

**חוברת אנגלית**

**למסיימי כיתות ח'**

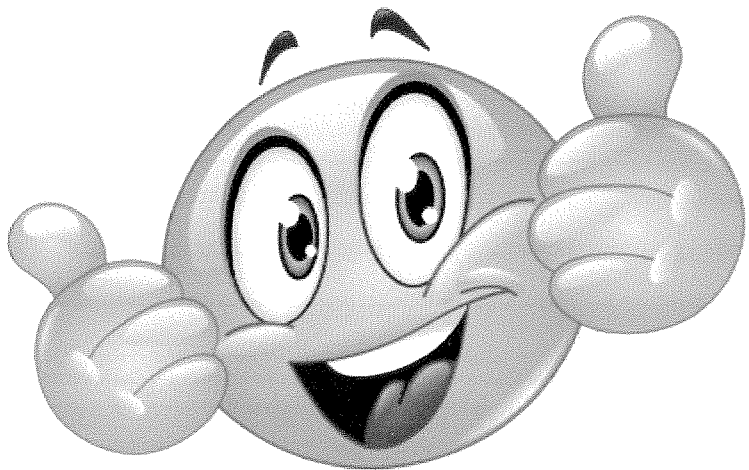
**הקבצה א**

**הבנת**

**הנקרא**

**Reading**

**Comprehension**



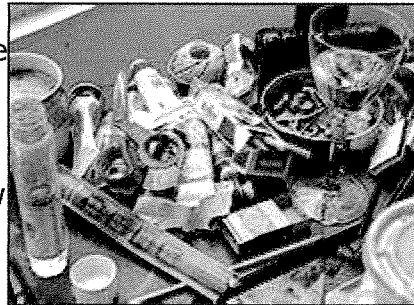
## Modern Art

For many years, people got used to seeing works of art that they could easily recognize and understand, for example, a sculpture\* of

a tree, a painting of a sailboat or of a plate of fruit. However, modern works of art are not always easy to understand. Much of the art done by modern artists is about creating a feeling through their work. When people see these creations, they don't always understand the meaning of the art. Sometimes they don't even realize that they are looking at art.

A funny incident happened at a modern art gallery in London. One morning the cleaner came into the gallery to clean up after a party.

While cleaning, he noticed that one of the tables was covered with cigarettes, empty bottles, coffee cups and candy wraps. He thought it was trash and threw everything in the garbage can. The cleaner didn't know that he threw away an expensive piece of modern art by the British artist Damien Hirst. The art represented his messy art studio. Luckily, the "trash" was found and was put back together.



In a different place, in Israel, the artist Karin Mendelovici was displaying her own art show in a gallery. One of her creations included a real chocolate cake on a simple table. The beautifully decorated cake represented the artist's memories from her childhood birthday celebrations. One of the visitors at the gallery thought the cake was there for the visitors to eat and enjoy. He took the knife and was just about to cut himself a piece when the gallery owner stopped him.

Modern art is seen differently by different people. Some people think that modern art is not really art because it looks like anyone could make it. After all, anyone could bake a cake or put trash on a table and call it art. Modern artists claim that they are interested in expressing their emotions through their creations. For them, sometimes the meaning of the art is even more important than the creation itself. Next time you go to a gallery or a museum, remember that art is sometimes more than what you see.

## Questions

1. A sculpture of a tree, a picture of a sailboat or of a plate of fruit are examples of \_\_\_\_.
  - a  art that is easy to understand
  - b  art that creates a feeling
  - c  expensive works of art
  - d  modern art creations

2. Why is the word "trash" (line 19) in quotation marks (מירכאות)?

- a  because the cleaner created the art
- b  because it wasn't in the garbage
- c  because the cleaner took out the garbage
- d  because it wasn't garbage, it was really art

3. How do you think Damien Hirst felt when he heard about the incident at the London gallery?

Explain your answer using information from the text.

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4. Why did the gallery owner in Israel stop the visitor from eating the cake?

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30. What do the works of art by Hirst and Mendelovici have in common?

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31. Some people **don't** like modern art.

They think that \_\_\_\_.

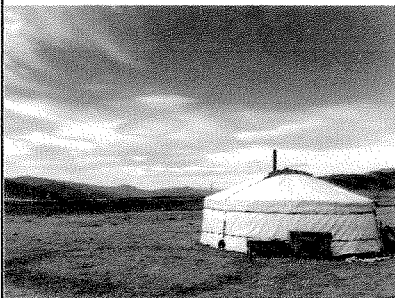
- a  modern art creations are easily recognized
- b  emotions shouldn't be a part of modern art
- c  you don't have to be an artist to make modern art
- d  modern art does not represent the real world



## Living Like a Turtle

It is known that turtles carry their houses on their backs. But did you know that there are also people who move their house from place to place? Houses that move are built for different reasons.

Some people like traveling from place to place with their house and sleeping in their bed every night. These people live in a *caravan*. A *caravan* is a house on wheels and it has many things you would expect to see in a house: a kitchen, a bed, a bathroom and furniture.



In Mongolia, some people live in a round house made of fabric\*. This type of house is called a *ger*. Families that live in a *ger* own cows and goats.

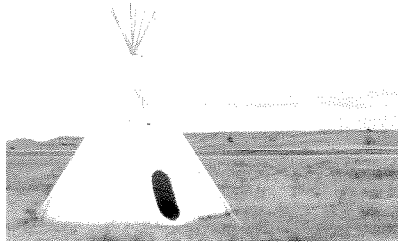
The animals eat the grass around the house. When there is no more grass for the animals to eat, the family carries the *ger* to a new place where their animals can find food.

– fabric \*

Another house that can be moved is the *bulla*, which is found in Uganda. This is a round house made of straw, which is very light and easy to carry from place to place. When the weather changes and it rains, people carry their *bulla* to dry areas. They stay there until the weather changes again.



Native American Indians used to live in triangular-shaped tents called *tepees*. These houses were usually made of pieces of animal skin



covering long sticks of wood, and were easy to move. Indian families moved their *tepee* to find better places to hunt animals for food. Indians don't live in *tepees* anymore. Today they are only used for special events.

People build different types of houses for all kinds of reasons. Whether they live in a house that can be moved or not, most people agree that there is no place like home.

## Questions

1. The text is called "Living Like a Turtle" because \_\_\_\_.

- a  like turtles, some people live in round houses
- b  like turtles, some people carry their houses with them
- c  like turtles, some people have many different houses
- d  like turtles, some people have grass around their house

2. Why do people move the *ger* from place to place?

- a  to find a place with many animals to hunt
- b  to look for a dry place for the animals
- c  to find a place with food for the animals to eat
- d  to look for different animals around the world

3. When do people move *bulia* houses?

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4. How are *caravans* **different** from the other houses in the text?

- a  *Caravans* can be moved.
- b  *Caravans* have wheels.
- c  People still live in *caravans*.
- d  People feed animals in *caravans*.

.Complete the table below **.5**

...Made of	People who live/lived there	Type of house
fabric	a. _____	<i>ger</i>
c. _____	People in Uganda	b. _____
animal skin	e. _____	d. _____

6. The *ger*, *bulia* and *tepee* are **not** heavy.

Why is this important?

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## The Story of a Camera

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**by Jim Black**

In December 2007, Lisa Gold was on vacation in Hawaii. One night, she went swimming in the sea with her waterproof camera. The camera fell out of her hand and got lost in the waves. She could not find it anywhere.



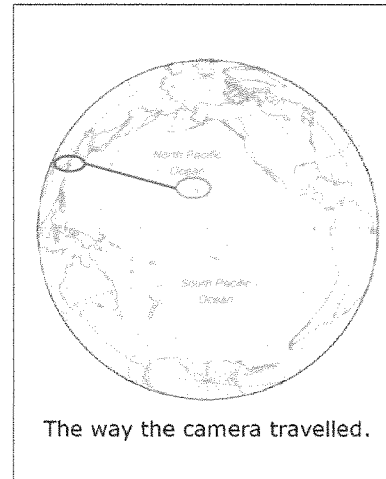
Picture of the beach  
where the camera was lost.

- The next day she returned to the beach to keep searching; she couldn't find her camera. She was very disappointed because there were over 300 pictures in it.
- "It was my first time in Hawaii. I was upset because I lost all my pictures," she explained.

- Six years later, Jing, a worker for China Airlines, was walking on a beach in China collecting shells. He saw
- something unusual in the sand. "I thought it was a strange shell," Jing said. "I was surprised it was a camera. It was very dirty and looked really old. I was curious. I wanted to know what it was doing on the beach. I took it with me to try to solve the mystery".

25 Jing got the camera fixed, and was happy to find that there were still pictures on the memory card. "I knew I could find the owner by using the Internet," Jing said. His manager at the airline helped him by creating a webpage called "China Airlines is Looking for You." It included  
30 some pictures from the memory card showing a "mystery woman."

Thirty-six hours later, and thousands of kilometers away, in America, Lisa's friend saw the  
35 pictures on the Internet. She called Lisa. "Your picture is on a China Airlines webpage!" she said. Lisa got very excited and contacted the airline immediately.



40 China Airlines gave Lisa a free ticket to travel to China to get her long-lost camera. "I was happy to see my pictures again. They brought back some wonderful memories from Hawaii," said Lisa. "It is amazing how far away my camera travelled, and how quickly the Internet helped get it back to me."

### Questions

1. How did Lisa lose her camera?

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2. Why was Lisa sad about losing her camera?

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3. How did Jing's manager help solve the mystery?

a  By fixing the camera.

- b  By finding the camera.
- c  By creating a webpage.
- d  By giving Lisa a ticket to China.

4. The word 'You' in line 24 refers to \_\_\_\_.

- a  the person who works for the airline
- b  the person who found the camera
- c  the person who saw the pictures
- d  the person who lost the camera

5. Why is the woman in line 26 called a "mystery woman"?

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6. Why did Lisa contact China Airlines?

Because she wanted to \_\_\_\_.

- a  meet Jing
- b  visit her friend
- c  travel to China
- d  get her camera back

.33 The text is about \_\_\_\_.

- a  China Airlines giving travelers cameras
- b  a lost camera that was returned to its owner
- c  swimming with a waterproof camera
- d  traveling to Hawaii with a camera

**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
اقرأ الرسالة التي أمامك،  
وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-6 التي تليها.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)  
קרא את המכתב שלפניך,  
וענה על השאלות 1-6 שאחריי.

Read the letter below and then answer questions 1-6.

**A LETTER TO A FRIEND**

August 20, 2015

Hi Gal,

How are you? I'm sure you're surprised to get a letter on paper and not an email from me. I'll explain why.

5 I'm in a special summer camp for teenagers. We're living in a forest for a month. We have no cellphones and no computers! It's very strange. We can only write letters with pen and paper. Our counselors\* send them for us.

Let me tell you about the camp. We live in tents. We learn new things every day. Now I know how to make a fire and cook food. We also go on many  
10 hikes. We carry our food, water, clothes and sleeping bags on our backs. Each hike is longer and harder. But it's great fun! I love seeing the country this way. I'm learning a lot.

The counselors take pictures of us. When I get home, I'll send you some of them. Come and visit me soon. We'll go hiking and I'll teach you the things  
15 I learned.

Your friend,  
Amit

\* counselors — מדריכים  
مرشدين

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-6، حسب الرسالة. في الأسئلة 1 و 4 و 5، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (32 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6, על פי המכתב. בשאלות 1, 4, 5, ריסקו הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (32 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-6 in English according to the letter.

In questions 1, 4, and 5, circle the number of the correct answer.

In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. Why may Gal be surprised? (lines 3-7)

- i) Amit went away for the summer.
- ii) Amit sent an email to Gal.
- iii) Amit wrote a letter on paper.

(5 points)

2. What does Amit think is strange? (lines 5-7)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(6 points)

3. Give an example of what the teenagers learn. (lines 8-12)

ANSWER: .....

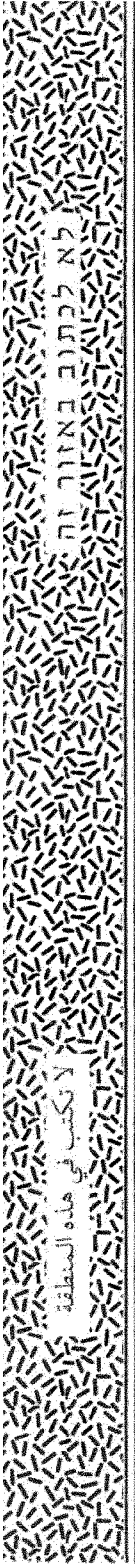
(6 points)

4. What does Amit tell us about the hikes? (lines 8-12)

- i) What he thinks about the hikes.
- ii) Which clothes the teenagers wear.
- iii) Which places he sees on the hikes.

(5 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/



5. Why does Amit want Gal to visit him? (lines 13-15)

- i) To show him the pictures he took.
- ii) To teach him what he learned.
- iii) To invite him to the next camp.

(5 points)

6. Give ONE thing that the counselors do at the camp.

ANSWER: .....

.....

(5 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/



اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
الأسئلة 12-7 التي تليها.

קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 12-7  
שאחריה.

Read the article below and then answer questions 7-12.

### A SURPRISING HOTEL

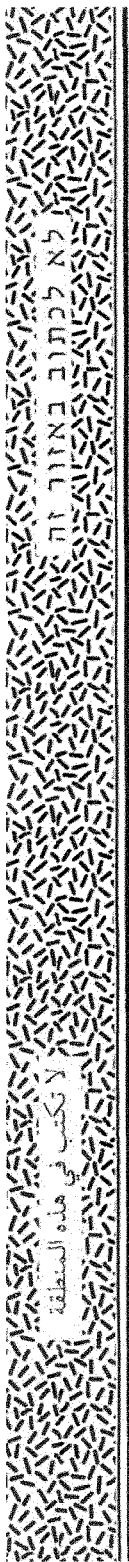
Last summer, guests at a new hotel in Japan had a big surprise. They discovered that their hotel was very different from other hotels.

The name of the hotel is the Henn-na Hotel, which means "strange hotel". In this hotel, robots, not people, do a lot of the work. They meet you at the door, carry  
5 your suitcases and make you a cup of coffee. They even smile at you.

These robots look like young Japanese women. They speak four languages — Japanese, Chinese, Korean and English. They are very polite and helpful. For example, they can tell you about interesting places to visit and good restaurants to eat at.

10 The hotel owner says that using robots saves money for the hotel. The hotel doesn't need to pay them. They don't need to rest or eat and they never complain. Guests also like robots because they don't have to give them tips.

"Today, ten robots 'work' in the hotel together with ten real people," says the owner. "In the future, I believe robots will do almost all of the work. This will  
15 make it the most efficient hotel in the world. If this hotel is successful, we may open another one in 2017."



أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 7-12 حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 7 و 8 و 9 و 12 ، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (38 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 7-12 על פי הקטע. בשאלות 7, 8, 9 ו-12, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (38 נקודות)

Answer questions 7-12 in English according to the article. In questions 7, 8, 9, and 12 circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

7. What do we learn about the hotel in lines 1-2?

- i) Who the guests are.
- ii) Where the hotel is.
- iii) How big the hotel is.

(5 points)

8. What surprise was waiting for the guests at the hotel? (lines 1-5)

- i) Robots did a lot of the work.
- ii) The owner met them at the door.
- iii) They had to carry their suitcases.

(5 points)

9. What do we learn about the robots from lines 3-9?

- i) They look like people.
- ii) They speak all languages.
- iii) They work harder than people.

(5 points)

10. What information can the robots give the guests? Give ONE thing.

(lines 6-9)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(6 points)

/המשך בעמוד 7/



11. a. How does the hotel owner save money by using robots? (lines 10-12)

ANSWER: .....

b. How do the guests save money by using robots? (lines 10-12)

ANSWER: .....

(6×2=12 points)

12. In the future, the hotel will be more efficient because (-). (lines 13-16)

i) more people will work there

ii) the hotel will have more guests

iii) robots will do most of the work

(5 points)

/המשך בעמוד 8/

לא לכתוב באזור זה

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**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك،  
وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-7 التي تليها.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)  
קרא את הקטע שלפניך,  
וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריו.

Read the description below and then answer questions 1-7.

**A DIFFERENT KIND OF FARM**

People are always looking for unusual places to visit. One place that is both unusual and fun is a pizza farm.

What is a pizza farm? A pizza farm is a small farm in the shape of a huge, round pizza. It has eight sections of land. Each section looks like a slice of pizza\*. The farmer grows what he needs to make pizza on his farm. For example, he can grow tomatoes in one section. In another section he can grow green peppers. In a third section he can keep cows. He uses the milk from the cows to make cheese for the pizza.

When people visit, the owner shows them the farm. He explains what is in each section. Afterwards, he takes the visitors to the kitchen. There they make their own pizzas and then enjoy eating them.

There are pizza farms all over the United States. People come from far away to visit them. Owners of these farms like to have the farms because they earn a lot of money from this unusual idea.

\* مثلث بيتزا – משולש פיצה – a slice of pizza

- ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 2, 4 ו-6, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (35 נקודות)
- أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7، حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 4 و 6، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (35 درجة)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the description.

In questions 1, 2, 4 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer.

In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What is one reason that the farmers call their farms "pizza farms"?  
The farms (-). (lines 1-8)
  - i) have cows
  - ii) are very big
  - iii) are round(5 points)
2. Green peppers are an example of (-). (lines 3-8)
  - i) what the farmer likes on his pizza
  - ii) what the farmer grows on his farm
  - iii) what the cows like to eat(5 points)
3. Why does the farmer keep cows? (lines 3-8)  
ANSWER: .....  
.....  
(5 points)

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4. What does the farmer tell visitors? (lines 9-11)

- i) What he grows in each section.
- ii) Why they should become farmers.
- iii) How to make cheese.

(5 points)

5. What can visitors do on the farm? (lines 9-11)

ANSWER: .....

(5 points)

6. The writer tells us that people come from far away to visit pizza farms to show us that (-). (lines 12-14)

- i) people want to work on the farms
- ii) people in the United States travel a lot
- iii) people like to go to unusual places

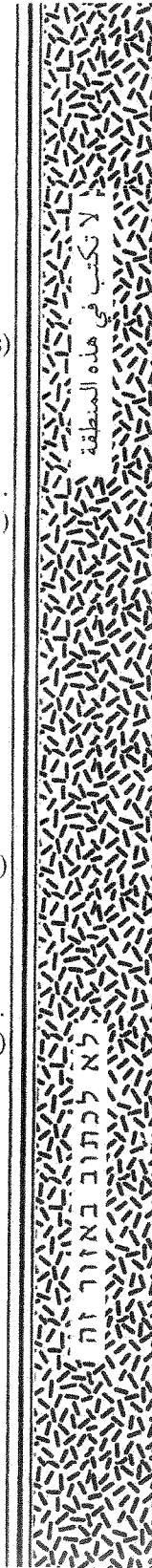
(5 points)

7. Why do farmers have pizza farms? (lines 12-14)

ANSWER: .....

(5 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/



קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 8-12  
שאחריו.  
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
الأسئلة 8-12 التي تليها.

Read the article below and then answer questions 8-12.

### NEWS FOR CHOCOLATE LOVERS

We all know that eating too much chocolate can be bad for our health. But now there's a new problem with chocolate. Soon there won't be enough of it for chocolate lovers to enjoy.

There are two reasons for this problem. The first reason is recent changes in the weather. Today the weather is very hot and dry in many countries. This makes it hard to grow cocoa beans\*. Chocolate companies use these beans to make the chocolate we eat. A second reason for this problem is that people are eating more chocolate today, especially in China and India.

Farmers are now growing a new kind of cocoa bean. They believe that this bean can grow well in hot, dry weather. However, chocolate from this new bean isn't as tasty as the chocolate we eat today. Chocolate companies will have to add things like nuts and fruit to the chocolate to make it taste better. But this will make the chocolate more expensive.

Some scientists think the situation is not so bad. They say there are still enough cocoa beans to make the chocolate we like. So, the world's chocolate lovers don't need to panic yet.

\* חיוב כקאו, בזור כקאו – פולי קקאו, זרעים של קקאו – cocoa beans



أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 8-12 حسب  
القطعة. في السؤالين 8 و 12، ضع دائرة  
حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.  
في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات.  
(35 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 8-12 על פי  
הקטע. בשאלות 8 ו-12, הקף  
במעגל את התשובה הנכונה.  
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.  
(35 נקודות)

Answer questions 8-12 in English according to the article. In questions 8 and 12 circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

8. What do we learn in lines 1-3?

- i) Chocolate is good for our health.
- ii) Chocolate lovers have a new problem.
- iii) Everyone loves chocolate.

(5 points)

9. Why is it hard to grow cocoa beans in many countries today? (lines 4-8)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(6 points)

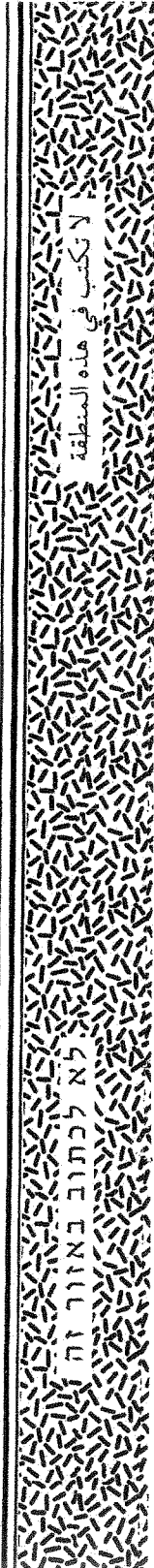
10. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 4-8)

Today people in China and India are .....

.....

(6 points)

/המשך בעמוד 7/



11. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 9-13)

What do we know about the new kind of cocoa bean?

- ..... i) Chocolate from this bean tastes good.
- ..... ii) Farmers in India grow this bean.
- ..... iii) This bean grows well in hot, dry weather.
- ..... iv) It is expensive to grow this bean.
- ..... v) Companies need to add to the chocolate from this bean.

(2×6=12 points)

12. Chocolate lovers don't have to panic yet because (-). (lines 14-16)

- i) there are enough cocoa beans for now
- ii) more people are eating chocolate
- iii) companies are making more chocolate today

(6 points)

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة  
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**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)      الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על שאלות 9-1      اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
שאלותיה.      الأسئلة 9-1 التي تليها.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-9.

**ONE TOWN, TWO COUNTRIES**

Baarle is a small town 105 km south of Amsterdam. It is a very unusual place because it is in two countries. Part of the town is in Holland and the other part is in Belgium. The border between the two parts is strange. It goes along streets, through stores, and even through the middle of people's living rooms.

5 White lines show where the border is.

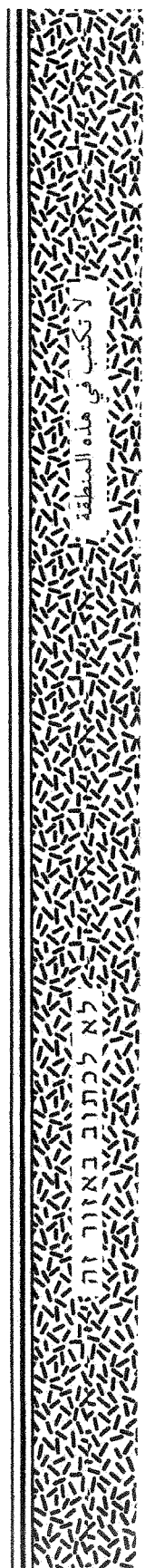
When you visit the only coffee shop in Baarle, you can walk in from Holland through one door and walk out into Belgium through another door. You can order your coffee in Holland, cross over the white line and drink it in Belgium. In the past, coffee shops in Holland closed earlier than coffee shops in Belgium. So, at closing time in Holland, customers just moved their tables to the Belgian side.

10

The coffee shop has two telephones. One telephone belongs to Belgium's phone company and the other belongs to Holland's phone company. There are even two places where you can pay for your food – one for each country.

15 How do people know in which country their address is? It depends on their front door. For example, if the front door opens on the Belgian side of a street, they live in Belgium. The coffee shop has entrances in both countries. So it has two addresses, one for each door.

20 Baarle is an example of how people from two different cultures have lived together happily for almost two hundred years. "Yes, we have two addresses," says Hans Muller, a coffee shop worker. "But it's not a problem. That's simply the way of life here."





- ענה באנגלית על שאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 ו-9, הקף את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.
- אָגַב בַּאֲרֵל בְּאֲרֵל עַל שְׁאֵלוֹת 1-9, חֲסַב הַקְטָע. בְּשִׁאלוֹת 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 ו-9, הִקֵּף אֶת הַמְסַפֵּר שֶׁל הַתְּשׁוּבָה הַנְּכוֹנָה. בְּשֵׁאֵר הַשְּׂאֵלוֹת עֲנֵה לְפִי הַהוֹרָאוֹת.
- (70 נקודות) (70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

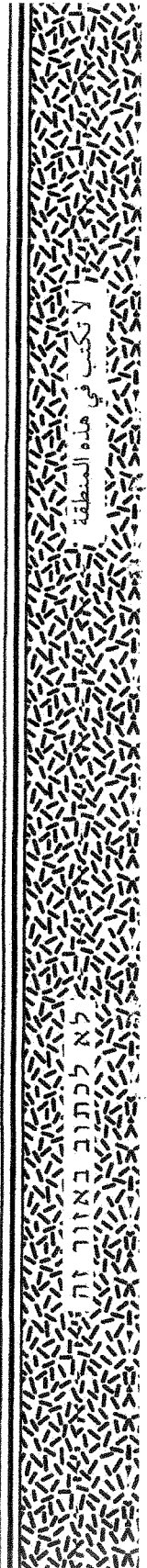
1. What is special about Baarle? (lines 1-5)
  - i) It is south of Amsterdam.
  - ii) It is in two countries.
  - iii) It is a small town.(7 points)
2. Why is the border strange? Give ONE answer. (lines 1-5)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(8 points)
3. Why are the white lines important? So people can know where (-). (lines 1-5)
  - i) the border is
  - ii) Amsterdam is
  - iii) the stores are(7 points)

4. What is unusual about having coffee in the coffee shop? You can (-).  
(lines 6-11)
- i) order it in one country and drink it in another
  - ii) get many different kinds of coffee
  - iii) drink it in Holland
- (8 points)
5. In the past, people moved their tables to the Belgian side of the coffee shop because (-). (lines 6-11)
- i) the Belgian coffee was better
  - ii) they liked Belgium more than Holland
  - iii) the Belgian side closed later
- (8 points)
6. There are two places to pay for your food in the coffee shop because (-).  
(lines 12-14)
- i) there are a lot of customers
  - ii) the shop is in Belgium and in Holland
  - iii) people order different kinds of food
- (8 points)
7. What tells people in which country their address is? (lines 15-18)
- ANSWER: .....
- (8 points)
8. What does the writer say about the people from the two cultures in Baarle?  
(lines 19-22)
- ANSWER: .....
- (8 points)
9. The coffee shop worker thinks that having two addresses (-). ( lines 19-22)
- i) is good for some people
  - ii) is just the way things are in Baarle
  - iii) is important for the shops in the town
- (8 points)



**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
الأسئلة 1-9 التي تليها.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)  
קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 1-9  
שאחריו.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-9.

**A WALK IN THE PARK**

When Amanda Green walks in Central Park in New York with her pet, everyone stops to watch it. Some people are afraid but others want to get a closer look.

Amanda's unusual pet is a giant turtle and his name is Henry. Giant turtles can live more than 50 years and can weigh about 100 kilograms. At age 16, Henry is young  
5 and weighs only 7 kilograms.

"Henry doesn't walk all the way to the park," says Amanda. "I take him there in a baby stroller because it is safer. He walks very slowly so crossing the street is dangerous. Drivers do not see him and the light usually turns red before he gets to the other side. When we get to the park, I take him out of the stroller so he can  
10 walk freely and eat grass. Henry is very popular. People are always taking pictures of him."

Lately, however, Amanda started to feel that Henry wasn't walking enough. "I work long hours and can't take him to the park very often," she explains. "So I decided to pay someone to walk with Henry, just like people pay dog walkers  
15 when they are too busy."

Amanda put an ad on the Internet that said: "I am looking for a responsible and friendly animal lover for a part-time job. No experience with turtles is necessary." She hoped to get answers from two or three people but to her surprise she got 400 emails! She even got one from Australia. Amanda couldn't believe so many people  
20 wanted the job. She finally chose Julie, a university student who works in a pet store. Julie will have to answer questions about Henry and make sure people do not feed him junk food. That is the job of the world's first turtle walker!

/ המשך בעמוד 3 /

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

לא ככתוב באזור זה

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, הקף את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-9, حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 1 و 5 و 6 و 7 و 9, ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية, أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the article.

In questions 1, 5, 6, 7 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn in lines 1-2?

- i) When Amanda walks her pet
- ii) Where Amanda takes her pet
- iii) Why Amanda has a pet

(7 points)

2. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What do we learn about Henry in lines 3-11?

- ..... i) How old he is
- ..... ii) How dangerous he is
- ..... iii) What he eats
- ..... iv) How far he can walk
- ..... v) What color he is

(2x7=14 points)

3. Why is a baby stroller a safer way to take Henry to the park? Give ONE answer. (lines 6-11)

ANSWER: .....

(7 points)

4. How do we know Henry is very popular? (lines 6-11)

ANSWER: .....

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

5. Amanda decided to find someone to take Henry to the park because (-).  
(lines 12-15)

- i) she didn't want to walk so slowly
- ii) she couldn't walk with Henry often
- iii) she didn't like the people in the park

(7 points)

6. What gave Amanda the idea of paying someone to walk with Henry?  
(lines 12-15)

- i) She saw an ad on the way to the park.
- ii) She was a dog walker when she was young.
- iii) She knew that there are people who walk dogs.

(7 points)

7. What kind of person was Amanda looking for? (lines 16-22)

- i) A person who likes pets
- ii) A person with experience
- iii) A person who knows the park

(7 points)

8. What surprised Amanda? Give ONE thing. (lines 16-22)

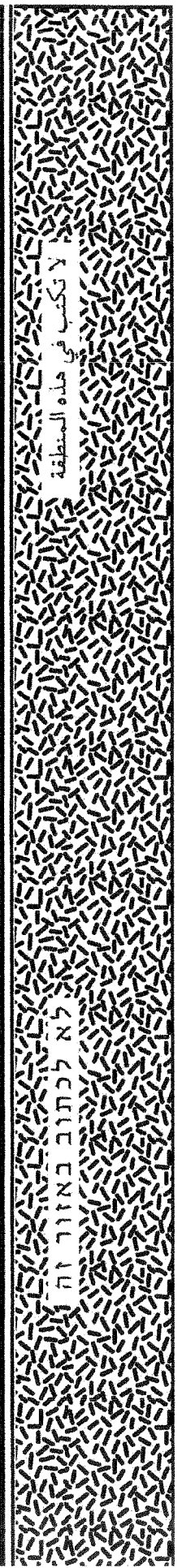
ANSWER: .....  
(7 points)

9. Why is it important for Julie to be friendly? (lines 16-22)

- i) Turtles like to be with friendly people.
- ii) She has to talk to people in the park.
- iii) Friendly people are usually responsible.

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/



**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

- פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)      الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
קרא את הקטע שלפניך,      اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك,  
וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריך.      وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-8 التي تليها.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

**TEENS WITHOUT TECHNOLOGY**

Can teenagers stop using their smartphones or computers for a short time? If you ask them, they will probably say no. This is not surprising. One study showed that teenagers today spend more than five hours a day in front of a screen. This is more than twice the time teenagers used technology 10 years ago.

- 5 "When young people are on their smartphones or computers, they disappear into their own world," says Donna Swift, a teacher at Hillsdale School in London. "As a result, it is hard for them to talk to others."

So what happens when teenagers stop using their smartphones and computers? To find out, Swift invited 250 students in the school to participate in a special project. She first asked the students how many hours they use their smartphones and computers every day. Their answers were shocking. The girls were on their phones from the minute they woke up until they went to bed. The boys spent six hours a day playing computer games.

- 15 Then Swift asked the students to stop using their smartphones and computers for a week. Was it hard? Yes, but most of them found it easier than they expected. The most important thing was that they all felt good about the project. "I went out with my friends and we laughed a lot," said one. "I played tennis and spent more time with my family," added another.

- 20 The teenagers also learned an important lesson. When they are busy with their smartphones and computers, they often forget about other activities that they enjoy. The project showed students that there are many ways to spend their free time without screens. Swift hopes the students will use their time better. Other schools also plan to try the project with their students.

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8، حسب القطعة.  
في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 4 و 5 و 7، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.  
في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات.  
(70 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8, על פי הקטע.  
בשאלות 1, 2, 4, 5 ו-7, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.  
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.  
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn in lines 1-4?

- i) Why teenagers stopped using their computers.
- ii) When teenagers started using smartphones.
- iii) How long teenagers look at screens every day.

(9 points)

2. Donna Swift says teenagers "disappear into their own world" when they (-).  
(lines 5-7)

- i) talk to young people
- ii) use their computers
- iii) are in school

(9 points)

3. What did Swift do at the beginning of the project? (lines 8-13)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(9 points)

4. Why were the students' answers shocking? (lines 8-13)

- i) The students spent a lot of time in front of screens.
- ii) The boys used their smartphones more than the girls.
- iii) The students said they would use their smartphones less.

(9 points)

5. For the students, a week without smartphones (-). (lines 14-18)

- i) was harder than they thought
- ii) was impossible for most of them
- iii) gave them time to do other things

(9 points)

6. Give ONE example of what made the students feel good about the project.  
(lines 14-18)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(8 points)

7. From the project the students learned that (-). (lines 19-23)

- i) they can use their smartphones in many ways
- ii) they can have fun without watching a screen
- iii) they need a computer to enjoy themselves

(9 points)

8. What does Swift want the students to do in the future? (lines 19-23)

ANSWER: .....

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/



# 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...

חיוב

**Subject + Verb +s**

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?

שאלת WH:

**Wh + do/does + Subject + Verb1?**

How does this machine work?

**Who/what + Verb1 + s?**

?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.
2. The teacher teaches (teach) the class English every day.
3. We ..... (brush) our teeth every morning.
4. David .....(go) to work every day.
5. The baby .....(cry) every time  
he .....(want) to eat.
6. Dan and Dina .....(play) together every break.
7. The sun .....(rise) every morning.
8. I .....(ride) my horse every afternoon.
9. They .....(bring) lunch to school every day.
10. 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. 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

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

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

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



## הווה ממושך - Present Progressive

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

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?

:WH שאלות

**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 (אותרגילה)-אותניקוד-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

## הוחממשך - 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.

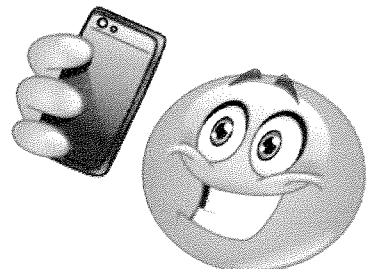
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Richard \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden? (work)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea? (have)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ their homework?  
(do)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen, Tom? (clean)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket? (sleep)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Cliff and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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ .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

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

## תרגל 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) about it at the moment.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that's not true) \_\_\_\_\_ .5
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 \_\_\_\_\_

## 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!! הפעל 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?

שאלת WH:

**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 מסתיים 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, 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. begin -
3. buy -
4. come -
5. do -
6. forget -
7. get -
8. go -
9. have -
10. make -
11. run -
12. say -
13. see -

- 14. sing -
- 15. sit -
- 16. speak -
- 17. stand -
- 18. swim -
- 19. teach -
- 20. think -
- 21. 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.

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. He washed the car.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. You were thirsty.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. He had a computer.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. I bought bread.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. You saw the house.

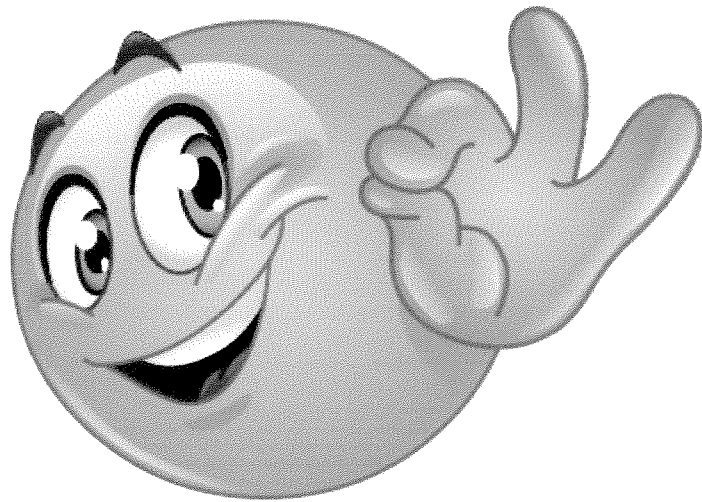
\_\_\_\_\_

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.

2. Did they collect postcards?

3. You jumped high.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Albert played squash.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. The teacher tested our English.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Fiona visited her grandma.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. He washed the car.

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. You were thirsty.

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. He had a computer.

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. I bought bread.

\_\_\_\_\_

18. 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.
2. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England on holiday.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fantastic.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) lots of interesting places.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) with two friends of mine.
6. In the mornings we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the streets of London.
7. In the evenings we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to pubs.
8. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great.
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain) a lot.
10. But we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some beautiful rainbows.
11. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ your last holiday?

## עבר ממושך – Past Progressive

אנו משתמשים ב-Past Progressive (עבר ממושך) לתאר שלושה מצבים:

1. פעולה ארוכה אשר היתה בעיצומה בעבר בזמן ספציפי אך התחילה לפני והמשיכה אחרי.

I was baking a cake last night at 8 o'clock.

2. על מנת לתאר שתי פעולות ארוכות שהתרחשו בעבר בזמנית

My brother was playing soccer while I was doing my homework.

3. כדי לתאר פעולה ארוכה שהתרחשה בעבר שנקטעה (אך לא דווקא הופסקה) על ידי פעולה קצרה

My parents were watching television when the phone rang.

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Past Progressive:

While, as, all day/morning.... At 7 o'clock, between 4:00 and 10:00

חיוב Subject + was/were + verb + ing

Rachel was washing the windows yesterday at 19:00

subject + was/were + not + Verb + ing

שליל

I was not studying this subject at 8 o'clock last night.

שאלת כן/לא

Was/Were+ subject + Verb + ing?

Were they eating cakes while we were cleaning?

שאלת WH:

WH: Wh + was/were + Subject + Verb + ing?

Why was she playing games all evening last night?

שאלת נושא

Who + was + verb + ing?

Who was listening to the teacher last lesson?

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בעבר פשוט או עבר ממושך.

1. George \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling.

2. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in bed when I suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a scream.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you?

4. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive) very fast when the accident \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes when a plate \_\_\_\_\_ (slip) out of my hand.

7. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some photos when I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden.

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) out because it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

9. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) last week?

10. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Carol at the party, she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a new dress.

## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple

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

We will visit Haifa tomorrow

Future Simple: ביטויים אשר מאפיינים

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

**Subject + Will + Verb**

חיוב

Ruthy will go on vacation next week

**Subject + won't + Verb**

שלילי

I won't eat chocolate tomorrow.

שאלת כן/לא

**Will + subject + Verb?**

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) 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. (I / answer / the question)

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. (she / read / the book)

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. (they / drink / tea)

6.

7. (we / send / the email)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. (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

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?

## 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.

שאלת כן/לא

**Be+ subject +going to + Verb?**

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?

שאלת נושא

**Who + is+ going to + verb?**

Who is going to win the game tonight?

## עתידיקוב- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

## עתידיקוב- Going to - שאלה

1.

2. Is he going to cook (cook) dinner tonight?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you (run) in a few minutes?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) that tree?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (work out) at the gym in the afternoon?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) that heavy box?

7. \_\_\_\_\_ computer \_\_\_\_\_ (crash)?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (eta) fish tonight?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football tomorrow?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a taxi soon?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ You \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) a song for us?

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

\_\_\_\_\_ .1

\_\_\_\_\_ .2

\_\_\_\_\_ .3

### עתידי 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.

### עתידי-ע- 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.

תרגל מערב – הווה פשוט וממושך, עבר פשוט  
וממושך, עתיד פשוט, עתיד קרוב

They (drive) to Manchester.

Present simple: They \_\_\_\_\_ to Manchester.

Present progressive: They \_\_\_\_\_ to Manchester.

Past simple: They \_\_\_\_\_ to Manchester.

Past progressive: 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.

Past progressive: Susan \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully.

Future simple: Susan \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully.

Be going to: Susan \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully.

I (work) in a shop.

Present simple: I \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

Present progressive: I \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

Past simple: I \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

Past progressive: I \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

Future simple: I \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

Be going to: I \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.

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

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?
5. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), the phone suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
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.
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.



## Can, Can't

1. '\_\_\_ you swim?' 'Yes, I \_\_\_'

Can/can't

Can/can

2. I'm sorry I \_\_\_ help you today, I'm really busy.

Can

Can't

3. Please \_\_\_ you buy some milk on your way home? I \_\_\_ leave the house because I'm looking after the baby.

Can't/can't

Can/can't

4. I \_\_\_ ride a bike but I \_\_\_ drive a car.

Can/can't

Can/can

5. I just \_\_\_ wake up on time, I'm always late.

can't

can

6. 'Hello, \_\_\_ I help you?' 'No you \_\_\_ This restaurant is awful, and we've been waiting here for half an hour. We're leaving'.

Can/can't

Can't/can

7. I have a special talent, I \_\_\_ touch my nose with my tongue. \_\_\_ you?

Can/can

Can't/can

8. '\_\_\_ I go to the bathroom please?' 'Yes, of course you \_\_\_.'

Can/can't

Can/can

כתבו שלושה דברים שאתם יכולים לעשות ושלושה דברים שאינכם יכולים לעשות.  
הקפידו להשתמש בצורת הבסיס של הפועל אחרי הפועל *can/can't*, ללא *to* לפני הפועל.

X I can to swim.

V I can swim.

X I can't to drive a car.

V I can't drive a car.

- \_\_\_\_\_ .1
- \_\_\_\_\_ .2
- \_\_\_\_\_ .3
- \_\_\_\_\_ .4
- \_\_\_\_\_ .5
- \_\_\_\_\_ .6

### 1. **Must, Mustn't**

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ tidy up your room.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ play with fire.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ be home on time.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ cheat in a test.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to very loud music.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ help in the house.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ fight with your little sister.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ bite your nails.

כתבו שני דברים שאתם חייבים לעשות ושני דברים שאסור לעשות. הקפידו להשתמש בצורת הבסיס של הפועל אחרי הפועל *must/mustn't*, ללא *to* לפני הפועל.

X I must to drink.

V I must drink.

X I mustn't to drink alcohol.

V I mustn't drink alcohol.

\_\_\_\_\_ .1

\_\_\_\_\_ .2

\_\_\_\_\_ .3

\_\_\_\_\_ .4

### 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 shorter than B.

A is more long than B.

דוגמאות:

Bar is taller than Sagi.

English is more difficult than Hebrew.

תואר שם קצר הוא בן הברה 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 מציינת  
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

## 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?

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

I am the tallest boy/girl in the class

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

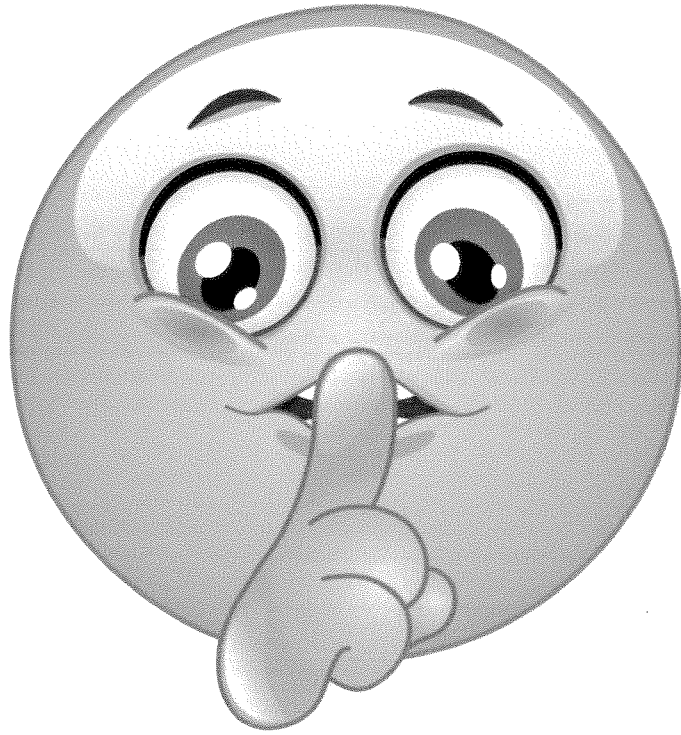


## תואר השם - תרגול מעורב

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם הצורה הנכונה של תואר השם:

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

# 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.

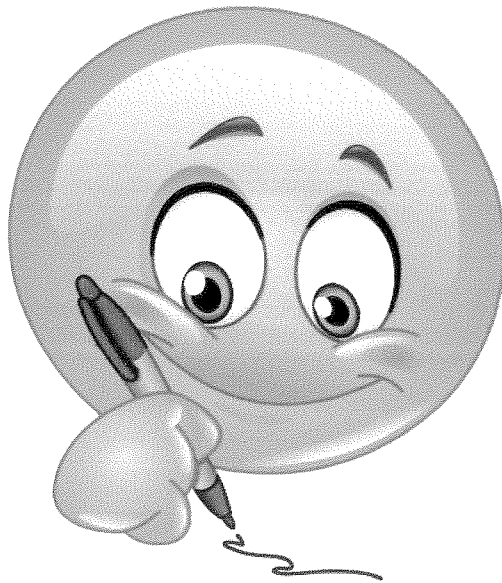
My mother is a \_\_\_\_\_.

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 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

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2. like / Tom / chocolate / Does / ?

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

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

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5. in London / lives / Jonathan

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## 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 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.

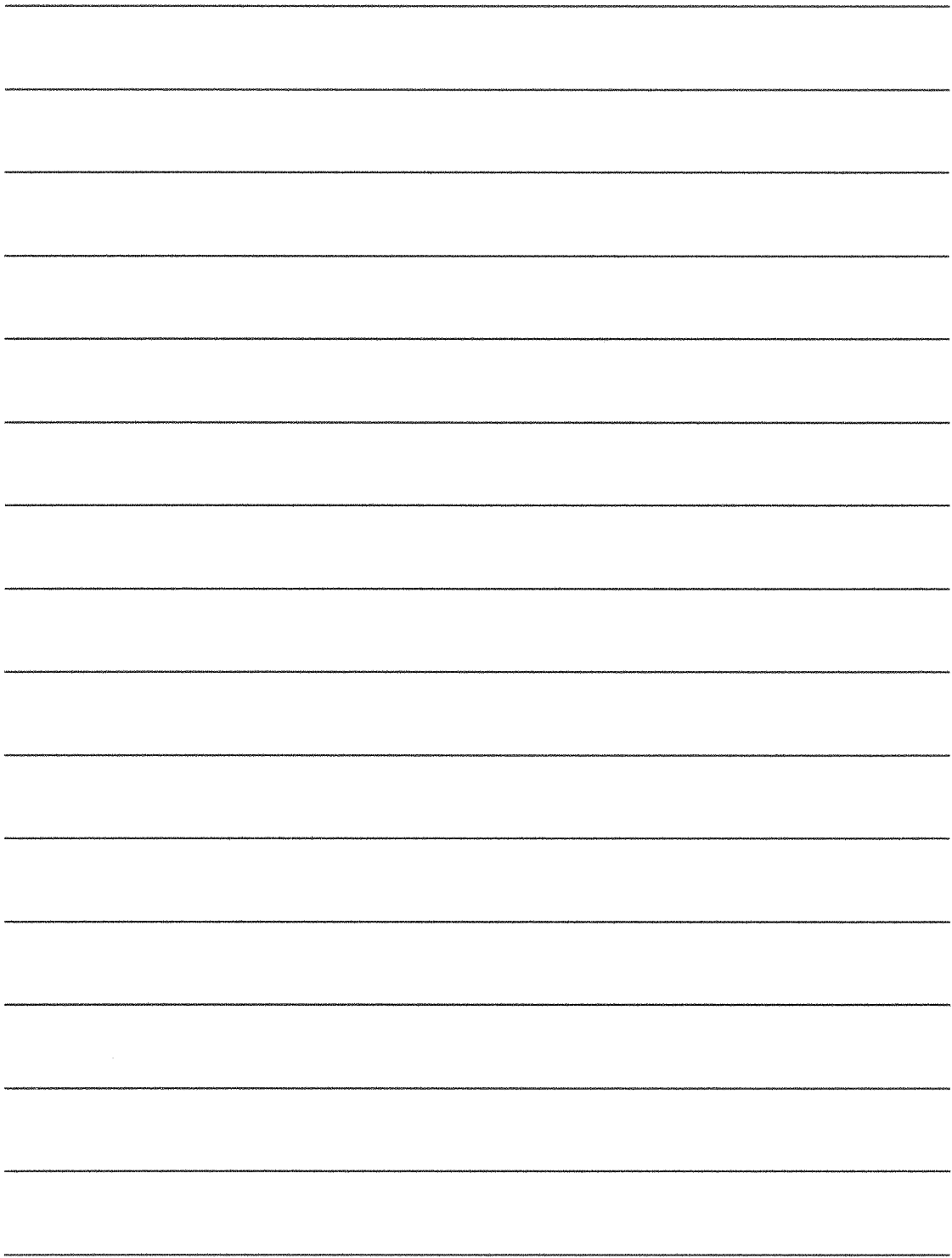
Last week, I visited my friend.

5. בין איברים ברשימה יפריד פסיק.

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



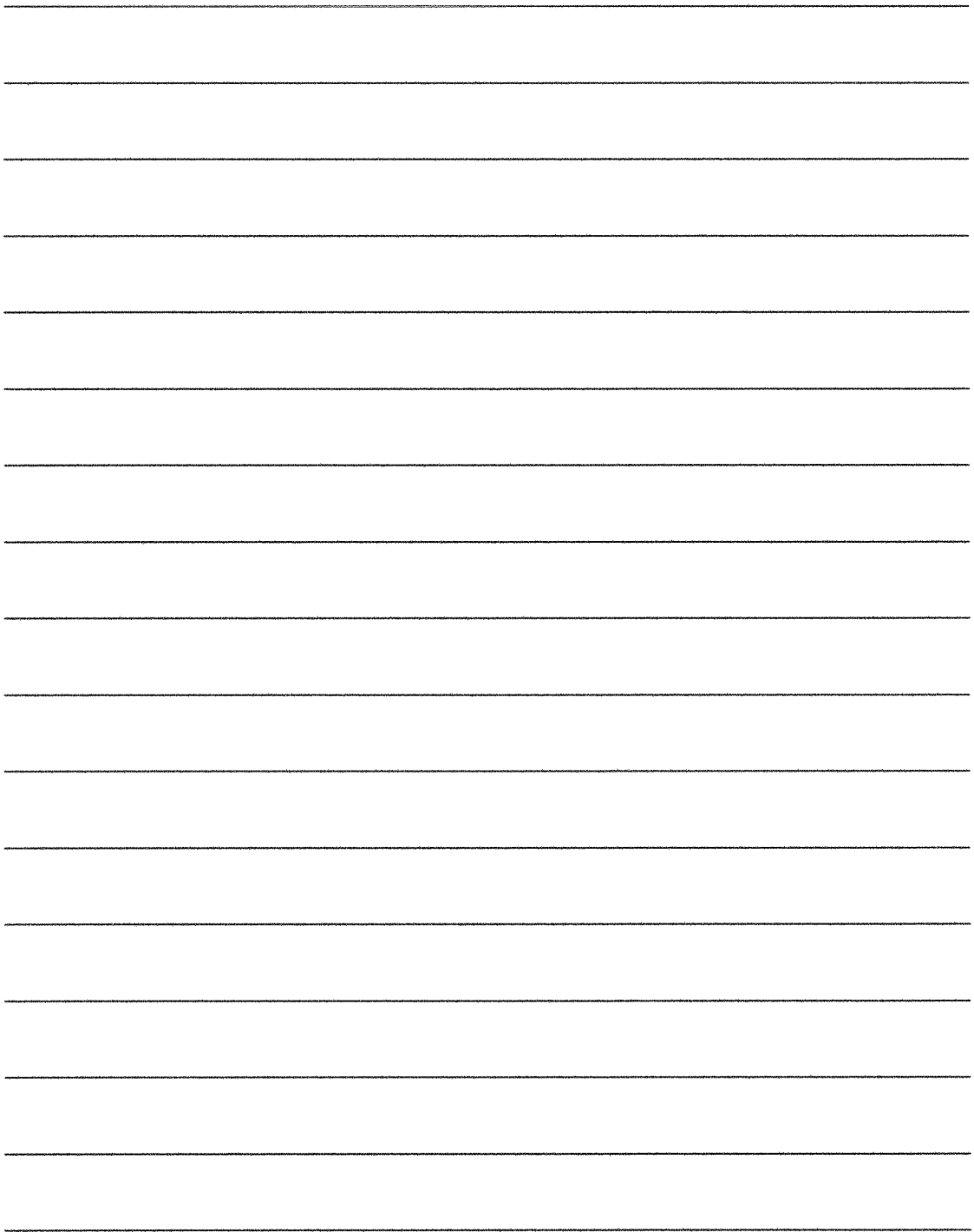




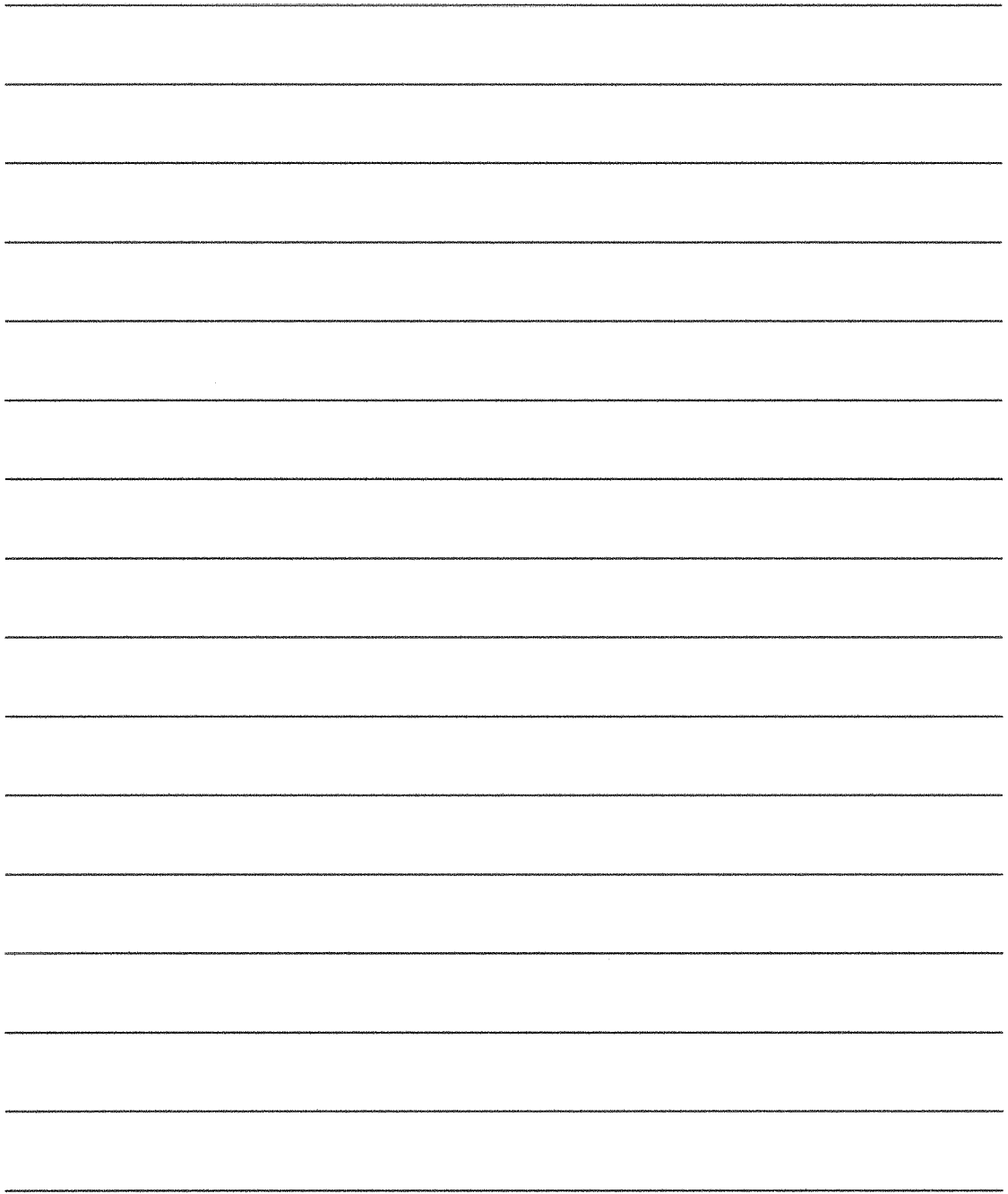












דמיינו שיש לכם **מכונת זמן**  
שבאמצעותה אתם יכולים לנסוע  
בזמן אל העבר או אל העתיד.  
כתבו קטע קצר והתייחסו בו  
לשאלות האלה:

- לאיזה **זמן** ולאיזה **מקום**  
הייתם רוצים להגיע  
במכונת הזמן?
- **מדוע** הייתם רוצים להגיע  
לזמן הזה ולמקום הזה?  
אתם יכולים להתייחס גם  
לשאלות האלה:
- עם מי הייתם רוצים להיפגש  
שם?
- מה הייתם רוצים לעשות שם?  
כתבו באנגלית 70-80 מילים.  
הקפידו על דקדוק נכון, על  
כתיב נכון ועל סימני פיסוק  
נכונים.

Imagine you have a **time machine** that can take you to the past or the future.

Write a short composition that answers the following questions:

- **When** and **where** do you want to go in the time machine?
- **Why** do you want to go to this time and place?

You can also answer the following questions:

- Who do you want to meet there?
- What do you want to do there?

Write 70-80 words in English.

Pay attention to correct grammar, spelling and punctuation.

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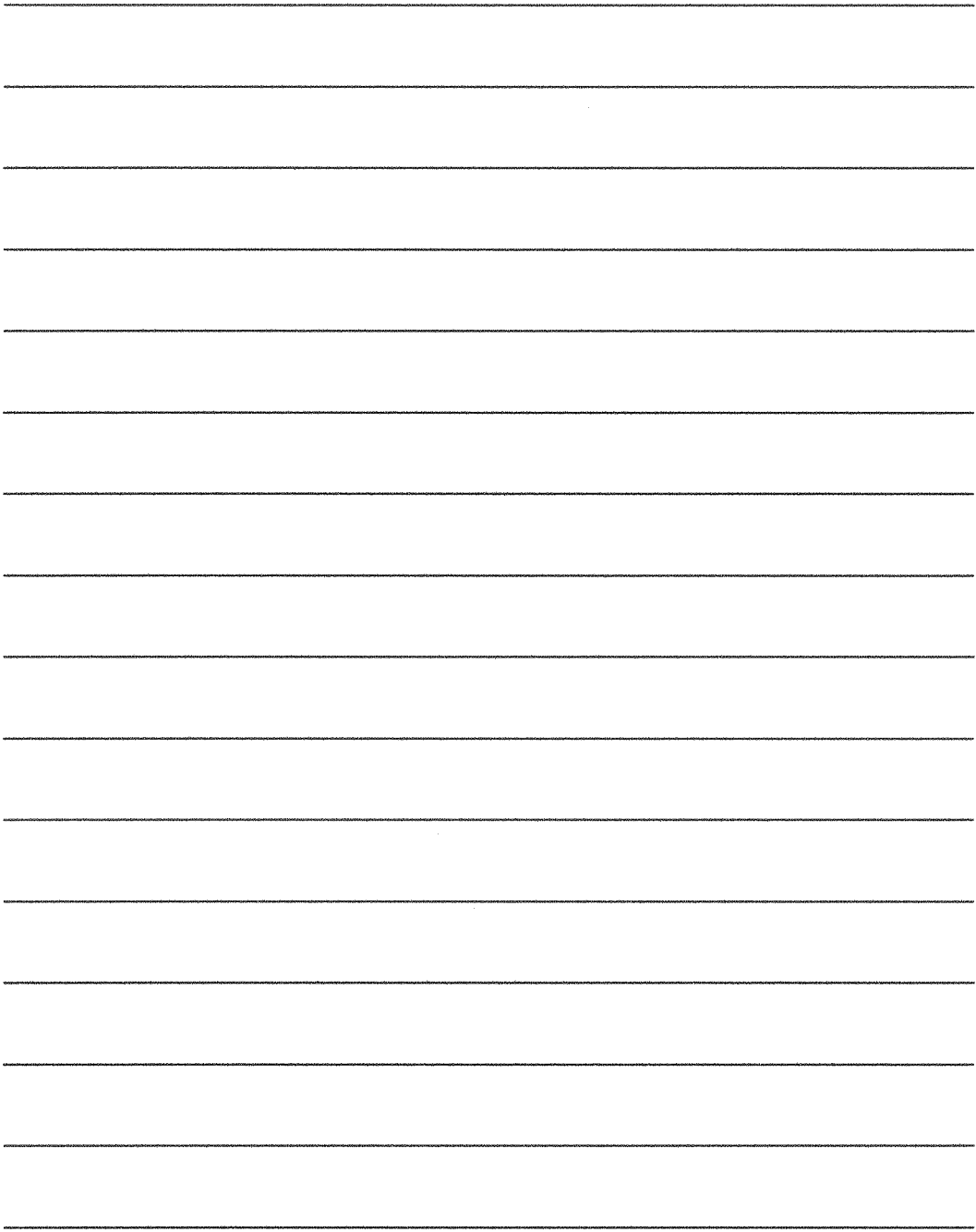
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<p>דמיינו שבעתיד לא יהיה חשמל בעולם.</p> <p>תארו איך ייראו החיים שלכם ללא חשמל.</p> <p>אתם יכולים להיעזר בשאלות האלה:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• במה יהיו חייכם שונים?</li> <li>• במה לדעתכם יהיו חייכם טובים יותר?</li> <li>• במה לדעתכם יהיו חייכם טובים פחות?</li> </ul> <p>כתבו באנגלית 60–80 מילים. הקפידו על דקדוק נכון, על כתיב נכון ועל סימני פיסוק.</p>	<p>Imagine that in the future, there will be no electricity in the world.</p> <p>Describe what your life will be like without electricity.</p> <p>You can use the questions below to help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will your life be different?</li> <li>• In what way do you think your life will be better?</li> <li>• In what way do you think your life will not be as good?</li> </ul> <p>Write 60-80 words in English. Pay attention to correct grammar, spelling and punctuation.</p>
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