

**חוברת אנגלית**

**למסיימי כיתות י'**

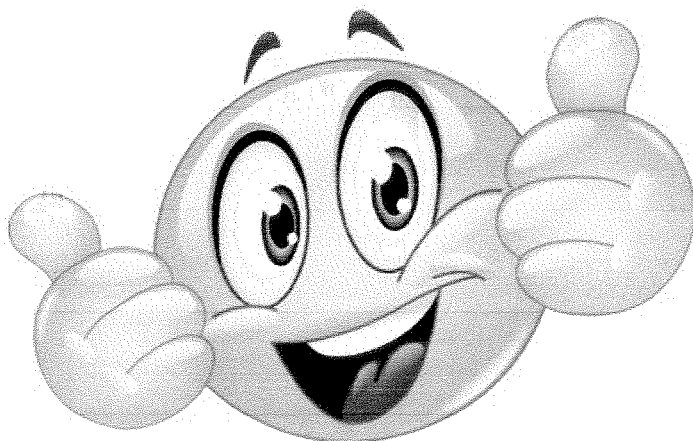
**3 יחידות**

**הבנת**

**הנקרא**

**Reading**

**Comprehension**



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

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

## 'LIBRARIES OF THINGS'

Some libraries have things that are too expensive for many people to buy. For example, people can borrow microscopes from one library in California. Another library has 3,000 tools. Adam Brown is the librarian there and he is also a carpenter. 10 "We have all the tools you need to build a house or make furniture," he explains. "I show people how to use them. But you must be older than 18 to borrow a tool." From a library in Florida people can borrow sewing machines. When Jane Miller saw sewing machines in the library, she decided to return to her favorite hobby. "It was exciting to sew again after 50 years," she said.

<sup>20</sup> However, 'libraries of things' have some problems. One problem is where to put everything. For example, a guitar is too large to keep on a bookshelf. Libraries with toys have a different problem. They must make sure people return the boxes with all the small pieces of the games.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

- ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע. השאלות 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, הקר במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)
- أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-9، حسب القطعة. في الأسئلة 1 و 2 و 4 و 8 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, 2, 4, 8 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. In the past, students (-). (lines 1-6)
  - i) easily found information at school
  - ii) worked on school projects at home
  - iii) met with other students in the library

(7 points)
2. Why did libraries change? (lines 1-6)
  - i) People have lots of books at home.
  - ii) Technology helps people find information.
  - iii) People are looking for things like tools.

(8 points)
3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 7-14)
 

People borrow microscopes from libraries because .....

(8 points)
4. Only people who are older than 18 can (-). (lines 7-14)
  - i) make furniture for the library
  - ii) take tools home from the library
  - iii) work in a 'library of things'

(7 points)

5. Give ONE example of what people can learn at a 'library of things'. (lines 7-14)

ANSWER: .....  
(8 points)

6. What was Jane Miller's hobby? (lines 7-14)

ANSWER: .....  
(8 points)

7. "Libraries continue to be places where people can meet and learn." (line 15)

Give ONE example of what people can do together at a 'library of things'.  
(lines 15-19)

ANSWER: .....  
(8 points)

8. What do we learn in lines 20-23?

- i) Every library has the same problems.
- ii) Toy libraries have too many games.
- iii) The libraries need places to put big things.

(8 points)

9. How did the librarian's job change? Today the librarian (-).

- i) teaches people how to do things
- ii) builds bookshelves for the library
- iii) makes sure people return books

(8 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,  
וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריו.      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  
10 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.

Then Swift asked the students to stop using their smartphones and computers for  
15 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.

The teenagers also learned an important lesson. When they are busy with their  
20 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.

- 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)
- 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)

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/



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

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

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

لا تكتب خارج هذا

- ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע. בשאלות 1, 5, 6, 7 ו-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/

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب خارج هذه المنطقة

**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  
 الأسئلة 9-1 التي تليها.  
 שאחרי.

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.

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, 9, הקף את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.

אָגַב בַּאֲרֵל עַל שְׁאֵלוֹת 1-9, חֲסַב הַקְטָע. בַּשְּׁאֵלוֹת 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, הִקְף אֶת הַמַּסְפָּר שֶׁל הַתְּשׁוּבָה הַנִּכּוֹנָה. בַּשָּׂאָר הַשְּׁאֵלוֹת עֲנֵה לַפִּי הַהוֹרָאוֹת.

القطعة. في الأسئلة 1 و 3 و 4 و 5 و 6 و 9، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات.

(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)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

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

**פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)** **الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)**  
קרא את המכתב שלפניך, **اقرأ الرسالة التي أمامك، وأجب عن**  
וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריה. **الأسئلة 1-7 التي تليها.**

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

**A LETTER TO A FRIEND**

April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Dear David,

How are you? I was happy to hear from you. It was great to read your letter about your trip to the mountains. I also enjoyed the pictures you sent.

- 5 I love to take pictures, too. In fact, I have some exciting news. Recently, I saw an ad for a photo contest in the local newspaper. I sent two old photos to the contest. One was of last year's summer festival. The other was my favorite photo of our dog, Max, when he was a puppy. And, to my surprise, the picture of Max won first prize! The prize was 500 shekels and an expensive new digital  
10 camera. I'm so excited.

When you visit us next year, I'll show you everything my new camera can do. We'll go on a camping trip and take pictures together.

Yours,

Ron

/המשך בעמוד 3/



ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי המכתב. בשאלות 1, 3, 4, 6 ו-7, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (34 נקודות)

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7، حسب الرسالة. في الأسئلة 1 و 3 و 4 و 6 و 7 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (34 درجة)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the letter. In questions 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. Why did Ron write to his friend? He wanted to (-). (lines 1-10)

- i) visit him in the summer
- ii) tell him good news
- iii) go to the mountains

(4 points)

2. What do both Ron and David like to do? (lines 1-10)

ANSWER: .....

(5 points)

3. Why did Ron send pictures to the newspaper? He hoped to (-). (lines 5-10)

- i) sell them
- ii) win a prize
- iii) get a job

(5 points)

4. What do we know about the photos that Ron sent? (lines 5-10)

- i) They were both of people.
- ii) He took them last summer.
- iii) They were both old.

(5 points)



5. What is ONE prize that Ron won? (lines 5-10)

ANSWER: .....  
(5 points)

6. Ron wants David to see his (-). (lines 11-12)

- i) new camera
- ii) favorite photos
- iii) dog Max

(5 points)

7. Next year Ron wants to (-). (lines 11-12)

- i) go to the summer festival
- ii) send photos to more contests
- iii) take a camping trip with David

(5 points)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 14-8  
שאחריו.  
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
الأسئلة 14-8 التي تليها.

Read the article below and then answer questions 8-14.

### PAY AS MUCH AS YOU WANT

Last year, Annie Taylor opened an unusual kind of restaurant. In her restaurant customers decide how much to pay for their meals. They put as much money as they want in a box near the door when they leave.

5 These days many restaurants try to do something special. For example, some don't have menus anymore. People eat whatever the kitchen prepares. In other restaurants customers decide on the size of their meal.

10 But Annie's restaurant is the first one that lets people decide how much to pay. One customer, Donna Winters, says, "Sometimes I don't have much money so I put less in the box. But I always pay more when I can." Some people feel they need to pay a lot of money every time because they eat a lot of food.

15 Other people get their meals in a different way. For example, John Smith, a 53-year-old gardener, eats at Annie's restaurant twice a week. He takes care of the restaurant's vegetable garden and doesn't pay for his meals. Fred Ward volunteers in the kitchen and also doesn't pay for his food. "I eat here every day. It's the best place in the world," says Ward.

Customers usually pay \$5 for lunch. Taylor says that in the past she earned about \$120 a day. But now the restaurant is very popular. Some days she earns as much as \$1,000.

- ענה באנגלית על השאלות 14-8 על פי הקטע. בשאלות 8, 12, 13 ו-14, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (36 נקודות)
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Answer questions 8-14 in English according to the article. In questions 8, 12, 13, and 14, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

8. What is different about Annie's restaurant? (lines 1-3)
- i) Customers pay a lot for the food.
  - ii) Customers decide when to pay.
  - iii) Customers pay as much as they want.

(5 points)

9. How do people pay for their food? (lines 1-3)

ANSWER: .....

(5 points)

10. Give ONE example of something special that other restaurants do. (lines 4-6)

.....

(5 points)

11. Why does Donna sometimes pay less for her food? (lines 7-10)

ANSWER: .....

(5 points)

12. Why do some people always pay more for their meals? (lines 7-10)

- i) They have a lot of money.
- ii) They eat a lot of food.
- iii) They like Annie's food.

(5 points)

13. What is unusual about the people mentioned in lines 11-15? They both (-).

- i) eat at the restaurant without paying
- ii) take care of the vegetable garden
- iii) eat at the restaurant every day

(6 points)

14. Why does Annie earn more money now? (lines 16-18)

- i) More people eat at the restaurant.
- ii) Customers pay more for lunch.
- iii) Many customers volunteer to help.

(5 points)

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

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קרא את הקטע שלפניך,      اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك،  
וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריו.      وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-7 التي تليها.

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.

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

- 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)

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/

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب خارج هذه المنطقة

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

حبوب كاكاو، بذور كاكاو – פולי קקאו, זרעים של קקאו – cocoa beans \*



- ענה באנגלית על השאלות 12-8 על פי הקטע. בשאלות 8 ו-12, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.
- אجب بالانجليزية عن الأسئلة 12-8 حسب القطعة. في السؤالين 8 و 12 ، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات.
- (35 נקודות) (35 درجة)

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)

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)

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

- פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)      الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)  
קרא את המכתב שלפניך,      اقرأ الرسالة التي أمامك،  
וענה על השאלות 1-6 שאחרי.      وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-6 التي تليها.

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  
مرشدون

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

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

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)

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/



קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 12-7  
שאחריו.  
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن  
الأسئلة 12-7 التي تليها.

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, 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/

7. تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب خارج هذه المنطقة

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)

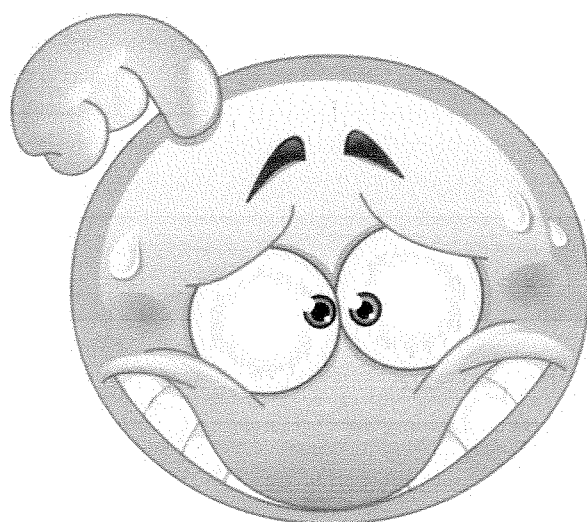
- i) more people will work there
- ii) the hotel will have more guests
- iii) robots will do most of the work

(5 points)

/המשך בעמוד 8/



# 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...

Subject + Verb (s)

חיוב:

She works at the shop.

שלילה:

**Subject + don't/doesn't + Verb**

I don't eat chocolate every day.

שאלת כן/לא:

**Do/Does + subject + Verb1**

Do they watch movies every week?

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

How does this machine work?

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

שאלת נושא:

Who eats chocolate every day?

### חוקי איות

כאשר הנושא של המשפט הוא he, she, it מוסיפים לפועל S אלא אם כן -

1. הפועל מסתיים באות שורקת - SS, X, SH, CH או באות O, ואז נוסיף es.

דוגמאות:

do - does

mix - mixes

kiss- kisses

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

דוגמאות:

cry - cries

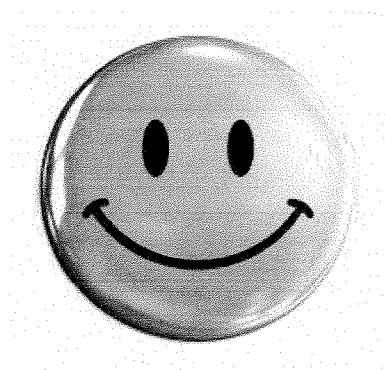
study - studies

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

דוגמאות:

say - says

play - plays



## הווה פשוט – Present Simple – כללי איות

שבצו את הפעלים הבאים בטבלה לפי הכללים שלמדנו.

s	es	ies
reads	do	cries

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

## הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי חיוב

השלימו את הפועל במשפט באופן הנכון.

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

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

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

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

## הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

1. My father makes breakfast.

2. 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 שייווצרו משפטי שאלה. אל תשכחו להוסיף את פועל העזר Do/Does בתחילת כל משפט.

1. you / to speak / English

2. when / he / to go / home

3. they / to clean / the bathroom

4. where / she / to ride / her bike

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

## הווה ממושך – Present Progressive

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

I am baking a cake now.

My father is baking a cake now.

My mother and my brother are baking a cake now.

### ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Progressive:

now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight, this \_\_\_\_\_

**Subject + Be + verb + ing**

חיוב

Dan is taking a shower at the moment.

**Subject + Be + not + Verb + ing**

שלילת

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 ממושך – Present Progressive – כללי איות**

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

22. take -

23. smile -

24. plan -

25. fix -

### הווה ממושך – Present Progressive - חיוב

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

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

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

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

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

## הווה ממושך – Present Progressive – שאלה

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Richard \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden? (work)

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

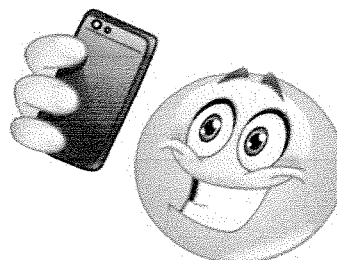
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ pizza? (eat)

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

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

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

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



## הווה ממושך – Present Progressive – שלילה

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

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

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

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

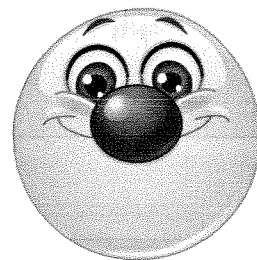
2. \_\_\_\_\_

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



## הווה ממושך – Present Progressive – תרגיל מסכם

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



## תרגול מעורב – הווה פשוט וממושך

השלימו את המשפטים הבאים בהווה פשוט או הווה ממושך.

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



## פעלי מצב – Stative Verbs

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

Senses	Thoughts	Emotions	Possession	State	Measures
See	Believe	Feel	Have	Appear	Cost
Hear	Guess	Love	Belong	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 מעורב - הווה פשוט וממושך כולל stative verbs

1. Bar \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book at the moment.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) anything right now because my eyes are closed .
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.
- 10.

## עבר פשוט - Past Simple

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

My friends talked to me a few minutes ago.

I went to the beach yesterday.

לא לשכוח!!! הפועל Be משתנה בהתאם לנושא:

I, He, She, It מקבלים was.

We, You, They מקבלים were.

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Past Simple:

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

**Subject + Verb2**

חיוב:

They walked to the party last night

**Subject + didn't + Verb1**

שלילה:

I didn't eat chocolate .  
yesterday

**Did + subject + Verb1?**

שאלת כן\לא:

Did you visit your grandparents last week?

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

שאלת WH:

Why did you make noise last night?

**Who + Verb2 ?**

שאלת נושא:

Who asked for cookies two minutes ago?

### חוקי איות

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

דוגמאות:

love - loved  
like - liked

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

דוגמאות:

cry - cried  
study - studied

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

דוגמאות:

stay - stayed  
play - played.

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

דוגמאות:

stop - stopped  
wet - wetted

ב. את האותיות 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.

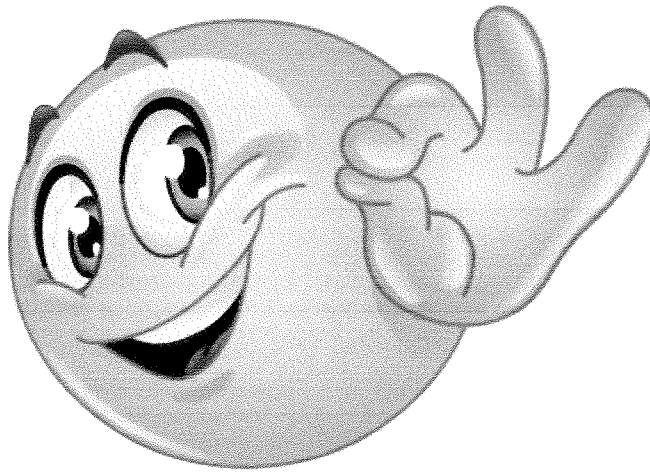
\_\_\_\_\_

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?

## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple

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

We will visit Haifa tomorrow

**ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Future Simple:**

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

**Subject + Will + Verb**

**חיוב:**

Ruthy will go on vacation next week

**Subject + won't + Verb**

**שלילה:**

I won't eat chocolate tomorrow.

**Will + subject + Verb?**

**שאלת כן/לא:**

Will they watch a movie soon?

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

**שאלת WH:**

How will she fly to Paris next month?

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

**שאלת נושא:**

Who will take me to school tomorrow?

## עתיד פשוט - Future Simple - חיוב

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_

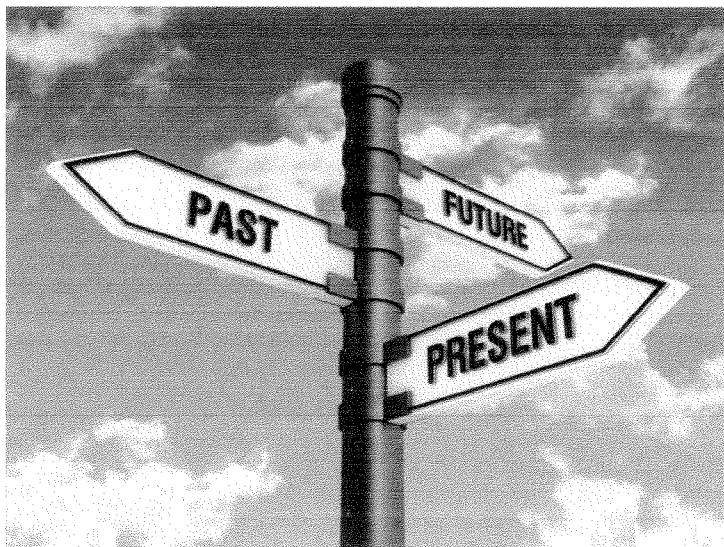
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## 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?



## תרגול מסכם - זמנים

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

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

## MODALS

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

### 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.

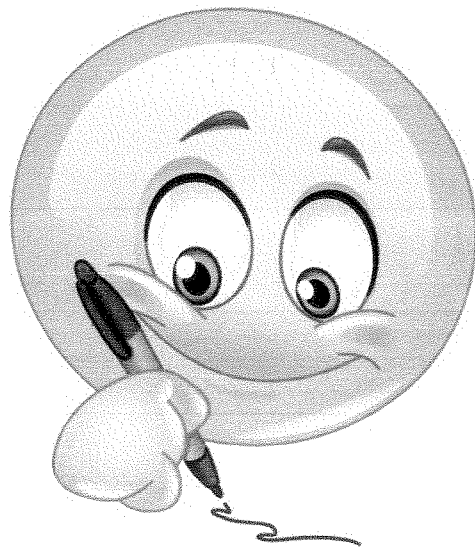
17 .Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer \_\_\_\_\_ be someone in this room. It  
be any one of us!!!

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.

**כתיבה**

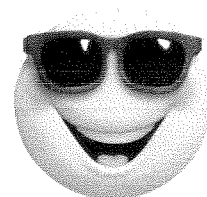
**Writing**



## 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.

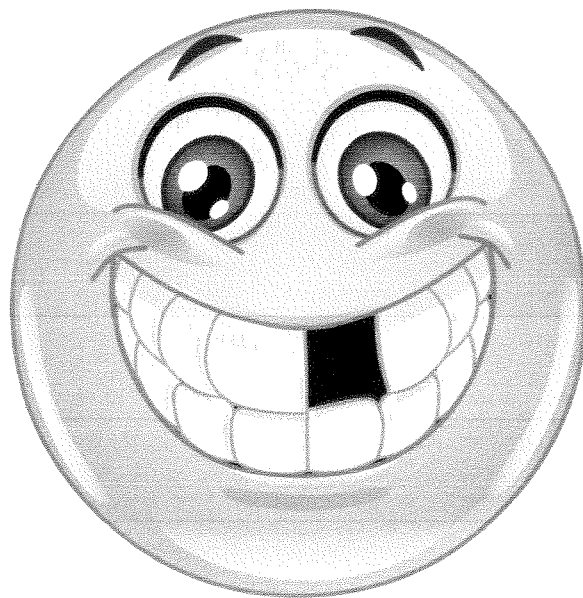
Last week, I visited my friend.

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



**פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)**  
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 40-35 מילים.

**הפصل השני: מִהֶמֶת כְּתָבִיָּה (30 דְּרָגָה)**  
אִקְרָא הַתּוֹלְדוֹת הַאֵלֶּה אֲמָמִי, וְאִכְתֹּב וּפְקַדְנָא לְהָא מוֹצֵאוֹ עִשְׂרִי אִתְּמָר 40-35 כְּלָמָה.

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

[illegible]

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

**PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)**

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

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

Tell about a book, a movie or a TV program that you like and why you like it.

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**בהצלחה!**

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

**PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)**

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

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

Tell about a book, a movie or a TV program that you like and why you like it.

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**בהצלחה!**

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

**פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)**  
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 40-35 מילים.

**הפסקה השנייה:** משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

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

Describe a special day in your life or a special day in the life of someone you know.

## בהצלחה!

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

**פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)**  
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב על פיהן חיבור רבו 35-40 מילים.

**הפصل الثاني: مهمّة كتابيّة (30 درجة)**  
اقرأ التوجيهات التي أمامك، واكتب وفقاً لها موضوعاً إنشائياً يشمل 35-40 كلمة.

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

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

**ב ה צ ל ח ה !**

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



**PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)**

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

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

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

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**בהצלחה!**

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

**פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)**  
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 35-40 מילים.

**הפסל השני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)**  
קרא את התלמידים, את אמוך, ואת ופלא ליה מוּצוּעָא עִנְשָׁאִי שֶׁמֶל 35-40 קלמה.

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

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