the sweater (**but / despite / because of**) its high price.
- 7) You really hurt me, (**although / so / therefore**) please apologize.
- 8) Mr. Harrison has a very difficult job. (**However / Despite / But**), he doesn't want to leave his job.
- 9) I slept very deeply (**because / in spite / but**) all the noise outside.
- 10) Would you like a cup of tea, (**and / in order to / or**) would you prefer coffee?