

חוברת אנגלית
למסיימי כיתות ז'
הקבצה ב

אוצר מילים

Vocabulary



WH Questions - מילות שאלה

1. What - מה

What is the time?

What do you do?

2. Where - איפה

Where were you born?

Where are my keys?

3. When - מתי

When did the lesson start?

When are you taking the test?

4. Why - למה

Why did you choose to study here?

Why are WH questions important?

5. Which - איזה

Which TV show is Tom watching?

Which sport do you like the most?

6. Who - מי (הו)

Who wants to read this sentence?

Who is it?

7. How - איך

How was your vacation?

How many - כמה (לפני רבים)

How many pets do you have?

How many lessons are there in this course?

How much - כמה (לפני יחיד)

How much money do you have in your pocket?

How much information do you need from me?

How long - כמה זמן

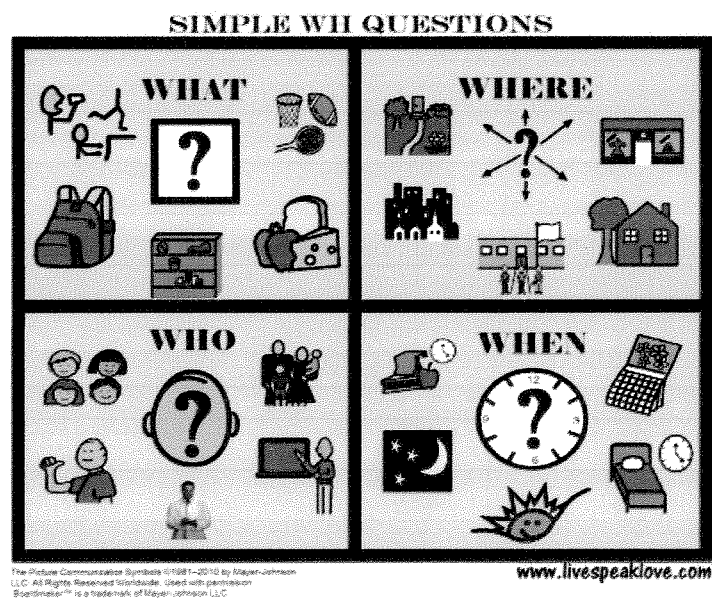
How long does it take to get here from your house?

How long is a piano lesson?

Fill in the missing wh-question.

1. _____ was Tom late? He missed the bus.
2. _____ is Lior? He is at home.
3. _____ did you go on your last vacation?
4. _____ did you get here? By car.
5. _____ did it take you to get here? 15 minutes.
6. _____ is the time, please? It is 16:30.
7. _____ are you doing? I'm surfing the net.
8. _____ doctor did you see? I saw a cardiologist.
9. _____ is the president of Israel? Ruvy Rivlin.
10. _____ times did I tell the children not to shout? At least a
1,000!

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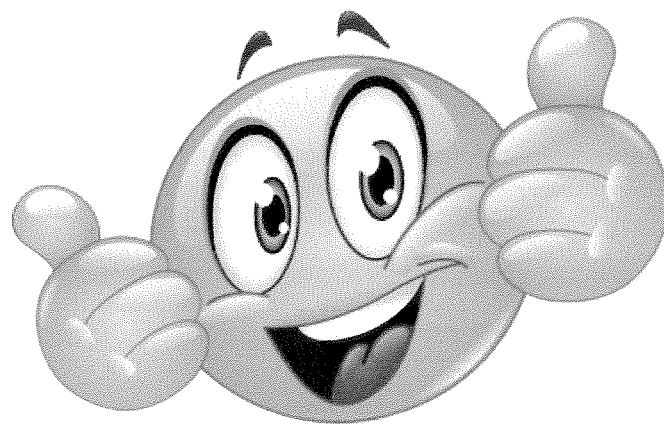


הבנת

הנקרא

Reading

Comprehension



September 1st

Dear Diary,

Today was the first day in my new school and I am so sad.

I don't know Hebrew and I don't have any friends. I tell Mom and Dad that I don't like it here in Israel. I want to go back to my old school in Canada.

Linda

September 23rd

Dear Diary,

I have a special teacher who teaches me Hebrew at school.

Some kids in my class speak to me slowly in Hebrew and some try to speak to me in English... but I still don't have friends.

Linda

December 29th

Dear Diary,

I had a great day today. My history teacher asked the class a question and I answered it in Hebrew. All the kids clapped their hands*!

I can't write a lot now because I need to go. I'm meeting my friends at the park to play basketball.

Linda

Oh yeah, I like it here now. 😊

* clapped their hands - מחאו כפיים

Questions

השלימו את המשפט.

1. Linda came to Israel from _____.

Tick () the two correct answers.	סמנו ב- את שתי התשובות הנכונות.
--	---------------------------------

2. Why is Linda sad on the first day in her new school?

- She doesn't like her teachers.
 She doesn't speak Hebrew.
 She doesn't want to leave her mom and dad.
 She doesn't have friends.
 She doesn't like to study history.

3. a. How do the kids in Linda's class help her?

Write **one** way.

כתבו דוגמה אחת.

b. There is a new pupil in your class. What can you do to help the new pupil?

Write an idea that is not in the text.	כתבו הצעה שלא מוזכרת בטקסט.
---	------------------------------------

4. Linda was happy in history class because she ____.

- a heard something funny
b did her homework
c answered in Hebrew
d had a new friend

5. Which date in Linda's diary could the following sentence belong to?	.5 באיזה תאריך ביומן האישי של לינדה יכול להופיע המשפט הבא?
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"Mom and I are planning a party for all my new friends".

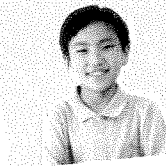
a September 1st

a September 23rd

a December 29th

March 2, 2013

Our **New Year** holiday is 15 days long. On the first night we have a big dinner. Every day of the holiday we wear red clothes. This is for good luck. We visit friends and bring them presents. We also give small oranges or cakes.



Wang, China

On **Children's Day** we go to school for three hours and we play games. We bring our favorite foods and eat them together. In the afternoon, we watch shows in the park. At the end of the day we get a special gift from our parents.



Carlos, Mexico

On **Grandparents' Day** we want to show our grandparents how much we love them. I give my grandparents a small present. This year, I want to give them flowers. On this day, our grandparents come to school with us. We draw pictures and play games together in class.



Linda, USA

Questions

בחרו את התשובה הנכונה.

1. What do people in China do for good luck?

- a They bring cakes.
- b They eat oranges.
- c They wear red clothes.
- d They visit their friends.

סמנו נכון או לא נכון.

2. The New Year holiday in China is one day.

a True (נכון)

b False (לא נכון)

Copy a sentence that shows this.	העתיקו משפט המראָה זאת.
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3. Where does Carlos go **after** school on Children's Day?

4. What present does Linda want to give this year?

a a picture

b flowers

c a game

d clothes

5. One of the children wants to add these sentences to his letter. Who is it?	5. אחד הילדים רוצה להוסיף את המשפטים שלפניכם למכתבו. מיהו הילד או הילדה?
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"I bring pizza to school. My friends love it."

a Wang

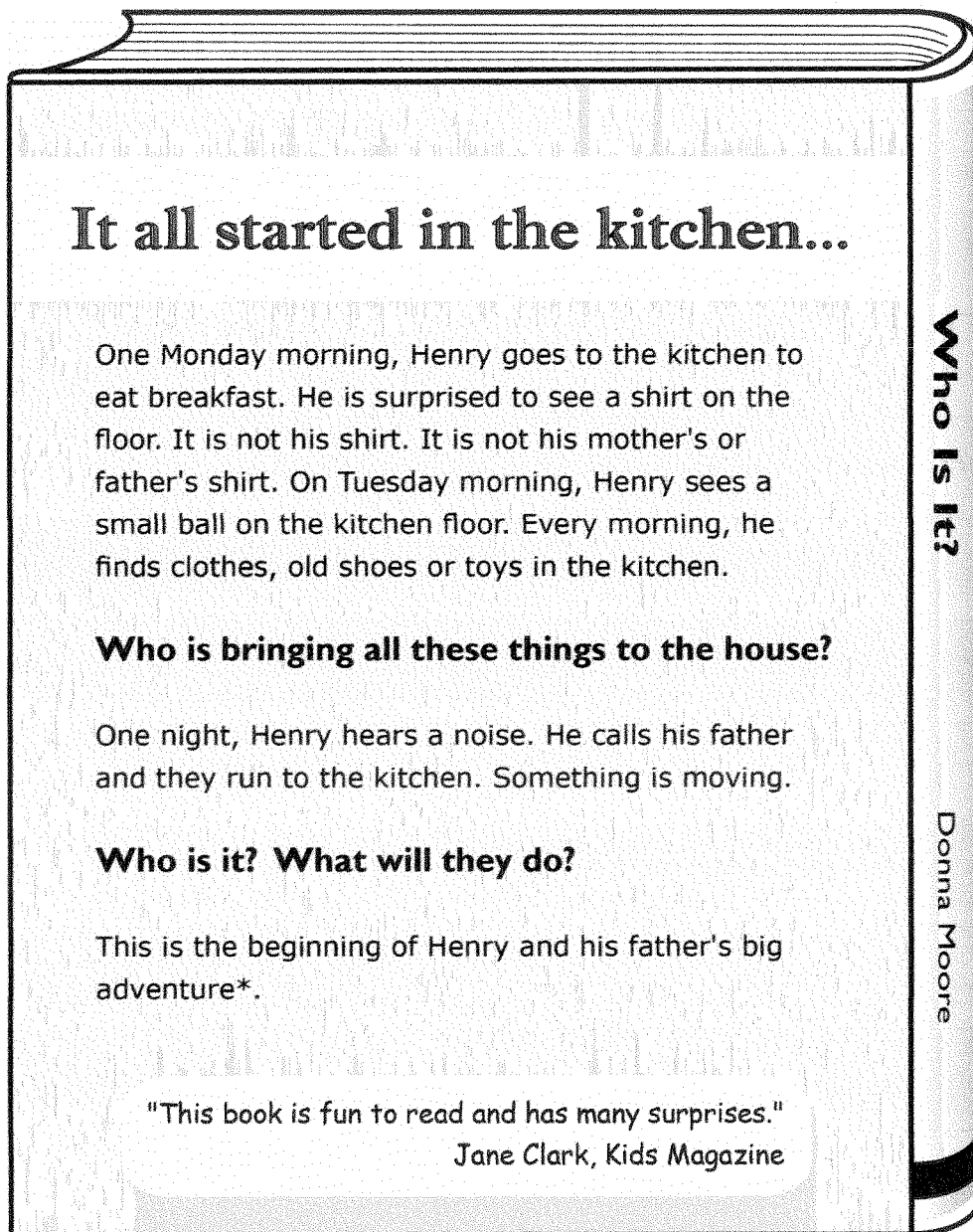
b Carlos

c Linda

<p>6. Give Linda an idea for another activity to do on the day she described in her letter.</p> <p>Write an idea for an activity that does not appear in the three letters.</p>	<p>6. הציעו ללינדה רעיון לפעילות נוספת שאפשר לעשות ביום שתיארה במכתבה.</p> <p>כתבו באנגלית רעיון לפעילות שאינה מוזכרת בשלושת המכתבים.</p>
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<p>7. The magazine page with the children's letters does not have a title. Choose the best title from the list below.</p>	<p>7. לעמוד העיתון שבו מופיעים מכתבי הילדים חסרה כותרת. בחרו את הכותרת המתאימה ביותר מהרשימה שלפניכם.</p>
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- a Food in Different Countries
- b Games in Different Countries
- c Families Around the World
- d Special Days Around the World



* adventure - הרפתקה

Questions

1. Why does Henry go to the kitchen on Monday morning?

2. What does Henry find in the kitchen on Tuesday morning?

3. Henry and his father run to the kitchen because they ____.

- a are very hungry
- b need to help Henry's mother
- c want to see what is making noise
- d are looking for Henry's shoes

4. Jane Clark likes the book.

Copy **one** word that shows this. _____

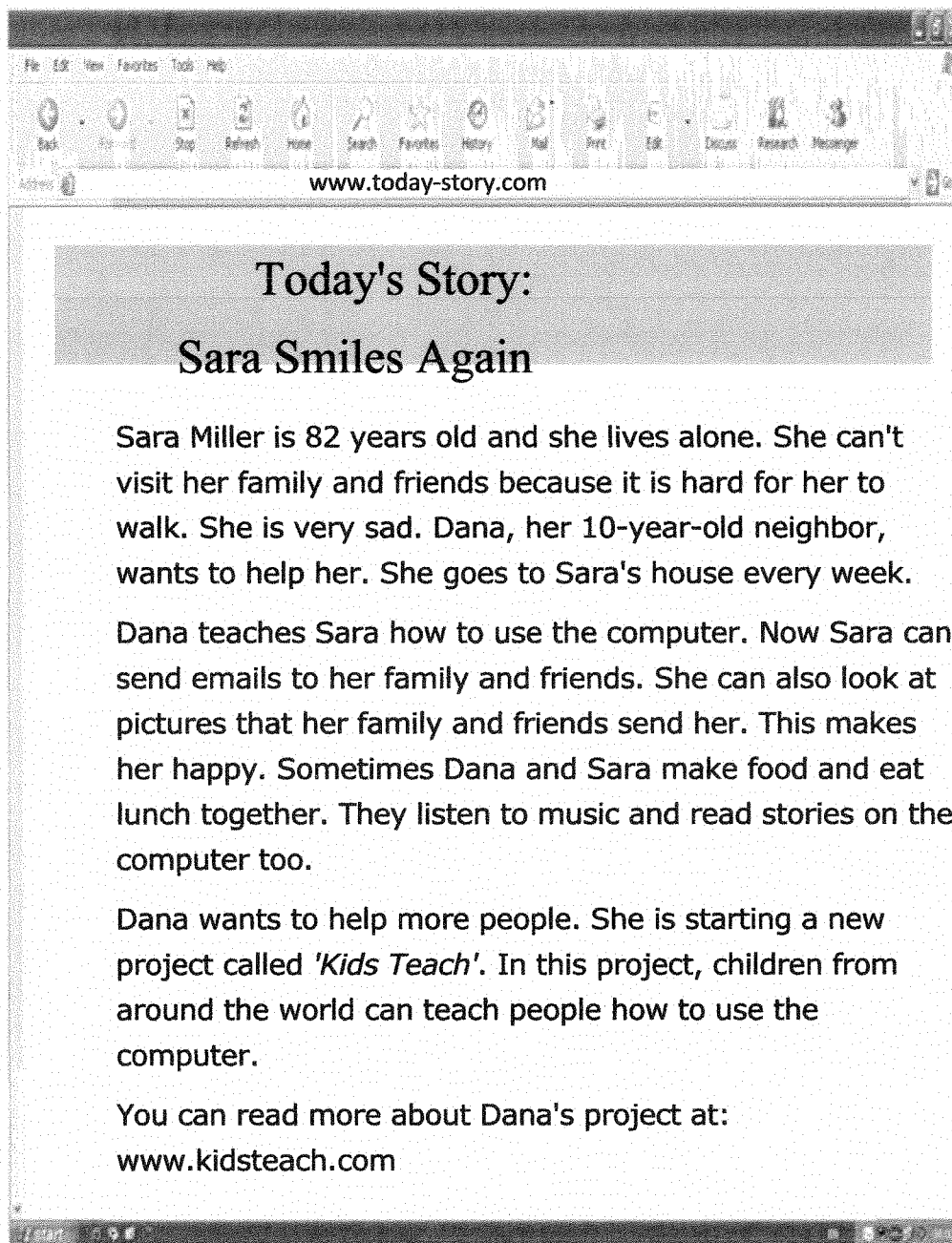
סמנו ב- **כן** או **לא** ליד כל משפט, לפי מה שקראתם.

5. Tick () **Yes** or **No** next to each sentence according to what you read.

	Yes	No
a. Henry is bringing clothes to the kitchen.		
b. Donna Moore is the writer of the book.		
c. The story starts in the kitchen .		

6. What is the book about?

- a mornings in Henry's house
- b Henry and his father cooking together
- c exciting things that happen to Henry and his father
- d funny things Henry's mother and father do at home



Today's Story: Sara Smiles Again

Sara Miller is 82 years old and she lives alone. She can't visit her family and friends because it is hard for her to walk. She is very sad. Dana, her 10-year-old neighbor, wants to help her. She goes to Sara's house every week.

Dana teaches Sara how to use the computer. Now Sara can send emails to her family and friends. She can also look at pictures that her family and friends send her. This makes her happy. Sometimes Dana and Sara make food and eat lunch together. They listen to music and read stories on the computer too.

Dana wants to help more people. She is starting a new project called '*Kids Teach*'. In this project, children from around the world can teach people how to use the computer.

You can read more about Dana's project at:
www.kidsteach.com

Questions

שאלות

1. Why is Sara sad?

- a She can't cook.
- b She can't read.
- c She doesn't have a computer.
- d She can't visit her family.

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

2. סמנו (✓) את שתי התשובות הנכונות.

What do Sara and Dana do together?

- ___ They cook lunch.
- ___ They play games.
- ___ They teach music.
- ___ draw pictures.
- ___ They read stories.

3. Dana started the project '*Kids Teach*' to ___.

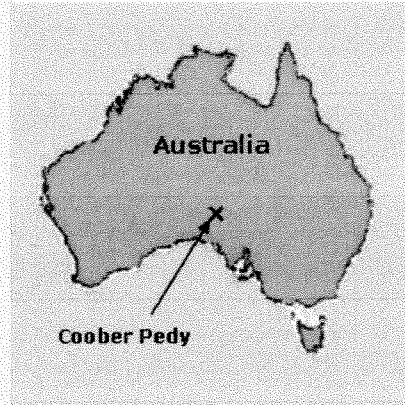
- a teach her neighbors
- b make Sara feel happy
- c help people use the computer
- d visit places around the world

4. Where can you learn more about the project '*Kids Teach*'?

5. Why is the story called '*Sara Smiles Again*'?

- a Sara doesn't live alone.
- b Sara doesn't feel alone anymore.
- c Sara can visit her family again.
- d Sara's pupils make her smile.

I live in a small town in Australia called Coober Pedy. When people come here they are always surprised*. They do not see any trees, houses or people. They feel the hot air and see only sand. So where is the town? The town is under your feet. People take a train to go down to this special town under the ground**.



In Coober Pedy people live under the ground because it is very hot outside. There are houses, schools, shops and parks, all under the ground.

People from all over the world like to visit Coober Pedy. They like to stay here at night because it is quiet, cool and dark – everything you need for a good sleep. Movie makers think this town under the ground is interesting. They come here to make movies. I think my town is great.

Ben

Coober Pedy, Australia

* surprised – מופתע

** ground – אדמה

Questions

שאלות

1. Coober Pedy is ___.

- a the writer of the text
- b a beautiful store
- c a place in Australia
- d an interesting movie

2. Why are people surprised when they come to Coober Pedy?

- a They think it is very small.
- b It has a very special name.
- c It is a beautiful place.
- d They can't see the town.

3. Why do people in Coober Pedy build their houses under the ground?

Because they want to ___.

- a make movies
- b live in Australia
- c build a big town
- d live in a cool place

4. Ben likes Coober Pedy.

Copy words that show this.

העתיקו מילים המראות זאת.

5. Ben's text is in a magazine. The **magazine** is about ___.

- a special kids
- b amazing places
- c Coober Pedy
- d underground towns

6. How is Coober Pedy different from where you live?

6. מה ההבדל בין Coober Pedy ובין מקום מגוריכם?

What Do You Know About Elephants?

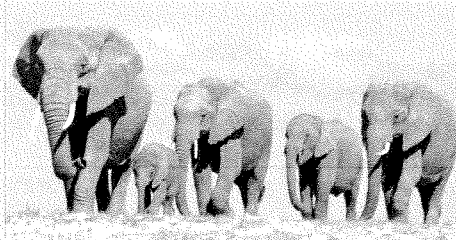
by Frank Smith

Elephants are very interesting animals. They are one of the biggest animals in the world. They have two big teeth called tusks. The tusks help them dig* for water, carry heavy things, and fight with other animals. Elephants have a long nose called a trunk. Elephants can do many things with their trunks: they smell with them, make noises with them, and use them to take a shower.

Most elephants live in Africa and Asia. They eat a lot, but only plants and leaves. Elephants have a good memory**. When they find water they will remember the place for a very long time.

Elephants have feelings too. They are afraid when they are in danger, sad when other elephants are hurt, and happy when they meet friends and family.

Elephants have big families. They all live together and help each other. When elephants need help they make special sounds. These sounds are special because people cannot hear them.



1

* dig - לחפור

** memory - זיכרון

Questions

1. Who is the writer of the text?

2. Where do most elephants live?

3. Elephants can remember places. This helps them ____.

- a find water
- b hear people
- c make sounds
- d carry things

4. Elephants have feelings.

Give two examples:	הביאו שתי דוגמאות לכך:
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a. _____

b. _____

5. Tick (✓) Yes or No next to each sentence according to what you read in the text.	5. סמנו (✓) כן או לא ליד כל משפט, על פי מה שקראתם בטקסט.
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	Yes	No
a. Elephants eat meat.		
b. People can hear the elephants' special sounds.		
c. Elephants live with their families.		

6. Which question has an answer in the text?	6. לאיזו שאלה מהשאלות שלפניכם יש תשובה בטקסט?
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- a Why do elephants fight?
- b When do elephants eat and drink?
- c How do elephants remember sounds?
- d What do elephants do with their trunks?

The Plastic Bottle Classrooms

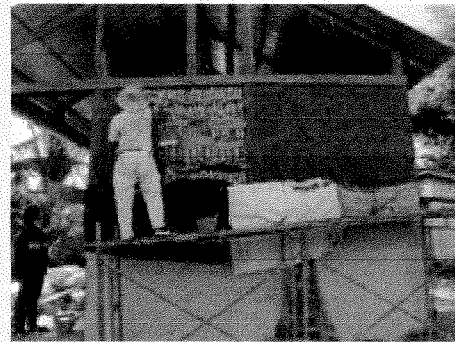
By Jim Black

Lisa, a young teacher from the USA, came to Africa in 2012 to teach at a school in a small village. The school didn't have money and the classrooms didn't have walls. It was difficult for pupils to study in classrooms without walls.

Lisa wanted to help build walls for the classrooms. She saw* many empty plastic bottles around the village. She had a great idea. She wanted to use the bottles to build walls for the classrooms.

She asked every pupil to find 20 plastic bottles and bring them to school. Other people in the village helped too. Together they had 6,000 bottles. The pupils put sand inside the bottles to make them heavy and strong. Then they used the bottles to build walls for the classrooms.

The children were happy with their work. They liked to study in classrooms with walls, and they were happy that the village was clean. Lisa said, "You don't need money to make a change. It's important to work together."



©Hust Cambodia

* saw - ראתה

Questions

שאלות

1. Why does Lisa come to the village?

a to give money to the school

b to build plastic bottle walls

c to clean the village

d to teach children

2. What is Lisa's great idea?

a to clean the village

b to build walls from bottles

c to use plastic to make bottles

d to teach in a different school

3. Why do the pupils put sand in the bottles?

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

4. סמנו (✓) את שתי התשובות הנכונות.

Why are Lisa and her pupils happy with their work?

___ They learn about Africa.

___ They make plastic bottles.

___ The village is clean.

___ The classrooms have walls.

___ The school got a lot of money.

5. Number the sentences from 2 to 5 according to the order of the events in the text.

Event number 1 is already marked.

5. מספרו את המשפטים מ-2 עד 5 על פי סדר האירועים שבטקסט.

אירוע מספר 1 כבר מסומן.

- ___ The pupils build walls.
- ___ The pupils find bottles in the village.
- ___ Lisa sees that the classrooms don't have walls.
- ___ The pupils are happy to study in the classrooms.
- 1 Lisa comes to the village.

6. How do you think the children feel before Lisa comes to the village?

Explain your answer **in English** using information from the text

6. איך לדעתכם הילדים מרגישים לפני שליסה מגיעה לכפר?

הסבירו את תשובתכם **באנגלית** לפי הטקסט.

Pupils Write Tip of the Week

I want to tell you about something I do every day that makes me happy and helps me feel good. I have a notebook where I write three good things that happened to me that day. This way, I think about the good things in my life every day. These things can be small and simple. Yesterday, for example, I wrote about how my brother helped me with my homework, a beautiful song I heard and a funny joke a friend told me.

I started writing in this notebook about six months ago, and now I feel happier about my life. Writing about good things also helps me get through difficult days, like when I have to study all day for a test.

I know it sounds strange, but this works for me. Try it! Start your own notebook and see for yourself!

Lee Green, 8th grade

Questions

1. Lee gives examples of good things that happened to her yesterday.
Write **two** examples from the text.

1. _____

2. _____

2. Why does Lee write in her notebook?

3. What tip does Lee give the readers?

a to listen to three songs every day

b to write three good things every day

c to study a lot every day

d to help others every day

4. What could be a good name for Lee's **notebook**?

a Things I Need to Do

b My Tips for Pupils

c Small Happy Things

d How to Study for Tests

5. Why did Lee write this text? Because she wanted to ____.

a tell about her day

b help other pupils

c write in a notebook

d give three good ideas

6. If you had a notebook like Lee has, what would you write in it?

Write **one** example of your own.

The Magic Pencil

A rich king and queen live in a big palace with many servants*. One day, one of the servants takes a bag of gold from the palace. The king wants to find the thief**. He goes to a smart woman called Marta and tells her what happened.

5 Marta comes to the palace. She asks the servants, "took*** the king's gold?" No one answers.



Marta has an idea. She gives a pencil to each servant. The pencils are all the same. Marta says, "Take these magic pencils. The thief's pencil will grow in the night. Go home and come back tomorrow."
10

The next day, Marta comes back to the palace. All the servants show her their pencils. Peter, one of the servants, has a very short pencil. Marta says, "You took the gold!"

Peter is very surprised, "How do you know that I took the gold? My pencil didn't grow!"

15 Marta tells Peter, "Look, your pencil is short! You cut your pencil in the night. You are the thief!"

* servants – משרתים

** thief – גנב

*** took – לקח

שאלות

Questions

1. What is the king's problem?
- a He needs more servants.
 - b Someone took his gold.
 - c Marta did not help him.
 - d The palace is small.

2. Number the sentences from 2 to 5 according to the order of the events in the story.
Event number 1 is already marked.

2. מספרו את המשפטים מ-2 עד 5 לפי סדר האירועים שבסיפור.
אירוע מספר 1 כבר מסומן.

_____ Marta gives pencils to the servants.

1 A servant took the bag of gold.

_____ The king tells Marta his problem.

_____ Marta finds the man that took the gold.

_____ Marta has an idea.

3. What can we learn about Peter?

- a He thinks he has a magic pencil.
- b He thinks he is a good servant.
- c He wants to find the thief.
- d He wants to help Marta.

4. Why does Peter cut his pencil?
-

5. Who could say each of these sentences?

Tick (✓) the correct person.

5. איזו דמות יכלה לומר כל אחד מהמשפטים האלה?
סמנו (✓) את הדמות המתאימה.

	Peter	The King	Mart a
a .			
b .			
c .			
d .			

6. Write a sentence **of your own** that Peter says to the king at the end of the story.

6. כתבו משפט משלכם שפיטר אומר למלך בסוף הסיפור.

Peter says to the king: " _____ "

Dear Iddo,

Hi, how are you? I hope you are enjoying the summer vacation in Israel as much as I am here, in the USA. Are you doing anything interesting or are you just staying at home playing computer games? I know you don't like to go to the beach, but I think you will enjoy the new swimming pool.

We arrived at New York last Friday and stayed there for three days. Our hotel is very big, and our room is on the 56th floor!* There are so many tall buildings in New York. We visited many interesting places, such as the Statue of Liberty and Central Park.

Then we rented** a car and traveled to Florida. I spent all of yesterday and the day before yesterday in Disneyland! It's the most fun place in the world. I wish we could stay here forever. I want to go to Disneyland every day. I asked my parents if we could stay in Orlando for another week, but they said no.

So now we're on a plane from Orlando to Los Angeles. We will spend a week in LA, and then another week in Las Vegas. Then we'll go back to Israel.

I wish*** you could be here with me. I really miss you and Noa. Tell her I said hi.

Amir

*floor - רצפה, קומה

** rented - שכרנו

*** wish - רוצה

1. When was this letter written?

- A. Yesterday
- B. The day before yesterday
- C. During the summer vacation
- D. We don't know

2. We can understand the Noa is -

- A. Iddo's friend only
- B. Amir's friend
- C. Iddo's mother
- D. Amir's sister

3. Where did Amir enjoy himself the most so far?

4. From where is Amir writing Iddo?

5. Which of the following places has Amir not yet visited?

- A. Florida
- B. Orlando
- C. New York
- D. Las Vegas

6. When is Amir coming back to Israel?

Soccer

Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. It is played by over 250 million people in more than 200 countries. Soccer players can earn* millions of dollars and become famous all over the world. A few examples of world famous soccer players are Pele, Maradona, David Beckham, Zinedine Zidane, Lionel Messi and Cristiano Ronaldo.

Soccer is played on a rectangular** field. In each end of the field there is a goal. There are eleven players in each team. The object of the game is to score by using any part of the body besides the arms and hands to get the ball into the goal of the other team. The only players who are allowed to touch the ball with their hands are the goalkeepers***.

Modern day soccer began in the 19th century. In 1930, the first Mundial, or World Cup, took place in Uruguay with only thirteen countries playing in it. Since then, the Mundial has taken place every four years. In the summer of 2014, the 20th World Cup took place in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil's capital city. Although there are also professional teams of women players, only men can participate in the Mundial.

In Europe and Israel, soccer is also called football. In the USA the name football refers to**** a different sport, American Football, and so only the name soccer is used to refer to the game that we in Israel call soccer or football.

*earn - להרוויח

** rectangular - מלבני

*** goalkeepers - שוערים

**** refers to - מתייחס ל -

1. Pele and Maradona are -
 - A. famous soccer players
 - B. famous goalkeepers
 - C. players in the first Mundial
 - D. famous American football players

2. The second paragraph mainly describes -
 - A. the first Mundial
 - B. the rules of soccer
 - C. the popularity of soccer all over the world
 - D. the difference between goalkeepers and the other players

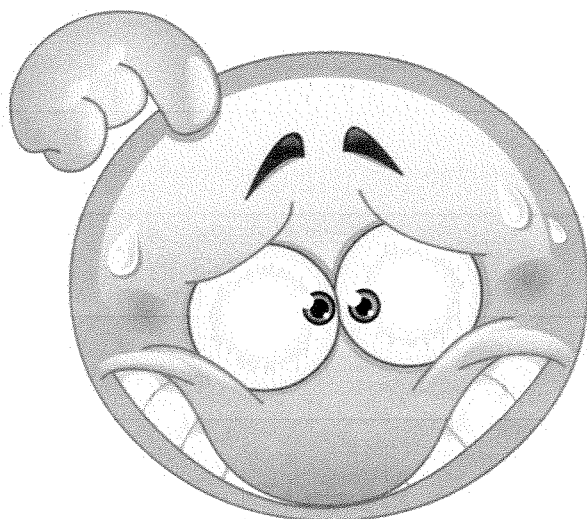
3. The first World Cup took place in -
 - A. The 19th century
 - B. Rio De Janeiro
 - C. 1930
 - D. 2014

4. Which of the following is true about the 2014 World Cup?
 - A. Only 13 countries took part in it.
 - B. More than 200 countries took part in it.
 - C. It took place in Uruguay.
 - D. It was the 20th Mundial.

5. Another name for soccer is -
 - A. Football
 - B. American Football
 - C. Mundial
 - D. World Cup

6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last paragraph?
 - A. Soccer is also called football
 - B. Americans do not refer to soccer as football
 - C. Soccer is played differently in Israel and in Europe
 - D. Soccer and American football are two different games.

דקדוק ותחביר



Grammar and Syntax

שמות עצם ספירים ולא ספירים – Count and Non-Count

Nouns

שבצו את שמות העצם הבאים בטבלה:

air, baby, cat, door, elephant, fire, gold, house, ice, jacket, milk, money,
nose, page, phone, sand, teacher, water,

ספיר - count	לא ספיר - non count

כתבו ברווחים a, an או השאירו אותם ריקים.

1. You cannot live without _____ air.
2. _____ baby cries a lot.
3. This is _____ cat.
4. There is _____ door in every house.
5. _____ fire is dangerous.
6. _____ gold is expensive.
7. I like _____ milk.
8. I have _____ phone.

9. Tammy is _____ teacher.

10. You can buy things with _____ money.

סדר המילים באנגלית – תואר השם ושם עצם

הבדל חשוב בין עברית לאנגלית הוא שבעברית, קודם יופיע שם העצם ואחרי כך יופיעו שמות תואר אשר מתארים אותו.

דוגמה: תום פגש אישה חכמה, יפה, מצחיקה ועשירה.

ראשית מוזכרת האישה, ואחריה מופיעים התיאורים שלה.

לעומת זאת, באנגלית, ההיפך הוא הנכון: ראשית יופיעו שמות התואר ורק אז יופיע שם העצם שהם מתארים. לכן, נתרגם את משפט הדוגמה לאנגלית כך:

Tom met a smart, beautiful, funny, rich woman.

תרגמו את המשפטים הבאים לעברית. הקפידו לסיים משפט בנקודה.

1. Tom has a small cat.

2. Tom drinks red wine.

3. Tom is not afraid of the big brown dog.

4. Tom shares a nice big apartment with Gal.

5. Tom doesn't read long, boring, old books.

6. Tom loved the hot, strong, black coffee Gal made him.

7. David met the beautiful, elegant, famous actress on a dark, rainy day.

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 ל**קבוע 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...

Subject + Verb (s)

חיוב:

She works at the shop.

שלילה:

Subject + don't/doesn't + Verb

I don't eat chocolate every day.

שאלת כן/לא:

Do/Does + subject + Verb1

Do they watch movies every week?

Wh + do/does + Subject + Verb1? :שאלת WH

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, SH, CH* 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

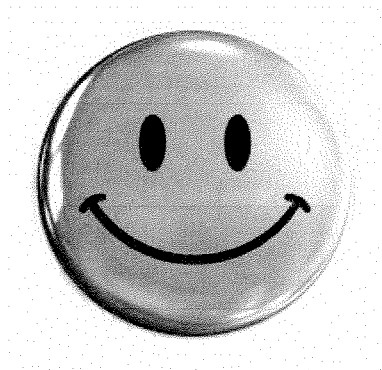
study - studies

אך כאשר הפועל מסתיים באות *Y* ולפניה אות ניקודי: *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

בחרו בתשובה הנכונה.

1. I like / likes pasta.
2. Yoav want / wants a new computer.
3. Michal speak / speaks Hebrew.
4. Yoav and I eat / eats lunch together every day.
5. Yoav and Michal play / plays tennis on Fridays.
6. The dog sleep / sleeps every night.
7. You always sing / sings in the shower.

השלימו את המשפטים עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל.

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

בחרו בתשובה הנכונה.

1. We don't / doesn't walk home from school.
2. Shay don't / doesn't watch comedies at all.
3. The cat don't / doesn't read books.
4. Babies don't write / doesn't write / doesn't writes letters.
5. Tomer don't listen / doesn't listen / doesn't listens to music in the evenings.
6. I don't like / don't likes / doesn't like / doesn't likes Shir.
7. Shir don't like / don't likes / doesn't like / doesn't likes Moran.
8. You don't learn / doesn't learns French.

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

1. My father makes breakfast.

2. They are eleven.

3. She writes a letter.

4. I speak Italian.

5. 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

בחרו בתשובה הנכונה.

1. Do / Does you love your parents?
2. Do / Does Guy know Arabic?
3. Do / Does Guy and Liam usually drink wine?
4. Do / Does Guy and I hate each other?
5. Do / Does it rain in July?
6. Do I look / looks OK?
7. Does this dog bite / bites?
8. Does Shirli want / wants to come with us?

Write "Do" or "Does:"

_____ my friends?

_____ the doctor?

_____ the pupils?

_____ he?

_____ the policemen?

_____ Gloria?

_____ Linda and you?

_____ you?

_____ Hillary Clinton?

_____ I?

_____ my teachers?

_____ grandma?

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. when / he / go / home

3. they / clean / the bathroom

4. where / she / ride / her bike

5. 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**, משמיטים אותה ומוסיפים **.ing**.

דוגמא:

take - taking

2. א. כאשר הפועל בן הברה אחת בלבד ומסתיים **בעיצור (אות רגילה)**-
אות ניקוד- עיצור, מכפילים את האות האחרונה ומוסיפים **.ing**.

דוגמא:

cut - cutting

את האותיות **w, x, y, z**, 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 ממושך – Present Progressive – שאלה

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים.

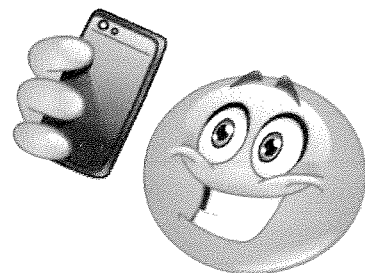
1. _____ Richard _____ in the garden? (work)
2. _____
3. _____ she _____ a cup of tea? (have)
4. _____
5. _____ the children _____ their homework?
(do)
6. _____
7. _____ you _____ the kitchen, Tom? (clean)
8. _____
9. _____ the cat _____ in the basket? (sleep)
10. _____
11. _____ Cliff and Oliver _____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

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



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



פעלי מצב - Stative Verbs

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		Weigh
Smell	Know	Like	Owe	Seem	Equal
Taste	Remember	Need	Own	Look-like	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, לצאת 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

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



עבר פשוט - Past Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple (עבר פשוט) כדי לתאר פעולה שקרתה 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 + did + Subject + Verb1?

שאלת WH:

Why did you make noise last night?

Who + Verb2 ?

שאלת נושא:

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 w, x, y, z, לא מכפילים.

דוגמאות:

fix - fixed
slow - slowed

3. 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 - 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.

פעלים לא רגילים

1. be -
2. become -
3. begin -
4. bite -
5. break -
6. bring -
7. build -
8. buy -
9. catch -
10. choose -
11. come -

12. cost -
13. cut -
14. do -
15. draw -
16. drink -
17. drive -
18. eat -
19. fall -
20. feed -
21. fell -
22. fly -
23. forget -
24. get -
25. give -
26. go -
27. grow -
28. have -
29. hear -
30. hit -
31. hurt -
32. keep -
33. know -
34. leave -
35. let -
36. lose -
37. make -
38. meet -
39. pay -

- 40.put -
- 41.read -
- 42.ride -
- 43.ring -
- 44.run -
- 45.say -
- 46.see -
- 47.sell -
- 48.send -
- 49.sing -
- 50.sit -
- 51.sleep -
- 52.speak -
- 53.spend -
- 54.stand -
- 55.Steal -
- 56.swim -
- 57.take -
- 58.teach -
- 59.tell -
- 60.think -
- 61.understand -
- 62.wake -
- 63.wear -
- 64.win -
- 65.write -

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.

They didn't 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.

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 מסכם

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

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Future Simple:
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?

Wh + will + Subject + Verb?

שאלת WH:

How will she fly to Paris next month?

Who + will + Verb + s?

שאלת נושא:

Who will take me to school tomorrow?

עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - חיוב

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You _____ (earn) will earn a lot of money.
2. You _____ (travel) around the world.
3. You _____ (meet) lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody _____ (love) you.
5. You _____ (have) no problems.
6. Everything _____ (be) perfect.
7. But all these things _____ (happen) only if you marry me.

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

עתידי פשוט - Future Simple - שלילה

1. (I / answer / the question)

2. (she / read / the book)

3. (they / drink / tea)

4. (we / send / the email)

5. (James / open / the door)

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

עתידי 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 קרוב - going to - Future

אנו משתמשים בנוסחה המיוחדת הזו כאשר אנו רוצים לבטא כוונות ותוכניות לעתיד הקרוב. זאת אומרת, כאשר אנו עומדים לעשות משהו.

I am going to eat in a few minutes.

לא לשכוח!! הפועל BE משתנה בהתאם לנושא:

I -----am

He, She, It ----- is

We, You, They -----are

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Future - going to:

tonight, tomorrow, in a few minutes, in an hour/a week, soon

Subject + Be + Going to + Verb חיוב:

I am going to call Dan tonight.

Subject + be + not + going to + Verb שלילה:

I am not going to study for this exam tomorrow.

Be+ subject +going to + Verb ? שאלת כן/לא:

Are they going to have dinner in a few minutes?

שאלת WH:

Wh + Be + Subject + going to + Verb?

Why is she going to play with her dolls in an hour?

Who + is+ going to + verb ? שאלת נושא:

Who is going to win the game tonight?

עתיד קרוב - Going to - חיוב

1. It is going to (rain).
2. They _____ (eat) hamburgers.
3. I _____ (wear) blue shoes tonight.
4. We _____ (help) you.
5. Jack _____ (walk) home.
6. You _____ (cook) dinner.
7. Sue _____ (drink) her tea.
8. They _____ (leave) the house.
9. She _____ (take part) in the party.
10. I _____ (spend) my holiday in Tiberias this year.

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

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

עתיד קרוב - Going to - שאלה

1. Is he going to cook (cook) dinner tonight?
2. _____ you (run) in a few minutes?
3. _____ they _____ (climb) that tree?
4. _____ she _____ (work out) at the gym in the afternoon?

5. _____ you _____ (carry) that heavy box?
6. _____ computer _____ (crash)?
7. _____ we _____ (eta) fish tonight?
8. _____ he _____ (play) football tomorrow?
9. _____ Lucy _____ (call) a taxi soon?
10. _____ You _____ (sing) a song for us?

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

עתיד קרוב - Going to - שלילה

1. It is not going to (not / rain).
2. They _____ (not eat) hamburgers.
3. I _____ (not wear) blue shoes tonight.
4. We _____ (not help) you.
5. Jack _____ (not walk) home.
6. You _____ (not cook) dinner.
7. Sue _____ (not drink) her tea.
8. They _____ (not leave) the house.
9. She _____ (not take part) in the party.
10. I _____ (not spend) my holiday in Tiberias this year.

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

עתיד קרוב - Going to - תרגיל מסכם

1. Are you (watch) the ceremony tomorrow?
2. Gary (not visit) his cousin today because he is tired.
3. I (paint) my room on Sunday.
4. The guests (bring) their own food.
5. There are no clouds in the sky. It (not rain) today.
6. My mother (cook) dinner for us later.
7. I'd better sleep. I (get up) early in the morning.
8. Am I (come) with you tomorrow?
9. Your friends (not do) your homework for you.

**תרגול מעורב – הווה פשוט וממושך, עבר פשוט, עתיד פשוט,
עתיד קרוב**

They (drive) to Manchester.

Present simple:

They _____ to Manchester.

Present progressive:

They _____ to Manchester.

Past simple:

They _____ to Manchester.

Future simple:

They _____ to Manchester.

Be going to:

They _____ to Manchester.

Susan (sing) beautifully.

Present simple:

Susan _____ beautifully.

Present progressive:

Susan _____ beautifully.

Past simple:

Susan _____ beautifully.

Future simple:

Susan _____ beautifully.

Be going to:

They _____ beautifully.

I (work) in a shop.

Present simple:

I _____ in a shop.

Present progressive:

I _____ in a shop.

Past simple:

I _____ in a shop.

Future simple:

I _____ in a shop.

Be going to:

I _____ in a shop.

השלימו את הקטע עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל.

1. I love London. I _____ (go) there next year.
2. My mother usually _____ (wake) me up for school on time.
3. Shira and Tammy _____ (not be) brothers. They _____ (be) sisters.
4. Last year, I _____ (not do) well in school. This year, however, I _____ (improve).
5. _____ 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.
11. I usually _____ (go) to school by bus.
12. Yesterday morning I _____ (get) up at 6.30.
13. my mother _____ (go) to New York next month.
14. We needed some money, but we _____ (not want) to sell our car.
15. "What _____ Peter _____ (do) now?"
16. In a few minutes, Sahar _____ (play) a computer game.
17. Please don't make so much noise. I _____ (study) for a test.
18. Water _____ (not freeze) at 100 degrees Celsius.
19. Carol often _____ (learn) with her father.
20. Ron _____ (not phone) Jill at the moment.
21. It _____ (rain) now. It _____ (begin) raining two hours ago.
22. "_____ you _____ (go) out last night?"
23. New York _____ (be) one of the largest cities of the world.
24. This house _____ (cost) 35,000 NIS in 1980.

תואר השם: דמיון ("כמו")

כאשר שני אנשים או שני שמות עצם דומים או שווים בתכונה כלשהי, נשתמש בנוסחה הבאה:

A is as adjective as B.

דוגמא: אני גבוהה כמו אחי התאום.

I am as tall as my twin brother.

כאשר שני אנשים או שני שמות עצם אינם שווים בתכונה כלשהי, נשתמש בנוסחה הבאה:

A is not as adjective as B.

דוגמא: אני לא גבוהה כמו אחי התאום (לומר, אני פחות גבוהה ממנו, הוא יותר גבוה ממני).

I am not as tall as my twin brother.

תרגול

1. The blue car is _____ the red car. (fast)
2. Peter is _____ Fred. (not/tall)
3. The violin is _____ the cello. (not/low)
4. This copy is _____ the other one. (bad)
5. Oliver is _____ Peter. (optimistic)
6. Today it's _____ yesterday. (not/windy)
7. The tomato soup was _____ the mushroom soup.
(delicious)
8. Grapefruit juice is _____ lemonade. (not/sweet)
9. Nick is _____ Kevin. (brave)
10. Silver is _____ gold. (not/heavy)

כתבו שלושה משפטים שבהם אתם דומים למישהו אחר ושלושה משפטים שבהם אתם לא כמו (כלומר פחות) ממישהו אחר.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

תואר השם - השוואה ("יותר מ-") - Comparative

כאשר שם עצם אחד ניחן בתכונה כלשהי יותר מאשר שם עצם אחר, נשתמש בנוסחאות הבאות:

A is short adjective+er than B.

A is more long adjective than B.

דוגמאות:

Bar is taller than Sagi.

English is more difficult than Hebrew.

תואר שם קצר הוא בן הרבה אחת או בן שתי הברות שמסתיימות ב-y, er, ow, le.
דוגמאות:

הברה אחת: tall, short, long, thin, fat, big, small

שתי הברות שמסתיימות ב-y: happy, easy, sunny, rainy, cloudy, pretty

שתי הברות שמסתיימות ב-er: clever

שתי הברות שמסתיימות ב-ow: narrow, shallow

שתי הברות שמסתיימות ב-le: simple, little

שאר תארי השם, כלומר תארי שם בני שתי הברות שאינן מסתיימות ב-y, er, ow, le ותארי שם בני שלוש הברות ומעלה, הם תארי שם ארוכים.

דוגמאות: stupid, intelligent, difficult, interesting

כמו כן, ישנם תארי שם חריגים, שצורת ה-comparative שלהם אינה מצייתת לכללים ויש לזכור אותה בעל-פה:

good - better

bad - worse

השלימו את צורת ה-comparative:

1. Bikes are _____ than cars. (cheap)
2. January is _____ than June. (cold)
3. My sister is _____ than my brother. (thin)
4. Sue is _____ at English than me. (good)
5. Rabbits are _____ than tortoises. (fast)
6. My shirt is _____ than hers. (colourful)
7. Alan's eyes are _____ than Peter's. (big)
8. Mount Everest is _____ than K2. (high)
9. Football is _____ than tennis. (popular)
10. Paula's hair is _____ than Martha's. (long)
11. My girlfriend is _____ than Rose. (pretty)
12. Elephants are _____ than giraffes. (heavy)

כתבו שלושה משפטים שבהם אתם עולים על מישהו אחר.

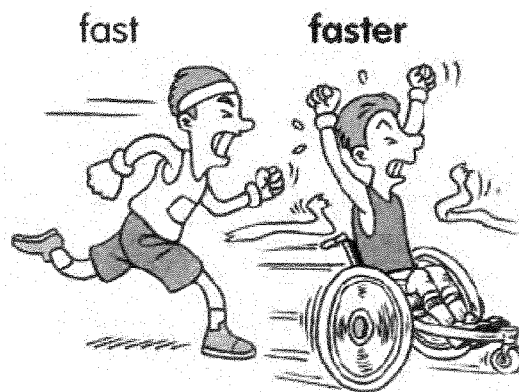
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



small



smaller



תואר השם - הכי - Superlative

כאשר שם עצם אחד ניחן בתכונה כלשהי יותר מאשר כל שאר שמות העצם בקבוצה, הוא למעשה הכי ניחן בתכונה זו. במקרה זה נשתמש בנוסחאות הבאות:

A is the short adjective+est in/of name of group.

A is the most long adjective in/of name of group.

דוגמאות:

Bar is the tallest student in her class.

Bar is the most intelligent student in her class,

ישנם תארי שם חריגים, שצורת ה-superlative שלהם אינה מצייתת לכללים ויש לזכור אותה בעל-פה:

good - the best

bad - the worst

השלימו את צורת ה-superlative:

1. Who is the _____ (tall) person in your family?
2. My mum is the _____ (good) cook in the world.
3. December is the _____ (cold) month of the year in my country.
4. What's the _____ (dangerous) animal in the world?
5. Ethan is the _____ (happy) boy that I know.
6. Where are the _____ (nice) beaches in your country?
7. She bought the _____ (big) cake in the shop.
8. Who is the _____ (famous) singer in your country?

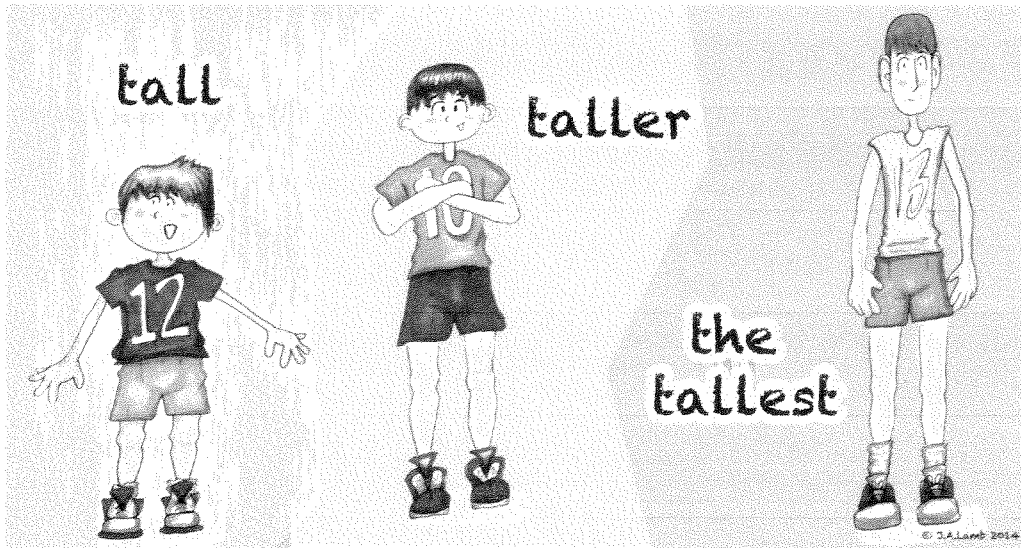
כתבו שלושה משפטים שבהם אתם הכי וציינו את קבוצת ההשוואה.
למשל, אני הכי גבוה בכיתה.

I am the tallest boy/girl in the class.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



תואר השם - תרגול מעורב

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם הצורה הנכונה של תואר השם:

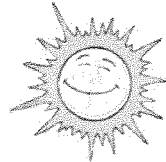
1. My house is _____ (big) as yours.
2. My house is _____ (big) than yours.
3. Which is the _____ (big) animal in the world?
4. This flower is _____ (beautiful) than that one.
5. This is the _____ (interesting) book I have ever read.
6. Women usually live _____ (long) than men.
7. A holiday by the sea is _____ (good) than a holiday in the mountains.
8. Tea is _____ (expensive) as a coffee.
9. Who is the _____ (rich) woman on earth?
10. The weather this summer is _____ (bad) than last summer.
11. He is _____ (not / clever) as his older sister.



hot



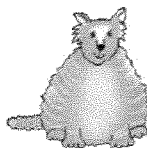
hotter



hottest



fat

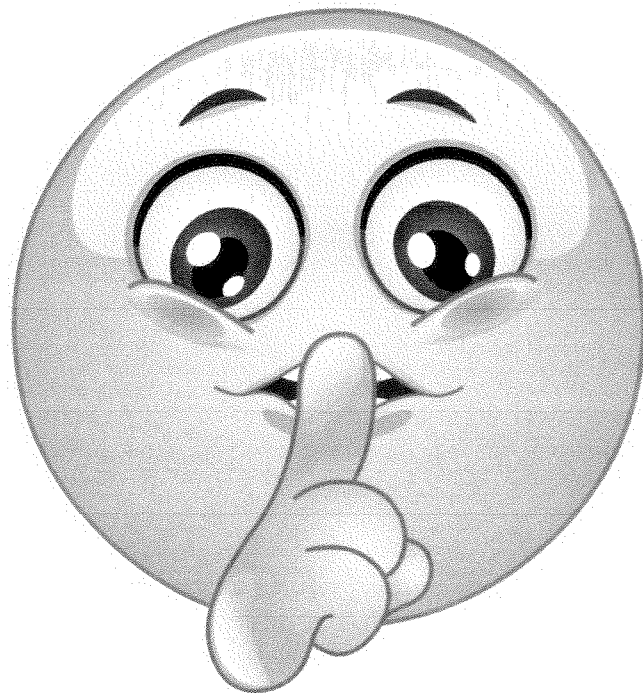


fatter



fattest

Speaking



הצגה עצמית

השלימו את המידע החסר.

Hi, my name is _____.

I am _____ years old.

I live in _____.

I have _____ sisters and _____ brothers.

I have _____ siblings.

או

I am an only child.

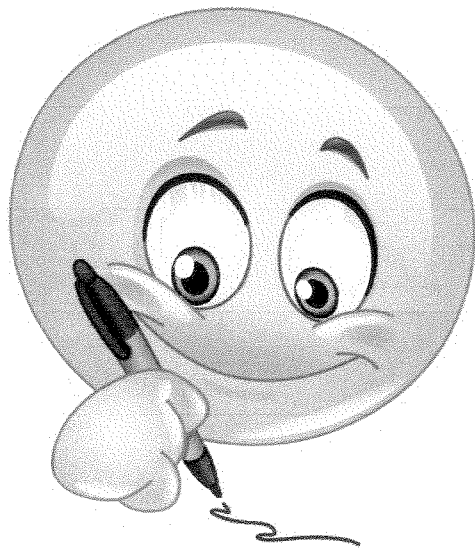
My mother is a _____.

My father is a _____.

I like to _____ and _____.

כתיבה

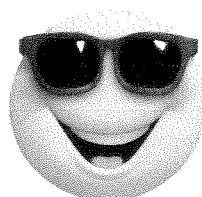
Writing



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 25 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.



Sentence Word Order - סדר המילים במשפט

בדומה לעברית, סדר המילים במשפט באנגלית הוא כזה:

1. subject - נושא

2. verb - פועל

3. object - מושא

4. place - תיאור מקום

5. time - תיאור זמן

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. like / Tom / chocolate / Does / ?

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

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

5. in London / lives / Jonathan

Punctuation Marks – סימני פיסוק

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 ושלילה 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.

כעת, הוסיפו סימני פיסוק לקטע.

Describe your family. How many brothers and sisters do you have? What do your parents do? Do you have any pets? Do you have your own bedroom or do you share one with your brothers/sisters?

What are your hobbies? What do you like to do in your free time? How often do you do it? Do you do it alone or with friends? Where do you do it?

Describe your best friend. What does he /she look like? How long do you know each other? When and where do you meet? What do you like about him / her? Why is he / she your best friend?

Describe your school. Is it old or new? Is it big or small? What does it look like? What is your favorite subject? Who is your favorite teacher? What do you like about your school? What don't you like about it?
