

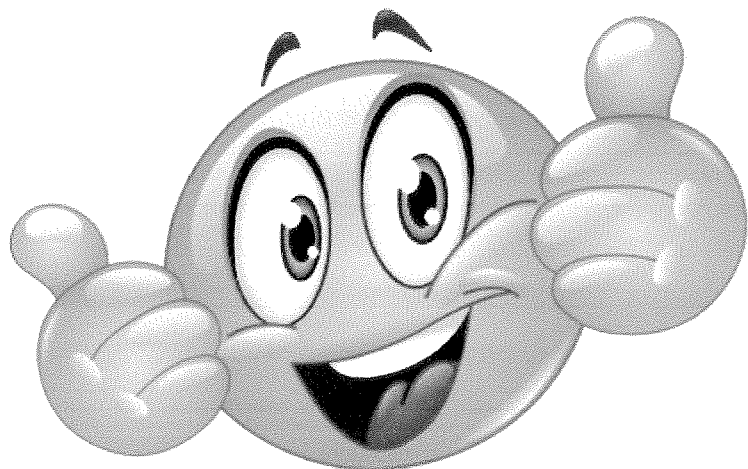
חוברת אנגלית
למסיימי כיתות ט'
3 יחידות

הבנת

הנקרא

Reading

Comprehension



England's Biggest Football Player

by Ben Robbins

There are many football players in the world. But 13-year-old Latabe is England's most unusual football player. What is special about her? Latabe is the biggest football player in England. She is an elephant!

Lewis Hudson works at a safari park, where Latabe lives with other animals. After work, Lewis and his friends like to play football. One day, they kicked the ball to Latabe and what a surprise — she kicked it back. Lewis then decided to teach her how to play football.

But playing football with an elephant isn't easy. "The ball we use when Latabe plays is much bigger and heavier than a normal football," says Lewis. "When she runs, we get out of the way!"

Many people come to the safari park to watch Latabe play. They love it when she kicks the ball.

Questions

1. Latabe is the name of _____.

2. Lewis decided to teach Latabe to play football because she ____.

- a kicked the ball
- b is 13 years old
- c is a good friend
- d lives at the safari park

3. Who does Latabe play football with?

4. Why is it hard to play football with Latabe?

Write **one** reason.

5. Tick (l) **True** or **False**.

Latabe is a popular football player.

- a True
- b False

Copy the sentence that helped you decide.

6. What is the **main** idea of this text?

- a Latabe loves to watch football.
- b Latabe is a 13-year-old elephant.
- c Latabe is an unusual football player.
- d Latabe lives in a safari park in England.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "http://www.the-best-hotels.com". The page content includes a main heading "Verne's Underwater Hotel", a promotional paragraph, two text boxes with details about the hotel, and contact information.

Verne's Underwater Hotel

Are you looking for a special adventure?
Come to Verne's Underwater Hotel
for a vacation you will never forget.

This hotel is six meters under the water. It is called Verne's Hotel because the writer, Jules Verne, wrote a famous book about life under the sea.

This underwater hotel looks like a small submarine*. It has only two bedrooms and a living room. The hotel windows are very big and look out to the sea. You can sit in your room and look at the fish, and the fish look back at you!

Visit our beautiful underwater hotel.
Enjoy eating and sleeping under the sea.
One night under the water is an amazing adventure!

Click [here](#) for more information.
Phone: +1 650 793 3463 email: info@vernes-hotel.com

* submarine – צוללת

Questions

1. What is special about **where** the hotel is?
-

2. Why is the name of the hotel the same as the name of the writer Jules Verne?

3. Which question has an answer in the text?

a What kind of food can you eat at the hotel?

b How much does it cost to stay at the hotel?

c What can you do at the hotel?

d How do you get into the hotel?

4. If you want to know if the hotel is open in the winter, how can you find out?

Write **one** way.

5. Why does the text say, "... and the fish look back at you!"?

a so you'll know the fish near the hotel are special

b to give information about fish

c so you won't be scared

d to make the text funny

6. What kind of text is this?

a a letter from the hotel

b an ad for the hotel

c a visitor's opinion of the hotel

d an article about the hotel

A Big Job for a Little Dog

by Dan Jonson

Momo is a new member of Japan's police force*. She has black eyes and brown and white fur. She is 25 centimeters tall and weighs three kilograms. Momo is the world's smallest police dog.

Police dogs do all kinds of work. For example, they catch criminals, find dangerous objects** and rescue people. Momo's job is to help the police find people who are missing as a result of earthquakes or other disasters. She is tiny, so she can get into places that are too small for people or bigger dogs. When she finds people, she barks***, and lets the police know where the people are.

It's hard to become a police dog. Police dogs must pass different kinds of tests. The dogs have to show that they understand the policemen's instructions and can stay calm when people around them are excited. There were 70 dogs that took the tests. Only 32 passed. Momo was one of them. In fact, she did so well on the tests that she got her favorite dinner of chicken and tomatoes as a prize.

Mr. Otsuka, a Japanese police officer, said, "We are very proud of Momo. She has a big job for a little dog."



Momo, an unusual dog

- * police force - משטרה
- ** objects - חפצים
- *** barks - נובחת

Questions

1. Fill in Momo's ID card.

Name: <u>Momo</u>		
• _____ • _____	Country	a.
• _____ • _____	Fur colors	b.
• _____	Weight	c.
• _____	Height	d.
• _____	Food she likes	e.

2. In what situations does Momo help the police?

She helps them after _____

3. Why is Momo's size important for her job?

a to catch dangerous criminals

b to rescue small animals

c to get into tiny places

d to pass difficult tests

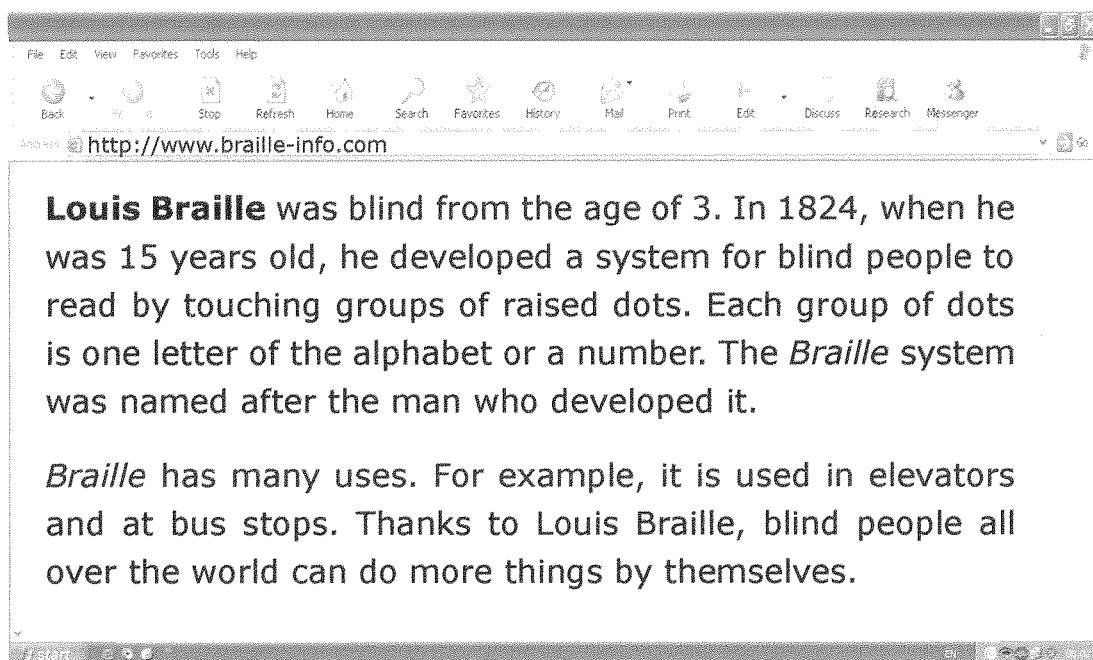
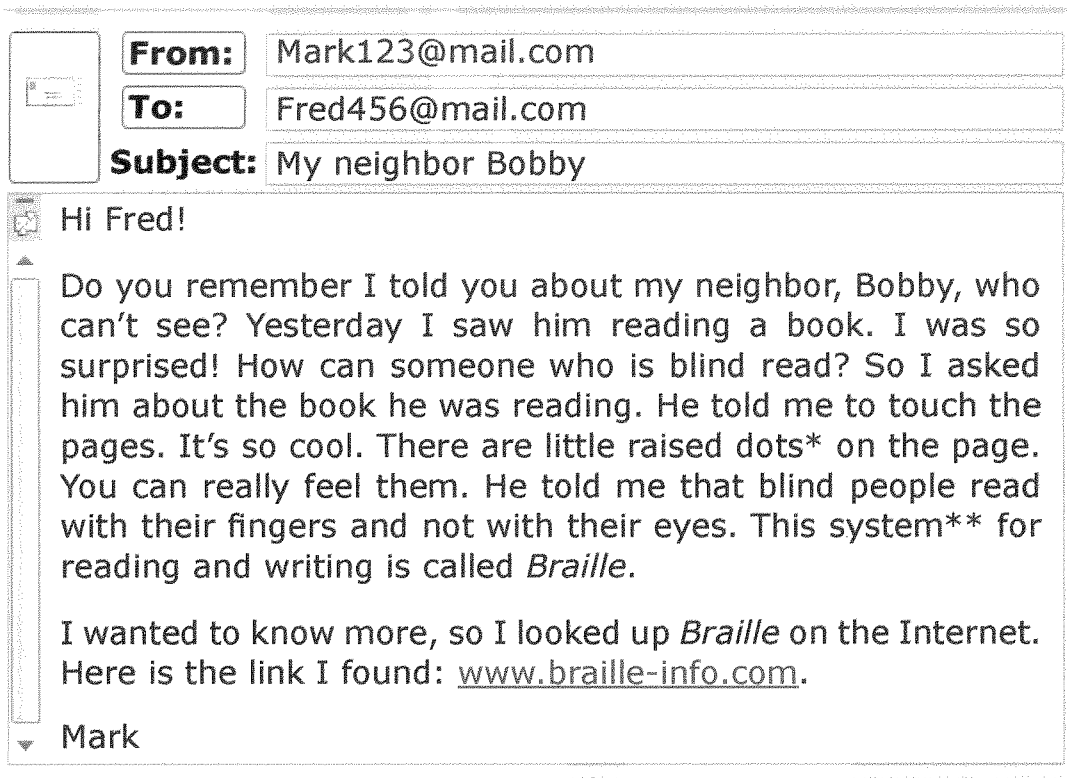
4. Why did Momo get her favorite dinner?

5. Mr. Otsuka thinks that Momo ____.

- a is a dangerous dog
- b works like a big dog
- c is too small for her job
- d does important work

6. Why is Momo's story in the newspaper?

- a She helped a police officer find dangerous people.
- b She is the smallest dog working for the police.
- c She was given a prize by the police.
- d She is the first police dog in Japan.



* raised dots - נקודות מובלטות

** system - שיטה

Questions

1. Mark was surprised because Bobby ____.

- a is blind
- b knows Fred
- c was reading
- d sent him an email

2. What is *Braille*?

- a a book for blind people
- b a group of blind people
- c a place for blind people to go
- d a way for blind people to read

3. Tick (✓) **True** or **False** next to each sentence.

False	True	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Bobby and Mark are neighbors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Bobby can read <i>Braille</i> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Bobby was born in 1824.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Bobby developed <i>Braille</i> .

4. How did Mark learn more about *Braille*?

- a He read about it in a book.
- b Louis Braille explained it to him.
- c He found information on the Internet.
- d Fred showed him letters and numbers.

5. What do Bobby and Louis Braille have in common?

6. In the text, bus stops are an example of a place where _____

7. If Fred looks at the link Mark found he will read about ____.

- a who Louis Braille was
- b blind people's feelings
- c when Bobby became blind
- d what life was like in 1824

8. When blind people use *Braille* they ____.

- a read better than other people
- b surprise all their neighbors
- c develop special reading systems
- d do more without help from others

April Fool's Day

People around the world celebrate "April Fool's Day" on April 1st by playing tricks on each other. Here are some examples of false reports from April Fool's Day.

In 1957, a television program showed a film about people in Switzerland picking pasta from trees. Many people called the TV station because they wanted to know how to grow their own pasta trees.

An English radio show in 1976 reported a new way to tell time. It said that a day is 10 hours long instead of 24. Each hour is 100 minutes and each minute is 100 seconds. Thousands of people wanted to buy new watches.

In 1977, a newspaper in England reported that a new island with purple sand suddenly appeared in the sea. Many people wanted to visit the special island.

It is surprising that many people thought these reports were real. Next time you hear a very strange report, check the date.

Questions

1. What is special about the three reports from April 1st?

2. After the 1957 report people called the TV station ____.

- a to say they picked pasta from trees
- b to ask how to get to Switzerland
- c to say that the report wasn't real
- d to ask how to grow pasta trees

3. The radio show in 1976 reported a change. What was the change?

4. What was strange about the island?

5. The following lines were part of one of the reports.

Which report do these lines belong to?

a the report from 1957

b the report from 1976

c the report from 1977

d the report from 2017

6. Why does the text say you should check the date next time you hear a very strange report?

a because April 1st could be coming soon

b because it could be April Fool's Day

c because you may need a new calendar

d because the report could be from the past

TASK 3 משימה 3

Read the following text.

קראו את הטקסט שלפניכם.

Answer the questions in English according to the text.

ענו באנגלית על השאלות לפי הטקסט.

September 9th, 2015

Dear pupils,

In the 8th grade, all pupils volunteer in different places around town. As a volunteer you have a chance to help others and give back to your community*.

There are many ways to volunteer. For example, pupils who like animals can help at the animal hospital. They will feed, walk and play with the animals. Some pupils choose to help cook lunch for poor people and bring it to them. Others help clean parks around town and take care of the gardens.

You can read about our pupils' experiences on the school's website. I will be happy to hear your ideas too. Together we will choose the best place for you. If you have any questions, I will answer them in class. Remember, by doing a little you can make a big difference.

Have a great year,

Your teacher Anat

* community – קהילה

Questions

1. Complete the sentence. Write **one** thing.

At the animal hospital, pupils can _____

2. Tick (✓) the **two** correct answers.

Which ways to volunteer are in the text?

- ___ Working in the gardens
- ___ Building school websites
- ___ Cooking meals for poor people
- ___ Giving advice to school children
- ___ Collecting money for the animal hospital

3. Tick (✓) **True** or **False**.

False	True		
		Anat studies in the 8 th grade.	a.
		Anat wants to hear the pupils' own ideas.	b.
		Anat writes about her experience as a volunteer.	c.

4. Where can the pupils get more information about volunteering?

Write **two** answers according to the text.

1. _____
2. _____

5. Anat writes a letter to the pupils to tell them about ____.

- a the new pupils in the 8th grade class
- b the different websites at their school
- c the volunteer program for 8th grade pupils
- d the people who come to volunteer at their school

6. "... by doing a little you can make a big difference." (lines 16-17)

What does this sentence mean?

- a When you volunteer you can make a real change.
- b You can only do a little when you volunteer.
- c When you volunteer you have a good time.
- d You can volunteer in different places.

I Love My City

Our city, Hamilton, is 50 years old! As part of the celebrations, there is a movie clip competition called "I Love My City". Pupils, ages 12-15, can enter the competition and win a prize.

To enter the competition:

- Choose your favorite place in the city.
- Tell us why you like this place.
- Make the movie clip four minutes long.
- Make only one movie clip.

Bring your movie clip to the principal at your school by 11:00 o'clock, May 15th.

If you do not have a camera, you can get one from your school.

Three famous filmmakers will watch the movie clips and decide who the winner is. The winner will get a free course in movie making. The people of Hamilton will watch the winning movie clip at the big celebration on June 30th.

For more information:

www.mycitycompetition.com

Questions

.1 Why is the city having a competition?

2. Pupils who take part in the movie clip competition ____.

- a must own a camera
- b must send four movie clips
- c must go to the celebration
- d must be 12-15 years old

3. What should the movie clip be about?

- a pupils who won prizes
- b children 12-15 years old
- c a favorite place in the city
- d how the city helps schools

4. Circle **Yes** or **No**.

The pupils can decide how long the movie clip will be. **Yes / No**
Copy the words that support your answer.

5. What is the prize?

6. You can learn more about the competition ____.

- a at the big celebration
- b from the Internet website
- c at the movie making course
- d from one of the filmmakers

7. Circle **Yes** or **No**.

Would you like to participate in a competition like this?

Yes / No

Use information from the text to explain your answer.

A Book to Remember

When I heard about the book, *Special Friends*, by Linda Fox, I thought it was going to be about best friends at school. However, from the very first page, I understood that it was much more than that. It tells about a beautiful, different relationship between a young boy and an old woman.

The main characters are Tony Miller, a 15 year old boy, and his neighbor, 80 year old Miss Nancy.

One day, Tony hears his parents talking about Miss Nancy. They say that she can't see anymore. This worries Tony since he knows how much Miss Nancy loves to read. When he was younger, Miss Nancy was his babysitter. She loved reading books to him. They read about faraway places and interesting people.

Tony wants to help Miss Nancy. He decides that now it is his turn to read to her. He starts visiting her once a week. As they spend many hours reading and talking, they learn that age has nothing to do with friendship.

Special Friends is a book recommended for people of all ages. It will make you cry and laugh at the same time. It will help you understand that in true friendships, when you give, you also receive.

Questions

.1 What is the name of the book?

.2 What problem do Tony's parents talk about?

- a Tony can't read books.
- b Tony can't visit Miss Nancy.
- c Miss Nancy has no friends.
- d Miss Nancy became blind.

3. What do we know about Miss Nancy?

Tick () (the **two** correct answers.

- ___ She loves books.
- ___ She wrote a book.
- ___ She goes to Tony's school.
- ___ She is Tony's friend.
- ___ She reads to Tony every week.

4. Tony is a true friend.

Write **two** examples from the text that show this.

.1 _____

.2 _____

5. Circle **Yes** or **No**.

Does the writer of this text like the book? **Yes / No**

Copy a sentence from the text that supports your answer.

6. What kind of text is this?

a a book review

b an interview

c a story

d a letter

7. What could be another name for this book?

a Far and Fantastic Places

b Readers Around the World

c Things Babysitters Should Know

d Sometimes Age Doesn't Matter

Read the following text.

Answer the questions in English according to the text.

קראו את הטקסט שלפניכם.

ענו באנגלית על השאלות לפי הטקסט.

High School Times

Monday, February 23rd, 2016

Old is New

By Nataly Black, 8th grade

For Family Day, I wanted to get a gift for our house. I didn't have any money, so I decided to go to the "Old is New" store in town. "Old is New" is an unusual store. Instead of money, people bring things they don't use anymore and change them for things other people brought to the store. This way, people recycle items, and they don't need money to go shopping.

I came to the store with an old school bag, four books and a poster. At the store I saw a beautiful lamp. I knew it would look great in our living room. I showed the woman working in the store what I brought, and she said that the bag and the books were enough to pay for the lamp. She took the bag and the books and gave me the lamp. She told me to save the poster for the next time I want to "buy" something.

I took the lamp home, and my family loved it. I think "Old is New" is a great store. You should go there too. I know I will go back there again.

Questions

1. Why did Nataly go to the store?

- a To recycle an old lamp.
- b To find a poster for her room.
- c To get a present for her family.
- d To meet the woman working there.

2. What did the woman in the store take from Nataly?

3. In line 15, the word "buy" is in quotations (מירכאות) because ____.

- a you can get items without using money
- b you can get presents for your family
- c you can get items without going to the store
- d you can get recycled bags, books and posters

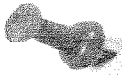
4. What did Nataly's family think of the gift they got?

5. The store is called "Old is New" because ____.

- a someone's old items become someone else's new ones
- b the old items are more expensive than the new ones
- c only old people buy recycled items in the new store
- d the store is old and the items are always new

6. Below are four notes.

Which note did the woman working in the store write?



a Don't throw anything away!
Bring it to our store.



b A new book shop has opened in town.



c Do you need to fix your school bag?
We will fix it for you.



d Bring family photos and we will create a poster for you.

7. Would you go to a store like "Old is New"?

Explain your answer using information from the text.



Christopher Reeve 1952–2004

You have probably heard of Superman, but have you heard of Christopher Reeve? Christopher Reeve was the actor who played *Superman* in four Hollywood movies between the years 1978-1987.

Reeve's first *Superman* movie was a great success. Millions of people around the world went to see it. Reeve became an international superstar.

In 1995 the world was shocked when Reeve fell off his horse during a riding competition. This terrible accident left him paralyzed – he could not move any part of his body from the neck down. He was in

a wheelchair and was connected to a breathing machine. He needed help with everyday tasks: eating, washing and getting dressed. He couldn't even turn the pages of a book.

However, Reeve, who could do so little for himself did so much for others. For example, Reeve collected money to open a research center* that makes the life of paralyzed people around the world better. He also wrote a book called "Still Me", a funny and hopeful story about his life. To this day, this book helps paralyzed people make the most of their lives.

Reeve's life came to an end at the early age of 52. His courage, strength and care for others are still remembered. Christopher Reeve really was a super man.

* research center – מרכז מחקר

Questions

1. The title of the text shows us that Reeve ____ between the years 1952–2004.

- a lived
- b was paralyzed
- c was an actor
- d worked

2. How did Christopher Reeve help other people who could not move?
Write **one** thing.

3. The title of the book "Still Me" suggests that Reeve ____.

- a is the same person after the accident
- b will win the next riding competition
- c will write another book about his life
- d is happy to be a popular superstar

4. What is the difference between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3?
- a Paragraph 2 asks questions and paragraph 3 gives answers.
- b Paragraph 2 is about Reeve and paragraph 3 is about Superman.
- c Paragraph 2 talks about times and paragraph 3 talks about places.
- d Paragraph 2 is about difficulties and paragraph 3 is about possibilities.

5. Do these questions have an answer in the text or not?

Tick (✓) the correct column for each question.

There isn't an answer in the text	There is an answer in the text		
		In what year did Reeve publish his book?	a.
		How many Superman movies did Reeve star in?	b.
		Who helped Reeve after his accident?	c.

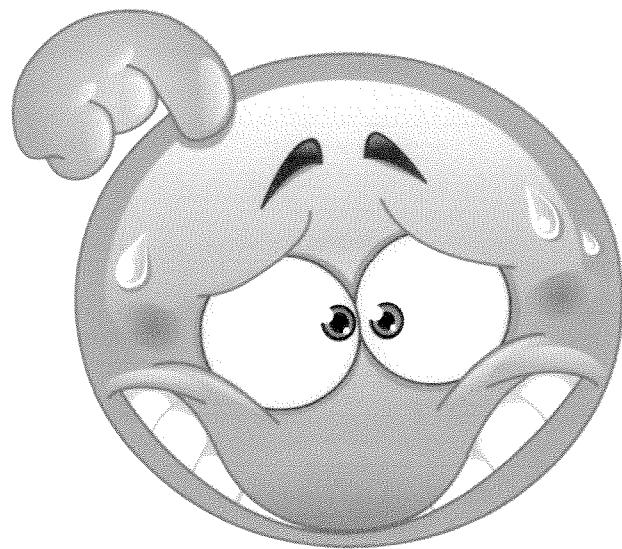
6. The text ends with the sentence:

"Christopher Reeve really was a super man".

What does this sentence mean?

- a Reeve was Superman in a movie.
- b Reeve wrote about Superman.
- c Reeve was a great person.
- d Reeve was a great actor.

דקדוק ותחביר



**Grammar and
Syntax**

הווה פשוט - Present Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Present Simple (הווה פשוט) בשני מצבים:

1. על מנת לתאר פעולה אשר מתרחשת באופן קבוע - הרגלים

I drink coffee every day

Or drinks coffee every day.

2. על מנת לקבוע עובדה או לתאר מצב

Babies cry a lot.

My teacher likes me.

לא לשכוח!!! כאשר הנושא הוא he, she, it מוסיפים S לפועל!

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Simple:

always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never, once/twice a week/month/year... every day/week/month/ year...

חיוג

Subject + Verb (s) _

She works at the shop.

שלילה

Subject + don't/doesn't + Verb

I don't eat chocolate every day.

שאלת כוון לא

Do/Does + subject + Verb1

Do they watch movies every week?

שאלת WH:

Wh + do/does + Subject + Verb1?

How does this machine work?

Who/what + Verb1 + s ?

שאלת נושא

Who eats chocolate every day?

חוקי איות

כאשר הנושא של המשפט הוא he, she, it מוסיפים לפועל S אלא אם כן -
1. הפועל מסתיים באות שורקת - SS, X, CH, SH, או באות O, ואז נוסיף .es

דוגמאות:

do - does

mix - mixes

kiss- kisses

2. הפועל מסתיים באות Y ולפניה עיצור (אות רגילה), ואז ה-Y תישמט ונוסיף

.ies

דוגמאות:

cry - cries

study - studies

אך כאשר הפועל מסתיים באות Y ולפניה אות ניקוד: A, E, I, O, U, נוסיף רק S.

דוגמאות:

say - says

play - plays



הווה פשוט – Present Simple – כללי איות

שבצו את הפעלים הבאים בטבלה לפי הכללים שלמדנו.

s	es	ies
reads	do	cries

do, fix, dress, study, play, read, eat
, ride, write, look, cry, sing, fly, cook
, drink, teach, carry, run

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי חיוב

השלימו את הפועל במשפט באופן הנכון.

1. The teacher teaches (teach) the class English every day.
2. We (brush) our teeth every morning.
3. David(go) to work every day.
4. The baby(cry) every time he(want) to eat.
5. Dan and Dina(play) together every break.
6. The sun(rise) every morning.
7. I(ride) my horse every afternoon.
8. They(bring) lunch to school every day.
9. We(read) English books every afternoon.

כתבו שלושה משפטים על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה פשוט.

..... .1

..... .2

..... .3

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

1. My father makes breakfast.
- 2.
3. They are eleven.
- 4.
5. She writes a letter.
- 6.
7. I speak Italian.
- 8.
9. Danny phones his father on Sundays.

כתבו שלושה משפטי שלילה על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה פשוט.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שאלה

סדרו את המילים בכל משפט כך שיווצרו משפטי שאלה. אל תשכחו להוסיף את פועל העזר Do/Does בתחילת כל משפט.

1. you / speak / English
- 2.
3. when / he / go / home
- 4.
5. they / clean / the bathroom
- 6.
7. where / she / ride / her bike
- 8.
9. Billy / work / in the supermarket

שאלו שלוש שאלות על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה פשוט.

- .1 _____
- .2 _____
- .3 _____

הווה פשוט - Present Simple - תרגיל מסכם

1. Christopher _____ (drive) a bus.
2. We _____ (have) some money.
3. _____ (you watch) movies?
4. They _____ (not work) for us.
5. I _____ (love) to dance.
6. She _____ (have) many friends.
7. Alexis and her husband always _____ (come) for the summer.
8. _____ (he draw) well?
9. James _____ (not remember) me.
10. Laura _____ (be) a beautiful girl.
11. I _____ (not eat) cheese.
12. Cats _____ (like) to sleep.
13. You _____ (be) a smart boy.
14. . She _____ (wash) the dishes every evening.
15. _____ (you be) ready?
16. I _____ (be) ready.

הווה ממושך - Present Progressive

אנו משתמשים ב-Present Progressive (הווה ממושך) על מנת לתאר פעולה אשר מתרחשת עכשיו בזה הרגע

I am baking a cake now.

My father is baking a cake now.

My mother and my brother are baking a cake now.

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Progressive:

now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight, this _____

Subject + Be + verb + ing

חיוב

Dan is taking a shower at the moment.

Subject + Be + not + Verb + ing

שלילה

I am not studying this subject today.

שאלת כן/לא

Be + subject + Verb + ing?

Are they going to London next month?

שאלת WH:

Wh + Be + Subject + Verb + ing ?

How is Miri getting home tonight?

שאלת נושא

Who/What + is + Verb ing

Who is listening to the teacher now?

חוקי איות

1. כאשר הפועל מסתיים באות **e**, משימים אותה ומוסיפים **.ing**.

דוגמא:

take - taking

2. א. כאשר הפועל בן הברה אחת בלבד ומסתיים בעיצור(אותרגילה)-אותניקוד-עיצור מכפילים את האות האחרונה ומוסיפים **.ing**.

דוגמא:

cut - cutting

את האותיות **w, x, y** לא מכפילים.

דוגמאות:

fix - fixing

buy - buying

2. כשהפועל בן שתי הברות או יותר, בודקים את מקום הטעם במילה (כלומר איזו הברה מדגישים כשמבטאים את המילה).

אם הטעם אינו בהברה האחרונה, לא מכפילים את האות האחרונה.

דוגמאות:

listen - listening

remember - remembering

אם הטעם הוא בהברה האחרונה, מכפילים את האות האחרונה.

דוגמאות:

begin - beginning

forget - forgetting

3. כשהפועל מסתיים באותיות **ie**, מוחקים אותן ומוסיפים **.ying**.

דוגמאות:

lie - lying

tie - tying

die - dying

הווה ממושך – Present Progressive – כללי איות

1. play - playing
2. sit -
3. visit -
4. write -
5. study -
6. come -
7. listen -
8. watch -
9. run -
10. bake -
11. begin -
12. happen -
13. stand -
14. swim -
15. lie -
16. buy -
17. do -
18. dance -
19. prefer -
20. cry -
21. cut -
22. take -
23. smile -
24. plan -
25. fix -

הווה ממושך - Present Progressive - חיוב

1. Anna _____ (rest) right now.
2. I _____ (talk) on the phone at this moment.
3. Bella _____ (cook) dinner now.
4. They _____ (help) the teacher right now.
5. Look! He _____ (run) very fast!
6. Julia _____ (bake) a chocolate cake at the moment.
7. I _____ (have) fun today!
8. You _____ (dance) very nicely tonight.
9. They _____ (answer) all the questions this week.
10. John _____ (eat) Salad today.
11. Martha _____ (drive) at the moment.
12. It _____ (rain) now.
13. I _____ (write) my homework right now.
14. We _____ (work) on the new show now.
15. Kate _____ (lie) in bed now.

כתבו שלושה משפטים על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה ממושך.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3

הווה מתמשך - Present Progressive - שאלה

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים.

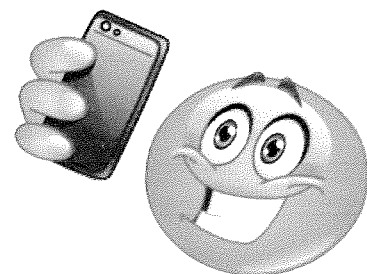
1. _____ Richard _____ in the garden? (work)
- 2.
3. _____ she _____ a cup of tea? (have)
- 4.
5. _____ the children _____ their homework?
(do)
- 6.
7. _____ you _____ the kitchen, Tom? (clean)
- 8.
9. _____ the cat _____ in the basket? (sleep)
- 10.
11. _____ Cliff and Oliver _____ friends? (meet)
12. _____ your mother _____ sandwiches? (make)
- 13.
14. _____ the birds _____ water? (drink)
- 15.
16. _____ Carmen _____ a sweater? (wear)
- 17.
18. _____ they _____ pizza? (eat)

שאלו שלוש שאלות על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה מתמשך.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3



הווה מתוך - Present Progressive - שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

1. I am watching TV.
2. I am talking.
3. They are drawing.
4. He is opening the window.
5. Angela is cleaning the bathroom.
6. We are helping in the garden.
7. You are singing.
8. It is raining.
9. She is joking.
10. I am tidying up my room.

כתבו שלושה משפטי שלילה על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה ממושך.

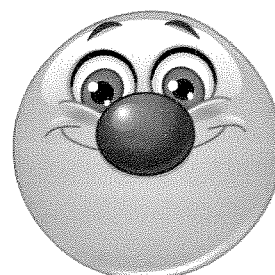
.....1.

.....2.

.....3.

הווה מתמשך – Present Progressive – תרגיל מסכם

1. I'm busy now because I _____ the house. (clean)
2. _____ they _____ lunch? (prepare)
3. The girls _____ an email to their friend. (write)
4. Her friends _____ in the park. (not play)
5. They _____ his birthday. (celebrate)
6. Do you have time to talk? Sorry, but I _____
. (study)
7. Peter _____ his best friend. (phone)
8. He _____ a green baseball cap. (not wear)
9. They _____ for the key. (look)
10. Hurry! The bus _____. (come)
11. He _____ his teeth. (clean)
12. Why _____ you _____? (laugh)
13. Please listen to me. I _____ to you. (talk)
14. Frank and Mary _____ at the party. (not dance)
15. She _____ her presents. (open)



תרגול מעורב - הווה פשוט וממושך

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בהווה פשוט או הווה ממושך.

1. Quiet please! I _____ (write) a test.
- 2.
3. Look! _____ he (leave) _____ the house?
4. She usually _____ (walk) to school.
5. But today she _____ (go) by bike.
6. Every Sunday we _____ (go) to see my grandparents.
7. He often _____ (go) to the cinema.
8. We _____ (not / play) soccer on Mondays.
9. The child seldom _____ (cry).
10. I (not / do) _____ anything at the moment.
11. _____ (watch / he) the news regularly?



Stative Verbs – פעלי מצב

פעלי מצב הם פעלים המביעים תחושות, רגשות, מחשבות וכו'. ניתן לבצע פעולות אלה בלי להזיז את הגוף – הם פעולות שמתבצעות בראש או בלב. פעלים אלו אינם מקבלים הטיה Present Progressive גם כאשר הפעולה מתרחשת עכשיו וביטוי הזמן הוא של עכשיו, אלא מקבלים הטיה של Present Simple בלבד.

Senses	Thoughts	Emotions	Possession	State	Measures
See	Believe	Feel	Have	Appear	Cost
Hear	Guess	Love	Belong	Seem	Weigh
Smell	Know	Like	Owe	Look-like	Equal
Taste	Remember	Need	Own		Measure
Sound	Understand	Miss			
	Doubt	Dislike			
	Hope	Hate			
	Mean	Want			
	Remind				
	Wonder				
	Forget				
	Imagine				
	Prefer				
	Think				

שימו לב! ישנם מספר פעלים בעלי משמעות כפולה. כאשר משתמשים בפעלים אלה במשמעותם כפעלים רגילים, ניתן להשתמש בהם גם בהווה פשוט וגם בהווה ממושך. כאשר משתמשים בפעלים אלה במשמעותם כפעלי מצב, ניתן להשתמש בהם רק בהווה פשוט.

	משמעות כפועל מצב	משמעות כפועל רגיל
See	לראות	להיפגש עם, להתראות עם,
Smell	לתאר את הריח של משהו	להריח
Taste	לתאר את הטעם של משהו	לטעום
Think	לחשוב ש-	לחשוב על
Feel	להרגיש	למשש
have	יש	לאכול, לקיים, לערוך
Weigh	לתאר את המשקל של משהו	לשקול

תרגול מעורב - הווה פשוט וממושך כולל stative verbs

- a.i.1. Bar _____ (read) a book at the moment.
- a.i.2. I _____ (not see) anything right now because my eyes are closed .
- a.i.3. How much _____ you _____ (weigh)?
2. We _____ (have) a coffee.
3. Bar and her friends _____ (like) pizza.
4. I _____ (think) that's not true.
5. I _____ (see) Ben. We have a lot of fun together.
6. Your cooking _____ (taste) great.
7. We _____ (have) three kids.
8. We _____ (taste) the cakes now.
9. I _____ (think) about it at the moment.

עבר פשוט - Past Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple (עבר פשוט) כדי לתאר פעולה שקרה בנקודת זמן כלשהי בעבר.

My friends talked to me a few minutes ago.

I went to the beach yesterday.

לא לשכוח!!! הפועל Be משתנה בהתאם לנושא

I, He, She, It מקבלים .was

We, You, They מקבלים .were

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Past Simple:

In 2008, yesterday, a week/month/year ... ago, last week/month..., when, suddenly, during

Subject + Verb2

חיוב

They walked to the party last night

Subject + didn't + Verb1

שלילה

I didn't eat chocolate yesterday

Did + subject + Verb1?

שאלת כן/לא

Did you visit your grandparents last week?

:WH שאלת

Wh + did + Subject + Verb1?

Why did you make noise last night?

שאלת נושא:

Who + Verb2 ?

Who asked for cookies two minutes ago?

חוקי איות

בדרך כלל נוסף ed לפועל. אבל ישנם היוצאים מן הכלל:
1. אם הפועל מסתיים באות e, נוסף רק d.

דוגמאות:

love - loved

like - liked

2. אם הפועל מסתיים באות Y ולפניה עיצור (אות רגילה) - ה-Y תישמט ונוסף
.ied

דוגמאות:

cry - cried

study - studied

אם הפועל מסתיים באות Y ולפניה אות ניקוד: A, E, I, O, U, נוסף רק ed.
דוגמאות:

stay - stayed

play - played.

3. א. כאשר הפועל בן הברה אחת בלבד ומסתיים בעיצור-אות ניקוד-עיצור,
מכפילים את האות האחרונה ומוסיפים ed.

דוגמאות:

stop - stopped

wet - wetted

ב. את האותיות y, x, w לא מכפילים.

דוגמאות:

fix - fixed

slow - slowed

3. כשהפועל בן שתי הברות ואיכות, בודקים את מקום הטעם במילה (כלומר איזו
הברה מדגישים כשמבטאים את המילה).

אם הטעם אינו בהברה האחרונה, לא מכפילים את האות האחרונה.

דוגמאות:

listen - listened

remember - remembered

אם הטעם הוא בהברה האחרונה, מכפילים את האות האחרונה.

דוגמא:

prefer - preferred

עבר פשוט - Past Simple - חיוב - פעלים רגילים

1. Last year, I _____ (visit) England on holiday.
2. It _____ (rain) yesterday.
3. The girls _____ (remember) mother's birthday three days ago.
4. Bar _____ (play) with two friends two days ago.
5. You _____ (watch) a movie during the lesson.

עבר פשוט - Past Simple - פעלים לא רגילים

1. be -
2. begin -
3. buy -
4. come -
5. cut -
6. do -
7. forget -
8. get -
9. go -
10. have -
11. make -
12. put -

13. run -
14. say -
15. see -
16. sing -
17. sit -
18. speak -
19. stand -
20. swim -
21. teach -
22. think -
23. write -
24. sing -
25. run -
26. die -
27. tie -

כתבו שלושה משפטים על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בעבר פשוט.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3

עבר פשוט - Past Simple - שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים למשפטי שלילה.

1. They collected postcards.
2. They didn't collect postcards.
3. You jumped high.
4. _____

5. Albert played squash.
6. _____

7. The teacher tested our English.

8. Fiona visited her grandma.
9. _____

10. He washed the car.
11. _____

12. You were thirsty.

13. He had a computer.

14. I bought bread.

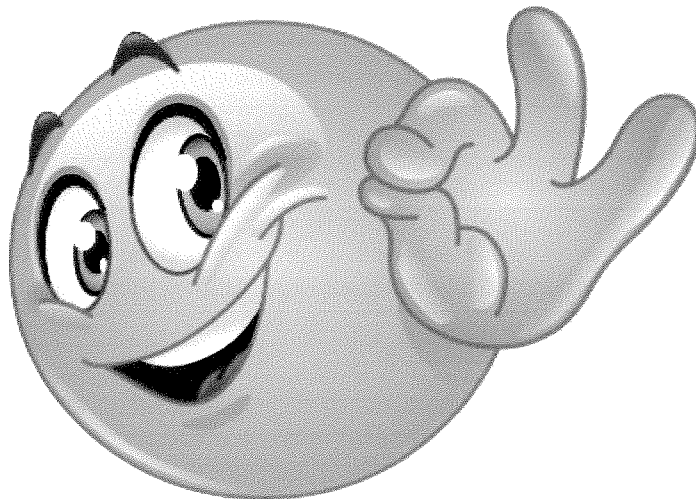
15. You saw the house.

כתבו שלושה משפטי שלילה על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בעבר פשוט.

.....1

.....2

.....3



עבר פשוט - Past Simple - שאלה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים למשפטי שאלה.

1. They collected postcards.

Did they collect postcards?

2. You jumped high.

3. Albert played squash.

4. The teacher tested our English.

5. Fiona visited her grandma.

6. He washed the car.

7. You were thirsty.

8. He had a computer.

9. I bought bread.

10. You saw the house.

שאלו שלוש שאלות על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בעבר פשוט.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3

עבר פשוט - Past Simple - תרגיל מסמס

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל בזמן עבר פשוט.

1. Last year I _____ (go) to England on holiday.
2. It _____ (be) fantastic.
3. I _____ (visit) lots of interesting places.
4. I _____ (be) with two friends of mine.
5. In the mornings we _____ (walk) in the streets of London.
6. In the evenings we _____ (not / go) to pubs.
7. The weather _____ (be) great.
8. It _____ (not / rain) a lot.
9. But we _____ (see) some beautiful rainbows.
10. Where _____ you (spend) _____ your last holiday?

עתיד פשוט – Future Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Future Simple (עתיד פשוט) כדי לתאר פעולה המתוכננת לעתיד.

We will visit Haifa tomorrow

Future Simple: ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים

tomorrow, next week/month..., in 2700, soon

Subject + Will + Verb

חיוב

Ruthy will go on vacation next week

Subject + won't + Verb

שלילה

I won't eat chocolate tomorrow.

Will + subject + Verb ?

שאלת כן/לא

Will they watch a movie soon?

שאלת WH:

Wh + will + Subject + Verb?

How will she fly to Paris next month?

שאלת נושא

Who + will + Verb + s?

Who will take me to school tomorrow?

עתידפשוט - Future Simple - חיוב

1. Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:
- 2.
3. You _____ (earn) will earn a lot of money.
4. You _____ (travel) around the world.
5. You _____ (meet) lots of interesting people.
6. Everybody _____ (love) you.
7. You _____ (have) no problems.
8. Everything _____ (be) perfect.
9. But all these things _____ (happen) only if you marry me.

כתבו שלושה משפטים על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בעתיד פשוט.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3

עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - שלילה

1.

2. (I / answer / the question)

3. _____

4. (she / read / the book)

5. _____

6. (they / drink / tea)

7.

8. (we / send / the email)

9. (James / open / the door)

כתבו שלושה משפטי שלילה על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בעתיד פשוט.

_____ .1

_____ .2

_____ .3

עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - שאלה

- 1) _____ they _____ (come) tomorrow?
- 2) When _____ you (be) _____ back?
- 3) If you lose your job, what _____ you _____ (do)?
- 4) _____ you (be) _____ a good student next year?
- 5) What time _____ the sun _____ (set) tonight?
- 6) _____ she (get) _____ the job?
- 7) _____ David _____ (be) at home this evening?
- 8) What _____ the weather _____ (be) like tomorrow?
- 9) There's someone at the door. _____ you please _____ (get) it?
- 10) How _____ he _____ (get) here?

שאלו שלוש שאלות על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בעתיד פשוט.

_____ .1

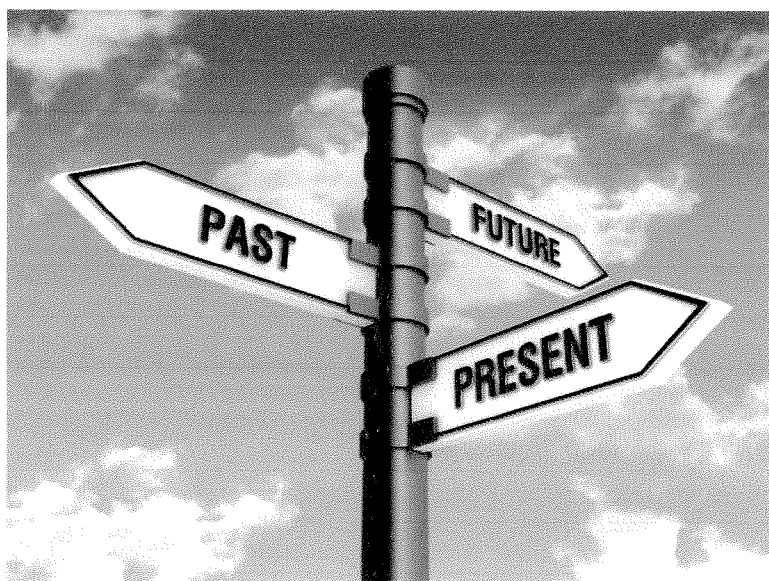
_____ .2

_____ .3

עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - תרגיל מסכם

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל בזמן עתיד פשוט.

1. My mother _____ (visit) her friend in Eilat next week.
2. Yoav _____ (not / go) to sleep late tomorrow night.
3. _____ Hila _____ (be) happy soon?
4. I _____ (watch) TV tomorrow.
5. We _____ (not / play) soccer next weekend.
6. _____ Guy and Tomer (like) the new baby when it is born?



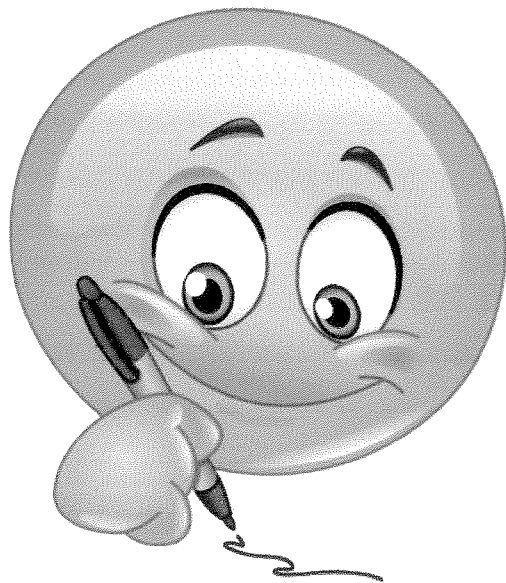
תרגול מסכם – זמנים

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל. השתמשו בהווה פשוט, הווה ממושך, עבר פשוט ועתיד פשוט.

1. My mother usually _____ (wake) me up for school on time.
2. Shira and Tammy _____ (not be) brothers. They _____ (be) sisters.
3. Last year, I _____ (not do) well in school. This year, however, I _____ (improve).
4. _____ you _____ (speak) to the teacher about the test yesterday?
6. I _____ (want) ice cream now!
7. My aunt _____ (travel) to Paris next weekend.
8. _____ the dog usually _____ (jump) on the sofa? No, it _____ (not do) that a lot.
9. Adi _____ (have) blue eyes. She _____ (not sleep) now.
10. Yesterday, I _____ (go) to sleep late.

כתיבה

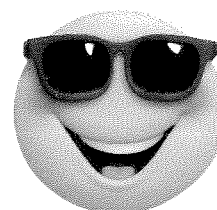
Writing



שימוש באותיות גדולות – Capitalization

בכל משפט, ישנה מילה אחת או יותר שצריכה להתחיל או להיכתב באות גדולה. מצאו את המילים הללו ותקנו אותן על ידי שינוי האות הקטנה לאות גדולה. בכל שמונת המשפטים יחד יש 27 מילים שצריך לתקן.

1. can you speak good english?
2. last year, bar and adi went to the usa.
3. she asked, "do you like german food?"
4. my friend was born on 25 december 2004.
5. my father brought me a beautiful indian elephant from his trip to asia last week.
6. i like chinese food," mary said, "but i don't like french or italian.
7. the israeli army is called idf. it is very strong.
8. my favorite day of the week is monday.



סדר המילים במשפט – Sentence Word Order

בדומה לעברית, סדר המילים במשפט באנגלית הוא כזה:

1. נושא - subject
2. פועל - verb
3. מושא - object
4. תיאור מקום - place
5. תיאור זמן - time

בכל משפט חייבים להיות נושא ופועל. שאר החלקים אינם חובה. לדוגמא:

I am eating.

I eat pizza.

I eat pizza in the kitchen.

I eat pizza in the kitchen every day.

במשפטי שאלה נתחיל את המשפט מהפועל ולא מהנושא. לדוגמא:

Do I eat?

Am I eating?

Do I eat pizza in the kitchen every day?

ניתן להתחיל את המשפט בתיאור הזמן או המקום במקום בנושא. במקרה זה, יופיע אחרי התיאור ולפני הנושא פסיק.
דוגמאות:

Every day, I eat pizza in the kitchen.

In England, people drink a lot of tea.

סדרו את המשפטים הבאים לפי הסדר:

1. a present / He / buys / every week

2.

3. like / Tom / chocolate / Does / ?

4.

5. now / They / in their room / a book / are reading

6. my dinner / eat / in the evening / I

7. in London / lives / Jonathan

סימני פיסוק – Punctuation Marks

מדוע צריך סימני פיסוק? נסו לקרוא את הקטע הבא שבו לא מופיעים כלל סימני פיסוק.

Every day I wake up at 7:00 o'clock I wash my face brush my teeth and have breakfast Then I go to school At 13:30 I come back from school and I have lunch After I finish eating I do my homework Then I meet my friends play on the computer or watch TV I go to bed at 21:00 What is your day like When do you wake up When do you go to bed

האם היה לכם קל להבין את הקטע? מדוע?

חוקי השימוש בסימני פיסוק זהים באנגלית ובעברית.

1. משפטי חיוב ושליה נסיים בנקודה.

Bar likes pizza.

Bar doesn't like broccoli.

2. משפט שאלה נסיים בסימן שאלה.

Do you like pizza?

3. בין שני משפטים תפריד נקודה, אלא אם מחברת ביניהם מילת קישור.

Bar likes pizza. She doesn't like broccoli.

Bar likes pizza, but she doesn't like broccoli.

4. כאשר משפט אינו מתחיל בנושא שלו – למשל כאשר הוא מתחיל בתיאור

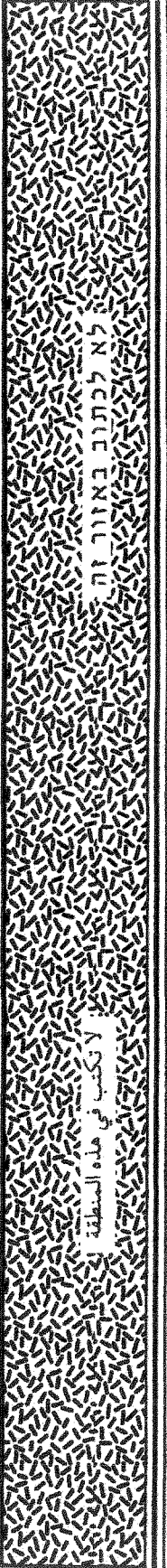
מקום או זמן – יפריד פסיק בין ההתחלה לבין הנושא.

In the summer, it is hot.

Last week, I visited my friend.

5. בין איברים ברשימה יפריד פסיק.

I like to swim, eat, sleep and play on my computer.



PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימות כתיבה (30 נקודות) **الفصل الثاني: مهمة كتابية (30 درجة)**
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב اقرأ التعليمات التي أمامك، وكتب وفقاً لها
על פיהן חיבור ובו 35-40 מילים. موضوعاً إنشائياً يشمل 35-40 كلمة.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 35-40 words.

Describe a special gift you received and explain why you liked it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות) الفصل الثاني : مهمة كتابية (30 درجة)
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב על פיהן اقرأ التوجيهات التي أمامك، واكتب وفقاً لها
חיבור ובו 35-40 מילים. موضوعاً إنشائياً يحوي 35-40 كلمة.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 35-40 words.

Tell about a famous person you want to meet and explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות) الفصل الثاني: مهمة كتابية (30 درجة)
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב اقرأ التوجيهات التي أمامك، واكتب وفقاً
על פיהן חיבור ובו 35-40 מילים. لها موضوعاً إنشائيًا يشمل 35-40 كلمة.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 35-40 words.

Describe a place you want to visit and explain why you want to go there.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך

