

**חוברת אנגלית**

**למסיימי כיתות ט'**

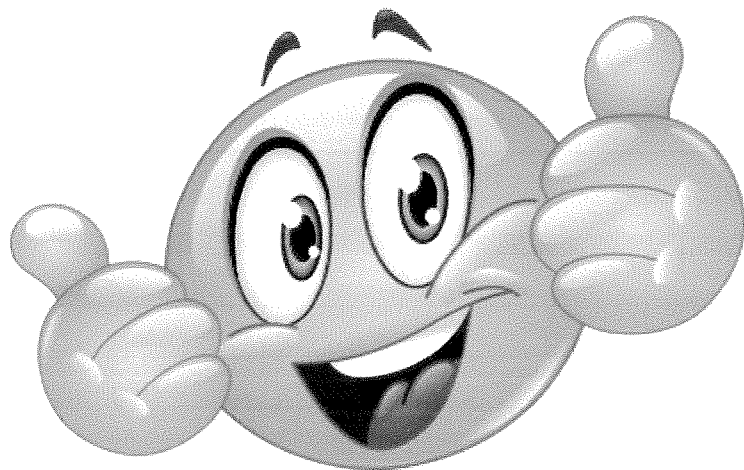
**4 יחידות**

**הבנת**

**הנקרא**

**Reading**

**Comprehension**



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

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)

اقرأ المقابلة التي أمامك، وأجب عن

الأسئلة 1-7 التي تليها.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את הריאיון שלפניך, וענה על

השאלות 1-7 שאחריו.

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

**A SPECIAL SCHOOL**

Our reporter, Karen Silver, interviewed Chicago school principal, Barry Wilson. Barry started a special school five years ago.

**Karen:** How is your school different from other schools, Barry?

**Barry:** We know that a good education must always include physical exercise.

5 We also know that students love sports. However, most schools today don't have enough sports classes. In our school the most important subject is sports.

**Karen:** Why did you decide to start your school?

**Barry:** I worked in other schools for several years, but I wasn't happy. The students didn't care about their studies and many didn't finish high school. I  
10 also noticed that most of them didn't get any exercise. Together with other teachers, I decided to start a different kind of school to help solve these problems.

**Karen:** Tell us about a day at your school.

**Barry:** Sure. Our students spend the first three hours with their teams and  
15 coaches. They play basketball, football and take exercise classes.

**Karen:** Why is sports so good for teenagers?

**Barry:** It makes the students stronger which gives them more confidence to solve their problems.

**Karen:** Don't the students get tired after three hours of sports?

20 **Barry:** No. Not really. In fact, they have more energy and that helps them focus better on their studies.

**Karen:** What else is special about the school?

**Barry:** What's most special is that the coaches sit with the students in their other classes. They help them with their school work and also help them solve  
25 personal problems. The students feel their coaches really care and want them to succeed.

**Karen:** Do your students do well in their studies?

**Barry:** I am proud to say that 90% of them complete their studies successfully.

**Karen:** What happens to them after they graduate?

30 **Barry:** Last year, over 85% of them went to college.

**Karen:** That's wonderful. Congratulations.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי הריאיון. בשאלות 1, 3 ו-4, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)	أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7, حسب المقابلة. في الأسئلة 1 و 3 و 4 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)
---	---

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the interview. In questions 1, 3 and 4, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. In lines 1-6 we learn (-).
  - i) what is special about Barry's school
  - ii) which sports students like best
  - iii) why Barry wanted to teach high school

(8 points)

2. Give ONE reason why sports is an important subject in the school.  
(lines 1-6)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(9 points)

3. According to Barry, students in other schools didn't like (-). (lines 7-12)

- i) sports
- ii) studying
- iii) the teachers

(9 points)

4. Why did Barry start his school? He wanted to (-). (lines 7-12)

- i) work with other teachers
- ii) do more physical exercise
- iii) solve students' problems

(9 points)

5. How does sports help students? Give ONE way. (lines 13-21)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(8 points)

6. PUT A  $\checkmark$  BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What is different about the sports coaches at Barry's school? (lines 22-26)

- ..... i) They work for three hours every day.
- ..... ii) They solve teachers' personal problems.
- ..... iii) They go to other classes with the students.
- ..... iv) They help students with their studies.
- ..... v) They teach some of the other subjects.

(2×9=18 points)

7. How do we know that Barry's school is successful? Give ONE answer.  
(lines 27-31)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(9 points)

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      اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
השאלות 7-1 שאחריו.      الأسئلة 7-1 التي تليها.

Read the book review below and then answer questions 1-7.

**THE MARTIAN**

A Book Review by James Cook

Imagine you wake up one day and discover you are alone on Mars. This is the subject of a book called *The Martian* by American writer Tom Spencer. It is a science-fiction book about an astronaut named Mike Wilson.

One morning Mike wakes up on Mars after a storm. He discovers that he is alone. The other astronauts from his spaceship returned to Earth without him. He knows another spaceship will not come to Mars for four years. Unfortunately, he only has enough food for six months. How will he survive?

Mike finds potatoes that the astronauts left. He grows the potatoes in the space station. Soon he has many more ideas to help him survive. But he must also find a way to travel 5000 km across Mars to meet the next spaceship.

Spencer's amazing story is very realistic. He uses science to show how people can live on Mars. For example, he explains how Mike learned the best way to grow the potatoes. Spencer also shows how Mike can make the long trip across Mars. "Working on these scientific details helped me write the book," says Spencer.

In fact, this book is more real than you may think. A project called *Mars One* started in the U.S. last year. The organizers are selling one-way tickets to Mars. Over 100,000 people have already bought tickets. The first group plans to go and live on Mars in 2023.



10 If you want to read about Mars, or even live there, then *The Martian* is a great book for you. It has many interesting details about how Mars looks and how it may feel to live there. For me, however, Spencer gives too much scientific information. It is sometimes hard to understand.

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

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

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the book review. In questions 1, 4 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn in lines 1-7?

- How long Mike Wilson is on Mars.
- Who Tom Spencer is.
- When the other astronauts left.

(9 points)

2. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 4-10)

To survive, Mike must (-).

- ..... i) stay in his spaceship
- ..... ii) read a scientific book
- ..... iii) get more to eat
- ..... iv) go across Mars
- ..... v) be alone for six months

(2×8=16 points)

Give ONE way that Spencer uses science to make his book realistic.  
(lines 11-15)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(9 points)

Why are people buying one-way tickets to Mars? (lines 16-19)

- i) They want to meet Tom Spencer.
- ii) They want to live on Mars.
- iii) They want to write a book.

(9 points)

What can we learn about Mars from the book? Give ONE answer. (lines 20-23)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(9 points)

What does Cook not like about the book? (lines 20-23)

ANSWER: .....

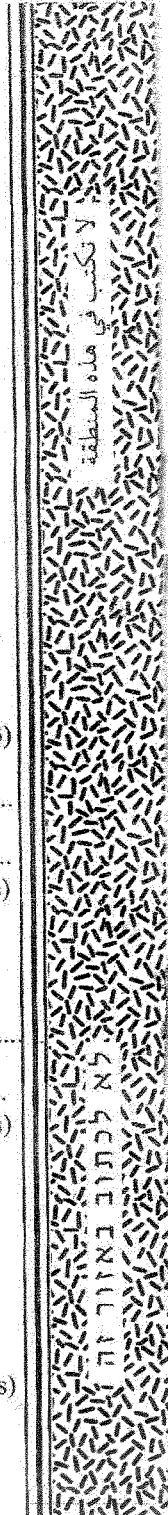
.....

(9 points)

Another title for this book review could be (-).

- i) Living Alone on Mars
- ii) What Astronauts Should Know
- iii) How Martians Live

(9 points)





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

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

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

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

**NEW SURVEY ON CHILDREN'S USE OF TECHNOLOGY**

by Michael Dell

Are parents worried about how much time their children spend surfing the Internet or using their cellphones? Researchers from Northwestern University asked 2,300 parents questions about this in a recent telephone survey.

- 5 The researchers found that 70% of the parents were not worried that their children were addicted to technology. Only 20% said they were worried. Karen Burns, one of the researchers, was surprised by the results. According to reports in newspapers and on television, parents are worried. "We often hear that kids are spending too much time using their electronic devices, and many parents are trying to find ways to solve this problem," she said.
- 10 The researchers asked the parents, "How much time do your children spend on computers and cellphones every day?" According to the parents' answers, the researchers found that most of the children used technology for about five hours. A smaller number of children spent about eight hours daily on their computers and cellphones. Only a few spent about two hours each day in front of screens.
- 15 The researchers found that most of the parents don't argue with their children over the use of technology. In addition, they discovered that most parents ignore doctors' warnings about using technology for many hours a day. Doctors say it can be dangerous to children's health.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

One interesting fact that Burns learned from the survey was that it is parents  
20 who encourage their children to use technology. This is especially true of  
those parents who themselves spend many hours every day using technology.  
In the future, the researchers at Northwestern plan to study how too much use  
of technology influences children's behavior.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 2 ו-4, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)	أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7، حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 1، 2 و 4، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)
---	--

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

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

- How much time children surf the Internet.
- What the researchers wanted to know.
- How many questions were in the survey.

(8 points)

2. According to the survey, (-). (lines 4-9)

- few parents worry about their children's use of technology
- parents and children are both addicted to technology
- parents use technology more than their children

(8 points)

3. According to newspaper reports, what problem are parents trying to solve?  
(lines 4-9)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 points)

4. What do parents say about children's daily use of technology in lines 10-14?  
i) How many hours children spend on electronic devices.  
ii) Which electronic device children like best.  
iii) Why more children use computers than cellphones.

(9 points)

5. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

According to lines 15-18, (—).

- ..... i) doctors worry about the time children spend on computers  
..... ii) parents argue with doctors about their children's health  
..... iii) children often ignore their parents' warnings  
..... iv) children don't worry about their health  
..... v) parents and children don't fight about computer use

(2×9=18 points)

6. What do we know about the parents who encourage their children to use technology? (lines 19-23)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 points)

7. What other research do the scientists at Northwestern want to do?  
(lines 19-23)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 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 הריאיון שלפניך, וענה על      اقرأ المقابلة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
השאלות 1-7 שאחריי.      الأسئلة 1-7 التي تليها.

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

**NEW YORK CHEF INVITES FAMILIES TO COOK**

Our reporter, Barbara Stone, interviewed famous New York chef Marcus Samuelsson.

**Barbara:** First, can you please tell us a little about your amazing life story, Marcus?

5 **Marcus:** Sure. I was born in a small village in Ethiopia. When I was three years old my parents died. A Swedish family adopted me and took me to Sweden. I remember as a child cooking in the kitchen with my Swedish grandmother. I loved to listen to her wonderful stories while we were cooking. I started to make connections between feeling good and cooking. These feelings taught me to  
10 love the kitchen. That is why I became a chef.

**Barbara:** What is special about your cooking today?

**Marcus:** I cook all kinds of food. In my restaurants we serve food from many different countries. For example, in my new restaurant in New York I serve mostly Ethiopian food. It is very popular.

15 **Barbara:** Yes, I know. I've been to your restaurant and the food is delicious!

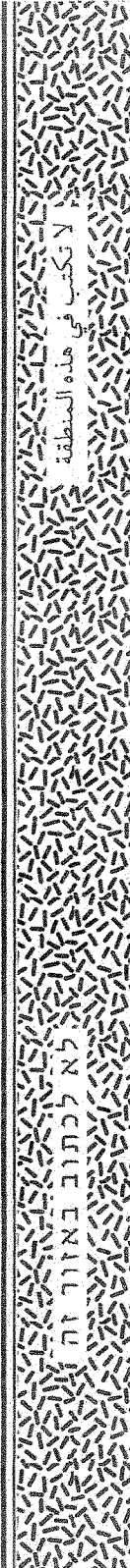
**Marcus:** Thank you, Barbara. I'm glad you enjoyed it.

**Barbara:** Can you tell us about the cooking contest you are organizing?

(שים לב: המשך הריאיון בעמוד הבא.)

(انتبه: تكلمة المقابلة في الصفحة التالية.)

המשך בעמוד 3



**Marcus:** Of course. I'm very excited about the contest. In this contest we will ask families to send in recipes of a healthy meal they cooked together. They also need to tell about the experience of cooking together. The family with the best recipe and the best story will win \$15,000.

**Barbara:** Why is this contest so important to you?

**Marcus:** I believe that families that cook together often become very close. Also, parents can use this opportunity to help their children develop healthy eating habits.

**Barbara:** It sounds like a wonderful idea. Thanks for the interview.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי הריאיון. בשאלות 1, 2 ו-7, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)	أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7، حسب المقابلة. في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 7 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)
---	---

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

1. Why did Marcus leave Ethiopia? (lines 1-10)
  - i) His village was very small.
  - ii) He heard a lot of stories about Sweden.
  - iii) He went to live with a Swedish family.

(8 points)
2. Why did Marcus connect feeling good with cooking? (lines 5-10)
  - i) His grandmother's food was very good.
  - ii) He enjoyed his grandmother's stories.
  - iii) His grandmother cooked Ethiopian food.

(9 points)

המשך בעמוד 4

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

What do we learn about Marcus' restaurants from lines 11-14?

They .....

.....  
(9 points)

4. What does Barbara think about Marcus' Ethiopian food? (lines 12-15)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(8 points)

5. Give ONE thing a family must do to be in the cooking contest.

(lines 17-21)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 points)

6. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 23-25)

Why is Marcus organizing this contest?

..... i) To make his restaurants more popular.

..... ii) To bring families together.

..... iii) To teach children to eat well.

..... iv) To get new recipes for his restaurants.

..... v) To teach people about Ethiopian food.

(2×9=18 points)

7. Another title for this interview could be (-).

i) New York Restaurants

ii) Life in Ethiopia

iii) Cooking Together

(9 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, וענה על      اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
השאלות 1-9 שאחריו.      الأسئلة 1-9 التي تليها.

Read the advice column below and then answer questions 1-9.

**AN ANGRY TEENAGER**

Uri wrote to Dan Miller's advice column in the newspaper. Here is Uri's letter and the answer Dan wrote.

Dear Dan,

I am a new driver. I got my license last summer. I know my parents worry about my driving, but they shouldn't worry. I drive very carefully. If I go to a party, I don't take the car.

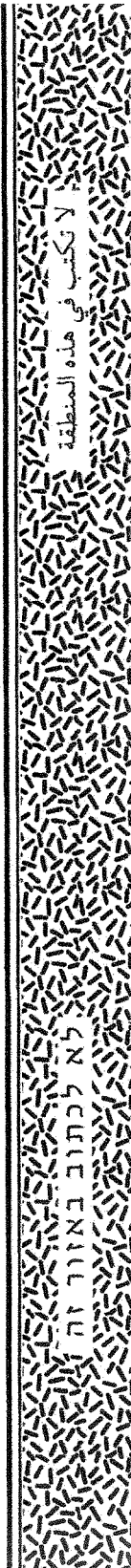
But still my parents don't trust me. They recently put an electronic device in the car that shows them where I am at any time. If I go too far from home, the device sends a message to my parents. They can also control how fast I drive and even how loud my radio is. In fact, the radio doesn't work if I don't use my seat belt.

I feel I don't have any freedom. I'm not a child anymore. I'm very responsible and never do anything dangerous. What can I do to make my parents trust me?

An angry teenager,

Uri

המשך בעמוד 3



15 Dear Uri,

I understand that you are very angry with your parents. But you must understand that they are only worried about you because they love you. They know that many young drivers don't have enough experience. These drivers often make mistakes that cause road accidents. Your parents also know that sometimes teenagers drive too fast or take chances to impress their friends.

I think that you should talk to your parents and agree on some rules together. One thing you could do is promise that you won't send or look at text messages while you're driving. You could also promise to call them when you stop driving. This way they'll know you're OK. Maybe if they know you are following these rules, they won't watch you all the time.

I hope this helps.

Drive safely,  
Dan

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע.	أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-9، حسب القطعة.
בשאלות 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה.	في الأسئلة 1 و 5 و 6 و 7 و 8، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)	في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the advice column. In questions 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. Why did Uri write a letter to Dan Miller? (lines 1-6)
  - i) To learn about other young drivers.
  - ii) To ask Dan to talk to his parents.
  - iii) To get Dan's advice about his problem.

(7 points)

המשך בעמוד 4



2. Why do Uri's parents worry about him? (lines 4-6)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(8 points)

3. Uri says in lines 11-12, "I'm very responsible and never do anything dangerous."  
Give ONE example that Uri gives in his letter to show this. (lines 4-6)

ANSWER: .....

.....

(9 points)

4. What did Uri's parents do that shows they don't trust him? (lines 7-10)

ANSWER: .....

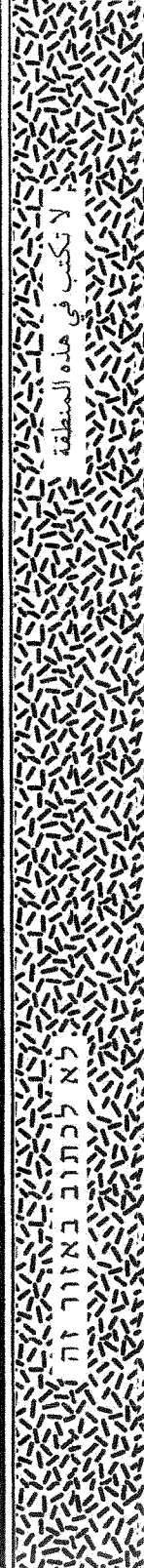
.....

(8 points)

5. What information can Uri's parents get when he is driving? (lines 7-10)

- i) Where the car is.
- ii) If he is wearing his seat belt.
- iii) How many people are in the car.

(7 points)



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

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)      الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
קרא את הריאיון שלפניך,      اقرأ المقابلة التي أمامك، ثم أجب عن  
וענה על השאלות 7-1 שאחריו.      الأسئلة 7-1 التي تليها.

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

**A BOOKSTORE ON THE WATER**

Our reporter, Dena Walters, interviewed Bill Baker, one of the owners of a very special bookstore in England.

**Dena:** What is special about your bookstore, Bill?

**Bill:** Our store is on a boat. That's why we call it "Word on the Water".

5 **Dena:** Where is the boat?

**Bill:** On the Thames River, usually in the London area. But we sometimes travel to different places around the country. We stop for two weeks at each place.

**Dena:** Why is the bookstore on a boat?

10 **Bill:** We wanted to bring books to everyone but we didn't have enough money for several stores. With a boat we can travel to many places.

**Dena:** Most of your books are second-hand. Who do you get them from?

15 **Bill:** From people all over the country. We look through them and then we choose the books we're going to sell. We don't sell only what people want. We try to interest them in books they would not choose themselves. You can't find many of those books in other stores.

**Dena:** Who are your customers?

**Bill:** We have all kinds of customers, such as mothers with young children, students and tourists from all over the world.

20 **Dena:** Are there other activities on your boat?

**Bill:** Sure. We have cultural activities all the time. There are always art exhibits. And in summer we have live music and singing contests. They attract lots of customers.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

25 **Dena:** It sounds exciting. I understand there are also many other businesses on the river.

**Bill:** Oh, yes. There are hundreds of businesses selling everything from cheese and hats to bicycles and toys. Most of them are very successful.

**Dena:** Why do you think there are so many businesses on the water?

30 **Bill:** Because these businesses are different from those in the city of London. They're calm, peaceful and friendly — all the things that London is not.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי הריאיון. בשאלות 1, 2 ו-5, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)	أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7, حسب المقابلة. في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 5، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)
--	--

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

1. Why is Dena Walters interviewing Bill Baker? (lines 1-8)
  - i) He writes interesting books about London.
  - ii) He knows a lot about boats.
  - iii) He has a business in an unusual place.(8 points)
  
2. Bill travels around the country in his boat because (–). (lines 5-11)
  - i) he wants to sell books to many people
  - ii) he lives near the Thames River
  - iii) he likes to meet different kinds of people(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

3. Why didn't Bill open more bookstores? (lines 9-11)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 points)

4. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO C WERS.  
What do we learn about the he boat in lines 5-16?

- ..... i) When the boat don.
- ..... ii) Who gives books to the store.
- ..... iii) Which cities the boat visits.
- ..... iv) How many books the store has.
- ..... v) Where the boat usually stays.

(2×9=18 points)

5. Which books does Bill try to sell? (lines 12-16)

- i) Books that people can find in other stores.
- ii) Books about traveling to other places.
- iii) Books that people would not usually buy.

(9 points)

6. People visit the boat not only to buy books. Give ONE other reason that people visit the boat. (lines 20-23)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 points)

7. How do we know that many people shop on the Thames River?  
(lines 24-27)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(9 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/



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

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)      الفحص الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על      قرأ نصفاً عني مُمك، وأجب عن  
השאלות 1-8 שאחריי.      الأسئلة 1-8 عني تليها.

Read the informative text below and then answer questions 1-8.

**A NEW KIND OF DESK**

Nowadays, we spend most of the day sitting at work, at school or at home. We are used to sitting for a long time from a very young age. Even in kindergarten teachers ask children to sit for a long time. However, research has shown that sitting too much is unhealthy.

Schools are now encouraging kids to sit less during the school day. And the kids like it! "When I get to class, I like to stand, but after the break I like to sit down and rest," one pupil said. That's why the Winwin furniture company decided to build the StandUpDesk, a desk kids can sit at or stand at.

All over America more and more schools are using StandUpDesks. Both teachers and pupils are happy with the change. Teachers like teaching in classes that have StandUpDesks because the pupils behave better and pay more attention to the lessons. The kids find the lessons more interesting.

Researcher James Levine says, "Using these desks improves not only children's bodies but also their minds. Data shows that when children can stand up in class during their school day, they do better on tests. Test results are 10% to 15% higher in schools with standing desks."

(שים לב: המשך הקטע בעמוד הבא.)  
(انتبه: تكلمة القطعة في الصفحة التالية.)

המשך בעמוד 3

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

Parents also buy StandUpDesks to use at home. "They especially like these desks because they are good for the whole family," says Martin Peters, manager of Winwin. "Both parents and children can use the same desk because they can  
20 make it higher or lower." Peters adds, "They also like it because it's very easy to put the desk together. There are only nine pieces in each Winwin desk. There is another good thing about the desks. Winwin has designed all the pieces so that if one piece breaks, it's easy to replace it with a new one."

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 2, 6, 7 ו-8, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8، حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 6 و 7 و 8 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the text. In questions 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What is the main idea of lines 1-4?
  - i) Why sitting at work is hard.
  - ii) Why sitting for many hours is bad.
  - iii) Why children should go to kindergarten.

(8 points)
  
2. Why do kids like StandUpDesks? (lines 5-8)
  - i) They can stand or sit in class.
  - ii) Kids like to use new things.
  - iii) The desks come from the Winwin company.

(8 points)

3. Why do teachers like teaching in classes that have StandUpDesks. Give ONE answer. (lines 9-12)

ANSWER .....

.....

(9 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 13-16)  
James Levine's research shows that when schools use standing desks, pupils .....
- (9 points)

5. Why can the same StandUpDesk be good for the whole family? (lines 17-23)  
ANSWER: .....
- .....
- (9 points)

6. Peters says, "There are only nine pieces in each Winwin desk." (line 21)  
He wants to show that (-). (lines 17-23)
- i) the desk is easy to build
  - ii) children can use the desk
  - iii) the desk can be in any room
- (9 points)

7. If your StandUpDesk breaks, (-). (lines 17-23)
- i) you can get a free desk
  - ii) you need to buy a new desk
  - iii) you can get new pieces for it
- (9 points)

8. What do we learn from the article?
- i) Why sitting too much is unhealthy.
  - ii) Why people should use standing desks.
  - iii) Why children behave better at home.
- (9 points)

המשך בעמוד 5

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

לא לכתוב באזור זה

**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      اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
השאלות 1-8 שאחריו.      الأسئلة 1-8 التي تليها.

Read the film review below and then answer questions 1-8.

**A SUNDAY HORSE**

A Film Review by Ron Stone

I just saw a new film called "A Sunday Horse". It tells the true story of Debi Connor, a horse rider and trainer. Connor dreamed of winning the Olympic gold medal for horse jumping since she was a child.

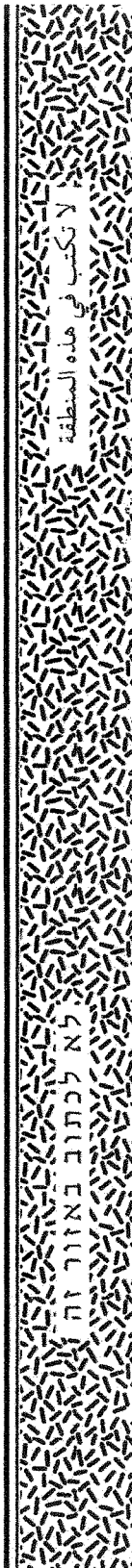
Connor's family couldn't pay for the horses or the training she needed. So she worked very hard on a horse farm to earn money. A businessman who saw her talent decided to help her. He bought Connor two horses and she started training them. After only one year, she got on the US Olympic team with her horse, Touch of Class. She believed her Olympic dream could come true.

Unfortunately, Connor had a bad accident on a horse and could not participate in the Olympics. Her doctors told her she would probably never walk again. So she sold Touch of Class. The new owner rode the horse in the Olympics and won two gold medals. Connor watched the competition from her wheelchair at home. Surprisingly, after many months of therapy, she became strong enough to ride again. She started to participate in competitions. She even competed against Touch of Class and won.

Connor had to deal with many difficulties but never gave up. Today she is a successful businesswoman. She buys and sells horses. She is also a trainer and still competes and wins prizes.

Many people say this is the most realistic film ever made about horse competitions. I think the actors are excellent, especially Nikki Reed who plays Debi Connor. You can feel her love of horses. I believe it is a movie that the whole family will enjoy. Even people who don't know much about horses will love this heart-warming film.

המשך בעמוד 3





ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8, על פי הקטע.  
בשאלות 1, 5, 6, 7 ו-8, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה.  
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8، حسب القطعة.  
في الأسئلة 1 و 5 و 6 و 7 و 8، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.  
في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the film review.  
In questions 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer.  
In the other questions, follow the instructions.

- What do we learn about Debi Connor from lines 1-3?
  - She is acting in a new film.
  - She won a medal at the Olympics.
  - She rides and trains horses.(8 points)
- How did a businessman help Connor? (lines 4-8)  
ANSWER: .....  
.....  
(9 points)
- Why did Connor feel her Olympic dream could come true? (lines 4-8)  
ANSWER: .....  
.....  
(9 points)
- Why didn't Connor compete in the Olympics? (lines 9-15)  
ANSWER: .....  
.....  
(9 points)

המשך בעמוד 4

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

5. After Connor became strong enough to ride, (-). (lines 9-15)

- i) she began to compete again
- ii) she participated in the Olympic games
- iii) she bought Touch of Class

(9 points)

6. What does Connor do today? (lines 16-18)

- i) She makes movies.
- ii) She trains the Olympic team.
- iii) She sells horses.

(8 points)

7. What did Ron Stone like about the movie? (lines 19-23)

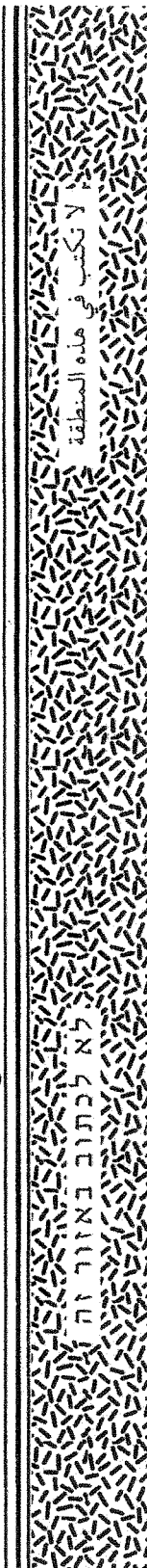
- i) The horse competitions
- ii) The wonderful acting
- iii) The happy ending

(9 points)

8. What do we learn about Debi Connor from the text? She always (-).

- i) knew what she wanted
- ii) wanted to be rich
- iii) helped other people

(9 points)



**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، ثم أجب عن  
וענה על השאלות 8-1 שאחריו.      الأسئلة 8-1 التي تليها.

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

**A NEW KIND OF GUARD**

There are new security guards at the Seaside Shopping Mall in California. They are robots that look like giant, smiling eggs. After a recent increase in crime, the Seaside manager decided the mall needed more guards. So he brought in five egg-shaped robots to help protect the customers.

- 5 The company that developed these robots is called RoboSecurity. Each robot works completely on its own. It rolls around the mall and collects information. It has a camera that takes pictures of what is happening in the mall all the time. It has a microphone so it can talk to people and also listen for unusual sounds such as breaking glass. The robot can even find people through their cellphones  
10 and read car license numbers. The robot then sends all the information it collects back to the mall's control room.

- "We made the robots look funny on purpose," said Susan Ward, the head of the company, "because we didn't want to scare people. We wanted people to like the robots and feel safe." The manager of Seaside Mall said: "People really  
15 enjoy seeing the robots. They often take pictures with them. We even found lipstick marks on some robots where people kissed them."

Using robots is a good idea for malls. "We pay \$7 an hour to rent a robot, which is much cheaper than the cost of a human guard," the manager said. "However, we use them to help the human guards, not to replace them."

- 20 At Seaside Mall, a security guard stood watching one robot rolling around. A customer asked the guard, "Are you worried that the robot will take your job?" The guard smiled and shook his head. "Not really," he answered.

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8،  
حسب القطعة.

في الأسئلة 1 و 3 و 5 و 7 و 8، 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, 3, 5, 7 ו-8, הקף את  
המספר של התשובה הנכונה.

בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.  
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the text. In questions 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8, 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 there was less crime recently.
  - ii) Why the robots are shaped like eggs.
  - iii) Why the mall needs more guards.

(8 points)

2. What does the robot use to do its job? Give TWO things. (lines 5-11)

(1) .....

(2) .....

(2x7=14 points)

3. According to lines 5-11, robots can (-).

- i) talk to other robots in the shopping mall
- ii) hear if something unusual is happening
- iii) help people move their cars

(8 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 5-11)

In line 9, cellphones are mentioned as an example of how .....

.....

(8 points)

/ המשך בעמוד 4 /

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

5. Why did the company make the robots look funny? (lines 12-16)

- i) So more customers will come to the mall.
- ii) So people will feel safe with them.
- iii) So people will want to buy one.

(8 points)

6. How do people show that they like the robots? Give ONE answer.  
(lines 12-16)

ANSWER: .....

(8 points)

7. Why does the Seaside manager like using robots? (lines 17-19)

- i) They protect the human guards.
- ii) They are better than human guards.
- iii) They cost less than human guards.

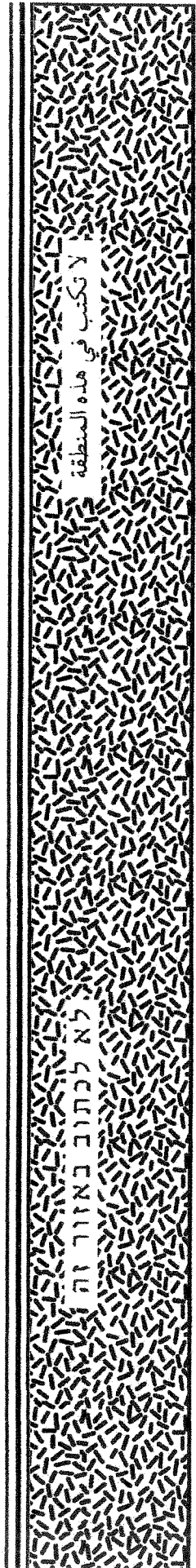
(8 points)

8. According to lines 20-22, the security guard (-).

- i) thinks the robots don't do enough
- ii) isn't afraid that the robot will replace him
- iii) believes that the mall doesn't need robots

(8 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, וענה על

אقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن

שאלות 8-1 שאחריה.

الأسئلة 8-1 التي تليها.

Read the informative text below and then answer questions 1-8.

**THE ICE HOTEL**

Sweden's Ice Hotel is in a small village on the Torne River, close to the North Pole. It is made completely of ice.



Wikimedia Commons by Stephan Herz

5 Every summer the ice melts and the hotel disappears. So the owners need to rebuild it the next year.

10 How did the people in the village get the idea to build a hotel from ice? In the summer the village always had many visitors who came to fish. But the villagers wanted visitors to come in the winter, too. So in 1989 they organized a winter art exhibition in an igloo. Many visitors came to the exhibition. Some brought sleeping bags and warm blankets. They asked if they could sleep in the igloo. That was the beginning of the Ice Hotel project.

15 Since then, instead of one small igloo for the exhibition, the owners build a large hotel every year. They begin to work on it in March. First, workers cut out 5,000 tons of ice from the river and keep it in freezers. Then, in November, a hundred workers start building the hotel. Ten weeks later the Ice Hotel is ready for its first guests of the year.

(שים לב: המשך הקטע בעמוד הבא.)

(انتبه: تكلمة القطعة في الصفحة التالية.)

/ המשך בעמוד 3

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

- 20 The hotel has 65 rooms. The temperature in the rooms is  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . To get a good night's rest guests have to sleep in sleeping bags and wear gloves and hats all the time. Although it is a little uncomfortable, they say it is a very special experience. Guests can eat at the hotel's excellent restaurant, participate in winter sports and even go to an overnight outdoor camp.
- 25 The town expects that 50,000 visitors will come to see the hotel this year. It is open from January until April. After that, as the temperature rises, the beautiful ice building slowly melts and nothing is left but water.

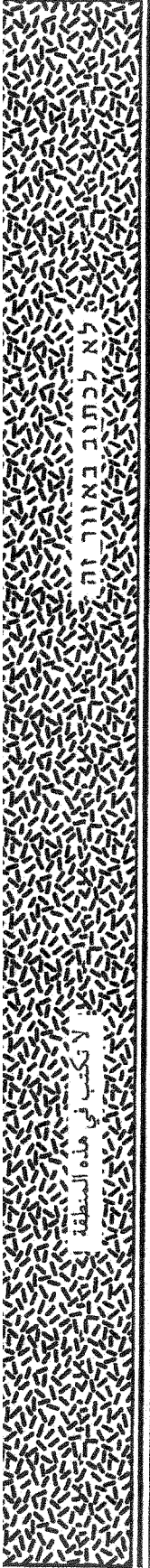
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ענה באנגלית על שאלות 1-8, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 2, 3, ר-3, הקף את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות) | أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-8, حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 3 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية, أجب حسب التعليمات. (70 درجة) |
|--|---|

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the text. In questions 1, 2 and 3, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about the hotel in lines 1-8?
  - i) Who the owners of the hotel are.
  - ii) Why the hotel is in a small village.
  - iii) Why its owners rebuild it every year.

(7 points)
  
2. Why did the villagers organize an art exhibition? (lines 9-14)
  - i) They wanted visitors to come in the winter.
  - ii) They wanted more people to come to fish.
  - iii) They wanted guests to come to the hotel.

(7 points)



3. How did the villagers get the idea for the ice hotel? (lines 9-14)

- i) They saw an ice hotel at the exhibition.
- ii) Visitors went to an ice hotel in another village.
- iii) Visitors wanted to sleep in the igloo.

(8 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 15-19)

Every year in March, .....

.....  
(8 points)

5. What does the writer say "is a little uncomfortable"? Give ONE answer.  
(lines 20-24)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(8 points)

6. Give ONE example of what guests can do at the Ice Hotel. (lines 20-24)

ANSWER: .....

.....  
(8 points)

7. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What do we learn about the hotel in lines 20-27?

- ..... i) How much a room costs.
- ..... ii) What the rooms look like.
- ..... iii) What the best way is to get there.
- ..... iv) How popular it is.
- ..... v) How many rooms there are.

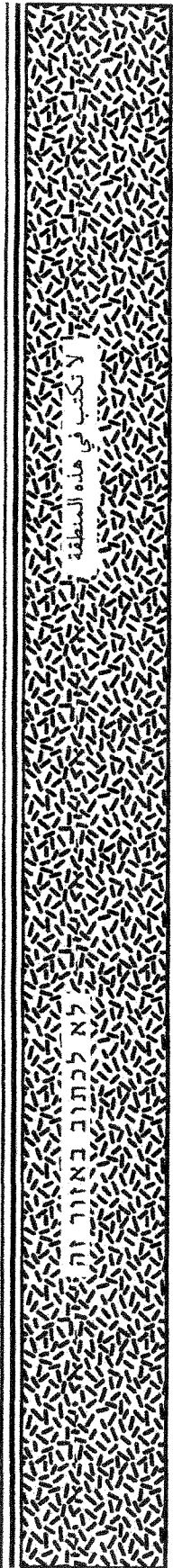
(2×8=16 points)

8. Why does the hotel close in April? (lines 25-27)

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 מידע 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 ?**

שאלת נושא

Who eats chocolate every day?

## חוקי איות

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

דוגמאות:

**do - does**

**mix - mixes**

**kiss- kisses**

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

**.ies**

דוגמאות:

**cry - cries**

**study - studies**

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

דוגמאות:

**say - says**

**play - plays**



## הווה פשוט – Present Simple – כללי איות

שבצו את הפעלים הבאים בטבלה לפי הכללים שלמדנו.

s	es	ies
reads	do	cries

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

## הוזהפשוט- Present Simple -משפטי חיוב

השלימו את הפועל במשפט באופן הנכון.

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

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

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

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

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

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

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

## הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שאלה

סדרו את המילים בכל משפט כך שייוצרו 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. \_\_\_\_\_

## חזרה 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 מתמשך - Present Progressive

אנו משתמשים ב-Present Progressive (הווה מתמשך) 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(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

## הווה מתמשך - 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.

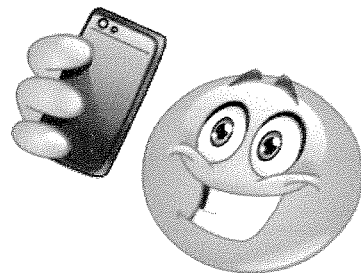
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Richard \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden? (work)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea? (have)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ their homework?  
(do)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen, Tom? (clean)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket? (sleep)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Cliff and 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 ממושך.

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

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

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



## הווה ממושך – Present Progressive – שלייה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלייה.

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 שלייה על עצמכם או על מישהו אחר בהווה ממושך.

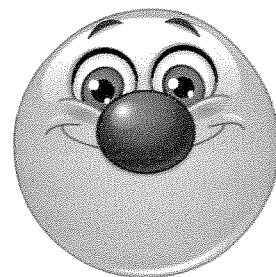
1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

## הווה מתמשך – Present Progressive – תרגיל מסכם

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



## תרגול מעורב - הווה פשוט וממושך

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בהווה פשוט או הווה ממושך.

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





## 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	Seem	Weigh
Smell	Know	Like	Owe	Look-like	Equal
Taste	Remember	Need	Own		Measure
Sound	Understand	Miss			
	Doubt	Dislike			
	Hope	Hate			
	Mean	Want			
	Remind				
	Wonder				
	Forget				
	Imagine				
	Prefer				
	Think				

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

	משמעות כפועל מצב	משמעות כפועל רגיל
See	לראות	להיפגש עם, להתראות עם, 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 מערב- הווה פשוט וממושך כולל stative verbs

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

## עבר פשוט - Past Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple (עבר פשוט) כדי לתאר פעולה 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**

חיוג

They walked to the party last night

**Subject + didn't + Verb1**

שליח

I didn't eat chocolate yesterday

**Did + subject + Verb1?**

שאלת כן/לא

Did you visit your grandparents last week?

:WH שאלת

**Wh + did + Subject + Verb1?**

Why did you make noise last night?

שאלת נושא

**Who + Verb2 ?**

Who asked for cookies two minutes ago?

## חוקי איות

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

דוגמאות:

love - loved  
like - liked

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

דוגמאות:

cry - cried  
study - studied

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

stay - stayed  
play - played.

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

דוגמאות:

stop - stopped  
wet - wetted

ב. את האותיות z, y, x, w, 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.

## עבר פשוט - Past Simple - פעלים לא רגילים

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

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

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

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

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

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

## עבר פשוט - Past Simple - שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים למשפטי שלילה.

1. They collected postcards.

They didn't collect postcards.

2. They did not collect postcards.

---

3. You jumped high.

---

4. Albert played squash.

---

5. The teacher tested our English.

---

6. Fiona visited her grandma.

---

7. He washed the car.

---

8. You were thirsty.

---

9. He had a computer.

---

10. I bought bread.

---

11. You saw the house.

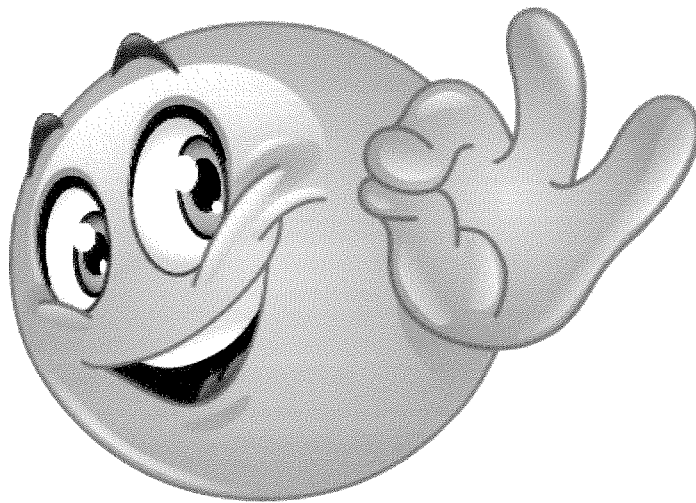
---

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. They did not collect postcards.

---

3. You jumped high.

---

4. Albert played squash.

---

5. The teacher tested our English.

---

6. Fiona visited her grandma.

---

7. He washed the car.

---

8. You were thirsty.

---

9. He had a computer.

---

10. I bought bread.

---

11. You saw the house.

---

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

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

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

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

## עבר פשוט - Past Simple - תרגיל מסכם

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

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

## 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.  
לדוגמא:

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

2. על מנת לתאר שתי פעולות ארוכות שהתרחשו בעבר בזמנית  
לדוגמא:

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  
לדוגמא:

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

Subject + was/were + verb + ing חיוב

Rachel was washing the windows yesterday at 19:00

subject + was/were + not + Verb + ing שלילי

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

Was/Were + subject + Verb + ing ? שאלת כוונת

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?

Who + was + verb + ing? שאלת נושא

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

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 כוון לא

Will they watch a movie soon?

שאלת WH:

**Wh + will + Subject + Verb?**

How will she fly to Paris next month?

שאלת נושא

**Who + will + Verb + s?**

Who will take me to school tomorrow?

## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - חיוב

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

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

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

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

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

## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - שלילה

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



## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - שאלה

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

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

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

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

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

## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - תרגיל מסכם

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

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



## 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?

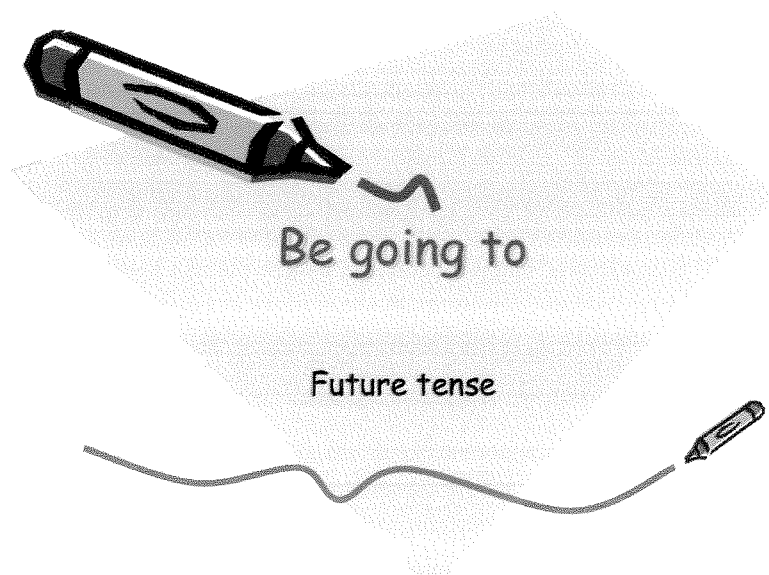
שאלת מי/מה

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

Who is going to win the game tonight?

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

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.



## הווה מושלם פשוט – Present Perfect Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Present Perfect Simple (הווה מושלם פשוט) בשלושה מצבים:

1. על מנת לתאר פעולה אשר קרתה בעבר ומן לאידוע או לאמוגד.  
I have already done my homework.
2. על מנת לתאר פעולה אשר חזרה על עצמה מספר פעמים בעבר.  
I have seen this movie three times.
3. על מנת לתאר פעולה שהחלה בעבר ועדיין נמשכת או רלוונטית בהווה.  
I have known you for two years.

### ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Perfect Simple:

For, since, lately, recently, ever, never, already, yet

Subject + have/has + Verb3	<u>חיוב:</u>
She <u>has given</u> up smoking.	
Subject + haven't/hasn't + Verb3	<u>שלילה:</u>
I <u>haven't done</u> my homework yet.	
Have/Has + subject + Verb3 ?	<u>שאלת כן/לא</u>
<u>Have you seen</u> Iddo lately?	
	<u>שאלת WH:</u>
Wh + have/has + subject + Verb3?	
Where <u>have you been</u> ?	
Who/what + has + Verb3 ?	<u>שאלת מי/מה:</u>
Who <u>has eaten</u> all the chocolate?	

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בהווה מושלם פשוט.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) today.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new lamp.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / plan) our holiday yet.
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ?
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) five letters.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) him for a long time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school?
8. School \_\_\_\_\_ (not / start) yet.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to his boss?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have / not) the time yet.

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בעבר פשוט או הווה מושלם פשוט.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you already \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the new computer game?

B: No, not yet. I only \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it yesterday, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) the time yet.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema last night?

B: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there with Sue and Louis.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the cinema recently?

A: I last \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema two weeks ago.

B: So you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) the new action film yet.

A: No, unfortunately not.

## תרגול מסכם – זמנים

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

1. My mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) me up for school on time.
2. Shira and Tammy \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) brothers. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sisters.
3. Last year, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well in school. This year, however, I \_\_\_\_\_ (improve).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the teacher about the test yesterday?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) ice cream now!
6. Bar \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her homework. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework yet?
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.

## MODALS

TENSES	USE	MODAL
present	יכול	can
a. past b. present	a. עבר של can b. בקשה מנומסת	could
all tenses	יכול, מסוגל	(be) able to
a. future b. present	a. עשוי b. רשאי	may
future	a. עשוי b. עלול	might
present, future	כדאי, צריך	should
all tenses	חייב, מוכרח	have to
present	חייב, מוכרח	must
present	אסור	mustn't

### CAN

+ I can eat a whole watermelon by myself.

- You can't even eat half a watermelon.

? Can she do that?

### COULD

a. can של עבר

+ My grandfather could run very fast when he was young.

- She couldn't help me.

? Could he read when he was five years old?

b. בקשה מנומסת

? Could you pass the salt, please?



## (BE) ABLE TO

+ I am able to do this test by myself. (present)

- She was not able to look after herself. (past)

? Will you be able to play basketball tomorrow? (future)

## MAY

### a. עשוי

+ He may come tomorrow.

- She may not go with him.

### b. רשאי

? May I have some ice-cream, please?

- No, you may not!

## MIGHT

+ They might go on a picnic tomorrow, but only if it doesn't rain.

- She might not agree to cook dinner for us.

## SHOULD

+ You should really try this cake, it's delicious!

(present)

- I shouldn't eat it, I'm on a diet. (present)

? Should he make another cake like it tomorrow? (future)

## HAVE TO

+ They have to clean their room this afternoon. (future)

- You don't have to clean your room because it's already clean. (present)

? Did she have to clean her room yesterday? (past)

## MUST

+ I must finish this today.

- You don't have to eat supper if you're not hungry.

? Must you be so noisy?

## MUSTN'T

- He mustn't forget to walk the dog.

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם modal או semi modal. לעיתים תיתכן יותר מתשובה נכונה אחת.

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_  
be exhausted after such a long flight. He \_\_\_\_\_ prefer to stay in  
tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you  
\_\_\_\_\_ walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak \_\_\_\_\_ be dangerous if you are not well  
prepared for dramatic weather changes. You \_\_\_\_\_  
research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you \_\_\_\_\_  
leave small objects lying around. Such objects \_\_\_\_\_  
be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave: \_\_\_\_\_ you hold your breath for more than a minute?

Nathan: No, I can't.

6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It \_\_\_\_\_  
have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they \_\_\_\_\_ die.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we needed extra credit. But we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we don't want to.

11. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it \_\_\_\_\_ rain later on this afternoon.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ we pull over at the next rest stop? I really use the bathroom and I don't know if I \_\_\_\_\_ hold it until we get to Chicago.

13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He \_\_\_\_\_ have left it here last night.

14. Ned: \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your lighter for a minute?

Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, you \_\_\_\_\_ keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.

16. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer \_\_\_\_\_ be someone in this room. It be any one of us!!!

18. Ted: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding.

Pamela: It \_\_\_\_\_ have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

## הווה מושלם פשוט – Present Perfect Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Present Perfect Simple (הווה מושלם פשוט) בשלושה מצבים:

4. על מנת לתאר פעולה אשר קרתה בעבר ומן האזעאלאמוגה.

I have already done my homework.

5. על מנת לתאר פעולה אשר חזרה על עצמה מספר פעמים בעבר.

I have seen this movie three times.

6. על מנת לתאר פעולה שהחלה בעבר ועדיין נמשכת או רלוונטית בהווה

I have known you for two years.

### ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Perfect Simple:

For, since, lately, recently, ever, never, already, yet

**Subject + have/has + Verb3**

חיוב:

She has given up smoking.

**Subject + haven't/hasn't + Verb3**

שלילה:

I haven't done my homework yet.

שאלת כן/לא

**Have/Has + subject + Verb3?**

Have you seen Iddo lately?

שאלת WH:

**Wh + have/has + subject + Verb3?**

Where have you been?

שאלת נושא:

**Who/what + has + Verb3?**

Who has eaten all the chocolate?

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בהווה מושלם פשוט.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) today.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new lamp.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / plan) our holiday yet.
13. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ?
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) five letters.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) him for a long time.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school?
17. School \_\_\_\_\_ (not / start) yet.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to his boss?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have / not) the time yet.

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בעבר פשוט או הווה מושלם פשוט.

- A: \_\_\_\_\_ you already \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the new computer game?
- B: No, not yet. I only \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it yesterday, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) the time yet.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema last night?
- B: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there with Sue and Louis.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the cinema recently?
- A: I last \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema two weeks ago.
- B: So you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) the new action film yet.
- A: No, unfortunately not.

## עבר מושלם פשוט – Past Perfect Simple

אנו משתמשים ב-Past Perfect Simple (עבר מושלם פשוט) על מנת לתאר

פעולה שקרתה בעבר לפני פעולה אחרת, שגם היא קרתה בעבר.

Before I moved to Ramat Gan, I had lived in Holon.

הפעולה המוקדמת מבין שתי הפעולות תתואר בעבר מושלם, והפעולה המאוחרת יותר בעבר פשוט.

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Perfect Progressive:

before, after, until, till, by the time, for, already

**Subject + had + Verb3**

חיוב

She had slept until her mother woke her up.

שלילה

**Subject + hadn't + Verb3**

After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed.

שאלת כוונות

**Had + subject + Verb3?**

Had you arrived at school by time I called you?

שאלת WH:

**Wh + had + subject + Verb3?**

Where had you been before you came her?

שאלת נושא:

**Who/what + had + Verb3?**

Who had seen her before she left?

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בעבר פשוט או עבר מושלם.

1. After Fred \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) his holiday in Italy, he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to learn Italian.
2. Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) Dad at work before  
she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for her trip.
3. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (not turn on) the radio after she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes.
4. When she (arrive) the match \_\_\_\_\_ already  
\_\_\_\_\_ (start).
5. After the man \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home, \_\_\_\_\_  
he \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) the cat?
6. Before he \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) a song, he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a video after the children  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
8. After Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (make) breakfast, he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (phone) his friend.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired because I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (study) too much.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not ride) their bikes before  
they \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) their friends.

## תרגול מסכם – זמנים

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

1. While Ben \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) my homework at the moment.
3. Lital \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 6:30 every morning.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris next month.
5. Tomer \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) reading his book.
6. By the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the party, everybody  
\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the street when suddenly a dog \_\_\_\_\_  
(bite) me.
8. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV while my father \_\_\_\_\_  
(cook) dinner.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (like) pizza?
10. I don't feel well. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (lie down).



## משפטיזיקה – Relative Clauses

כינויי הזיקה והשימוש בהם

שימוש	פירוש בעברית	כינוי הזיקה
מתאר אדם שהוא נושא משפט הזיקה. אחרי who יופיע פועל.	ש-	who
מתאר אדם אשר אינו נושא משפט הזיקה. אחרי whom יופיע נושא המשפט, כלומר כינוי גוף או שם עצם.	שאותו/ה, שאליו/ה, שעליו/ה וכולי	whom
מתאר שם עצם שאינו אדם (חיות, חפצים ומושגים מופשטים)	ש-	which
מתאר קשר של שייכות בין שם העצם שלפני כינוי הזיקה לשם העצם שאחריו.	ש... שלו/ה, ש... שלהם/ן	whose
מתאר מקום	שבו/ה, שבהם/ן	where
מתאר זמן	שבו/ה, שבהם/ן	when

השלימו את המשפטים עם אחד מה-re relative pronouns הבאים:

Who, which, whose, whom, where, when

- 1.
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door is my neighbor.
3. The man with \_\_\_\_\_ Dana works lives in Ramat Gan.
4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ son is my friend lives next door.
5. The book \_\_\_\_\_ I'm reading right now is very interesting.
6. This is the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ I eat lunch every day.
7. I still remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ we first met.
8. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ Noa loves is tall.
9. Lia bought a table \_\_\_\_\_ cost a lot of money.
10. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ legs are black is drinking milk.
11. We like Bat El, \_\_\_\_\_ teaches math.

## MODALS

TENSES	USE	MODAL
present	יכול	can
a. past b. present	a. עבר של can b. בקשה מנומסת	could
all tenses	יכול, מסוגל	(be) able to
a. future b. present	a. עשוי b. רשאי	may
future	c. עשוי d. עלול	might
present, future	כדאי, צריך	should
all tenses	חייב, מוכרח	have to
present	חייב, מוכרח	must
present	אסור	mustn't

### CAN

+ I can eat a whole watermelon by myself.

- You can't even eat half a watermelon.

? Can she do that?

### COULD

a. עבר של can

+ My grandfather could run very fast when he was young.

- She couldn't help me.

? Could he read when he was five years old?

b. בקשה מנומסת

? Could you pass the salt, please?

## (BE) ABLE TO

+ I am able to do this test by myself. (present)

- She was not able to look after herself. (past)

? Will you be able to play basketball tomorrow? (future)

## MAY

### a. עשוי

+ He may come tomorrow.

- She may not go with him.

### b. רשאי

? May I have some ice-cream, please?

- No, you may not!

## MIGHT

+ They might go on a picnic tomorrow, but only if it  
doesn't rain.

- She might not agree to cook dinner for us.

## SHOULD

+ You should really try this cake, it's delicious!

(present)

- I shouldn't eat it, I'm on a diet. (present)

? Should he make another cake like it tomorrow? (future)

## HAVE TO

+ They have to clean their room this afternoon. (future)

- You don't have to clean your room because it's already clean. (present)

? Did she have to clean her room yesterday? (past)

## MUST

+ I must finish this today.

- You don't have to eat supper if you're not hungry.

? Must you be so noisy?

## MUSTN'T

- He mustn't forget to walk the dog.

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים עם modal או semi modal. לעיתים תיתכן יותר מתשובה נכונה אחת.

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_  
be exhausted after such a long flight. He \_\_\_\_\_ prefer to stay in  
tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you  
\_\_\_\_\_ walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak \_\_\_\_\_ be dangerous if you are not well  
prepared for dramatic weather changes. You \_\_\_\_\_  
research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you \_\_\_\_\_  
leave small objects lying around. Such objects \_\_\_\_\_  
be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave: \_\_\_\_\_ you hold your breath for more than a minute?

Nathan: No, I can't.

6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It \_\_\_\_\_

have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they \_\_\_\_\_ die.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we needed extra credit. But we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we don't want to.

11. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it \_\_\_\_\_ rain later on this afternoon.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ we pull over at the next rest stop? I really

use the bathroom and I don't know if I \_\_\_\_\_

hold it until we get to Chicago.

13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He \_\_\_\_\_ have left it here last night.

14. Ned: \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your lighter for a minute?

Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, you \_\_\_\_\_

keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.

16. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer \_\_\_\_\_ be someone in this room. It

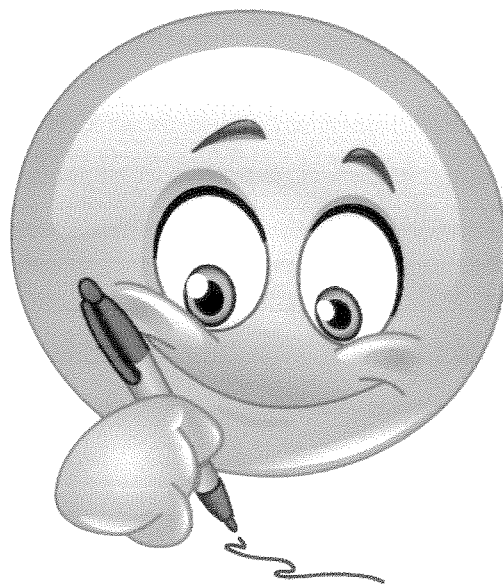
be any one of us!!!

18. Ted: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding.

Pamela: It \_\_\_\_\_ have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

**כתיבה**

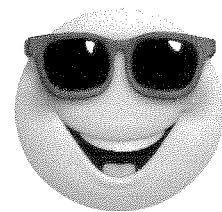
**Writing**



## 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.



## סדר המילים במשפט – Sentence Word Order

בדומה לעברית, סדר המילים במשפט באנגלית הוא כזה:

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

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

I am eating.

I eat pizza.

I eat pizza in the kitchen.

I eat pizza in the kitchen every day.

במשפטי שאלה נתחיל את המשפט מהפועל ולא מהנושא. לדוגמא:

Do I eat?

Am I eating?

Do I eat pizza in the kitchen every day?

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

Every day, I eat pizza in the kitchen.

In England, people drink a lot of tea.

סדרו את המשפטים הבאים לפי הסדר:

1. a present / He / buys / every week

---

2. 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

---



## 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.

כעת, הוסיפו סימני פיסוק לקטע.

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



## סוגי חיבורים בבגרות 4 יחידות

כללי

אורך כל חיבור צריך להיות 90-79 מילים. אם כותבים פחות, יורדות נקודות.

לחיבור ניתן ציון של 0-30 נקודות. חלק מהנקודות ניתנות על *communicative ability* וחלק על *accuracy*.

*Communicative ability* כולל אורך, מבנה (חלוקה ברורה לפסקאות, רצף הגיוני ומאורגן של רעיונות), רלוונטיות (האם החיבור עוסק בנושא שהוגדר לתלמיד או סוטה ממנו), בהירות (עד כמה קל להבין למה התכוון התלמיד בחיבור, עד כמה הכתיבה קולחת) ואוצר מילים.

*Accuracy* מורכב מאיות, תחביר (מגדירים, סדר מילים במשפט, בחירת מילת היחס המתאימה, פיסוק, אותיות גדולות וקטנות), דקדוק (זמנים, *relative clauses*, וכו') ושימוש במילות קישור.

### סדר פעולות בכתיבת חיבור

1. קריאת הנושא והבנתו, כולל פירוש כל מילה לא מובנת
2. תכנון החיבור ברמת הפסקאות
3. בכל פסקה, ניסוח משפט בעברית ותרגום שלו לאנגלית
4. הגהה

## הגהה על חיבור

- 1. אותיות קטנות וגדולות**
  1. משפט חדש (אחרי נקודה או סימן שאלה) צריך להתחיל באות גדולה.
  2. המילה אני I תמיד נכתבת באות גדולה.
  3. שם עצם פרטי מתחיל באות גדולה.
  
- 2. סימני פיסוק**
  1. כאשר משפט אינו נפתח בנושא שלו, יפריד פסיק בין ההתחלה הלא נושאת לבין המשך המשפט.
  2. לפני מילות הקישור and, but, so צריך להופיע פסיק.
  3. בין שני משפטים תפריד נקודה, למעט כאשר מחברת ביניהם מילת קישור.
  
- 3. זמנים**
  1. בכל משפט באנגלית חייב להיות פועל.
  2. כל משפט צריך להיות באחד מהזמנים שלמדנו: עבר פשוט, הווה פשוט, הווה ממושך או עתיד.
  
- 4. תחביר**
  1. שם עצם ספיר ביחיד חייב מגדיר.
  2. באנגלית, שם תואר יופיע לפני שם העצם שהוא מתאר ולא אחריו (כמו בעברית).
  3. בחירת חלק הדיבר המתאים: שם עצם, שם תואר, מגדיר, פועל, תואר הפועל.
  4. אסור שבאותו משפט תהיה שלילה כפולה. את מילת השלילה השנייה נחליף ב-any.
  
- 5. איות**
  - א. כל מילה שלא בטוחים באיות שלה יש לבדוק במילון.

## Opinion Essay – חיבור דעה

### פסקת פתיחה:

- 1.1. הצגת הנושא
- 1.2. הצגת מורכבות הנושא
- 1.3. הבעת דעתך בנושא

The issue of ..... is a very complicated one. Different people have different opinions. I believe that...

או

What is better, ..... or .....? Different people will answer this question differently. In my opinion, .....

### פסקה שנייה:

נימוקים בעד דעתך.

To begin with, או First of all,..... Secondly, או Also,..... Finally,... או Last but not least..... נימוקים בעד דעתך

### פסקה שלישית:

דוגמה רלוונטית שמחזקת את דעתך בנושא

For example, ..... מתן דוגמה שממחישה את הבעיה ואת דעתך

או לחילופין תקיפת הדעה הנגדית

Some people believe that ..... I, however, think they are wrong because..... תקיפת הדעה הנגדית

### פסקת סיום:

To conclude, או In conclusion, או To sum up, או In summary,..... משפט סיכום

קצר וקולע. לא להוסיף מידע נוסף. פשוט לסגור/לסכם את החיבור בקצרה.

What is better, living in a city or in a Moshav or a kibbutz? Different people will answer this question differently. In my opinion, living in the city is the best.

First of all, the city has everything in it: shopping centers, cinemas, places to go out, etc. Secondly, there are more people, so you can meet many different kinds of people and have many friends. Finally, there are more jobs and you don't have to work at a job you don't like.

Some people believe that it's better to live in a Moshav or a Kibbutz. I, however, think they are wrong because there is very little to do there, there are a few people, you can't choose your job and it's very boring and dull.

In conclusion, there is no place like the city, and when I grow up I will definitely live in a big city.

1. Some people think it's good to have a pet, and others don't. What is your opinion? You may write about your own experience or that of others.
2. Some people believe that teenagers should get an after-school job. Others think this is not a good idea. What is your opinion? You may write about your own experience or that of others.
3. Some people believe that all schools should have a long school day. Do you agree or disagree with this idea? Write a passage stating and explaining your opinion.

You may relate to the following points:

\* the effect on schoolwork

\* the effect on other activities at school (drama, sports, etc.)

\* the effect on after-school activities (work, friends, etc.)

\* the effect on the family

You may also relate to your own experience or the experience of your friends.

4. Some people believe that end-of-year parties at school are important social events. Others believe that the money could be used in better ways. What do you think? Write a passage stating and explaining your opinion. You may relate to the following points:

\* Why you think end-of-year parties are important or why you think they are unnecessary.

\* Who should decide whether or not to have these parties (the students or the school) and why.

\* Other ways to celebrate the end of the school year.

\* What the money could be used for instead of the parties.

5. Some students prefer to study alone. Others prefer to study in a group. Which way of studying do you prefer and why? You may relate to the following points:

\* The advantages and disadvantages of studying alone

\* The advantages and disadvantages of studying in a group

\* situations in which you prefer to study alone

\* situations in which you prefer to study in a group

## חיבור בעד ונגד – For and Against Essay

פסקת פתיחה:

1. הצגת הנושא
2. הצגת מורכבות הנושא

The issue of whether ..... is a very complicated one. Different people have different opinions. I believe that...

או

What is better, ..... or .....? Different people will answer this question differently. In my opinion, .....

פסקה שנייה:

שני נימוקים בעד

On the one hand, ..... Also, .....

פסקה שלישית:

שני נימוקים נגד

On the other hand, ... In addition, ...

פסקת סיום:

הבעת דעתך בנושא

To conclude, או In conclusion, או To sum up, או In summary, I think that...



The issue of whether students should have access to their cellphones during school hours is a very complicated one. Different people have different opinions.

On the one hand, students should be available on their cellphones in case their parents need to contact them or in cases of emergency. Also, cellphones can help students in their studies. For example, they can take a picture of the whiteboard instead of copying what is written on it.

On the other hand, cellphones make it hard for students to concentrate on the lesson because they keep getting text messages. In addition, most students do not have the self-discipline needed to listen to the teacher instead of playing games with their phone or checking their Facebook.

In conclusion, I think that cellphones should be kept in a locker during the lessons and that students should only have access to the during breaks.

נושאים לחיבור בעד ונגד:

1. Some people think that teenagers should work after school. Others believe it is not a good idea.  
Write a for and against essay on the subject. Express your opinion.
2. Some people think that students should wear school uniform. Others believe students should wear whatever they want to school.  
Write a for and against essay on the subject. Express your opinion.
3. Some people think that vegetarianism and veganism are good for your health. They also think this way of life is more moral. Others believe that vegetarianism and veganism are not healthy.  
Write a for and against essay on the subject. Express your opinion

## חיברתיאורי- Descriptive Essay

פסקת פתיחה:

הצגת נושא החיבור, כלומר הדבר/מקום/אדם שאותו מתאר החיבור.

I would like to describe ..... למשל

I would like to describe the singer Adelle, the person I want to meet the most

פסקה שנייה:

תיאור הבט אחד של האדם/מקום/דבר. אם זה אדם, אפשר לתאר את החיצוניות שלו, או אופיו, או איך ומתי הכרתם. אם זה מקום, אפשר לתאר אותו פיזית, או את הקשר שלך אליו.  
למשל:

Adelle is a very beautiful woman in my opinion. She is 29 years old. She has blond hair and big green eyes. Her voice is also beautiful, and her songs are usually ballads. She has had many hits over the years.

פסקה שלישית:

תאור הבט שני, נוסף, אחר של האדם/מקום/דבר. למשל:

I want to meet Adelle because she is my favorite singer. I think she is the best singer not only in Britain, but in the whole world. I would like to meet her at her home. I will bring presents for her and her son. The meeting will be three hours long, and she will sing a few songs for me. At the end of the meeting we will give each other a big hug.

פסקת סיום:

משפט סיכום ..... In conclusion, או To sum up, או In summary,

קצר וקולע. לא להוסיף מידע נוסף, פשוט לסכם את החיבור בקצרה. למשל:

To conclude, if I ever have the chance to meet Adelle, I will be the happiest person alive.

- (1) Write about a place in which you want to live. you can explain where it is, what you like about it, and why you want to live there.
- (2) Describe a trip (real or imaginary) that you enjoyed. You can write about where you went, what you did and what you saw.
- (3) Describe a place you visited recently. You may write about why you went there, what you saw there, what happened there, and how you felt.
- (4) Describe an interesting event. For example, you can write about a trip, a performance or a sports activity. Explain what you liked or didn't like about it.
- (5) Everybody needs to make decisions. Describe a decision (real or imaginary) that you had to make.

You may relate to the following points:

- \* what the situation was
- \* who helped you make the decision
- \* what your considerations were
- \* how you feel about your decision now

- (6) What do you think are the most important qualities in a friend? Write a passage, giving two or three qualities and explaining why they are so important.

You may do one or more of the following:

- \* Explain why the qualities make the person a good friend.
  
- \* Explain why they are important to you.
  
- \* Give examples from your own experience.

(7) What are the most important values children should be taught?  
Choose 1-3 values (such as honesty, hard work, friendship).  
You may relate to the following points:

- \* Why these values are important.

- \* Why children should learn these values at an early age.

- \* Who should teach these values, and how.