

Dear Iddo,

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

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

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

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

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

Amir

*floor - רצפה, קומה

** rented - שכרנו

*** wish - רוצה

1. When was this letter written?

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

2. We can understand the Noa is -

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

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

4. From where is Amir writing Iddo?

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

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

6. When is Amir coming back to Israel?

Soccer

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

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

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

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

*earn - להרוויח

** rectangular - מלבני

*** goalkeepers - שוערים

**** refers to - מתייחס ל-

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

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

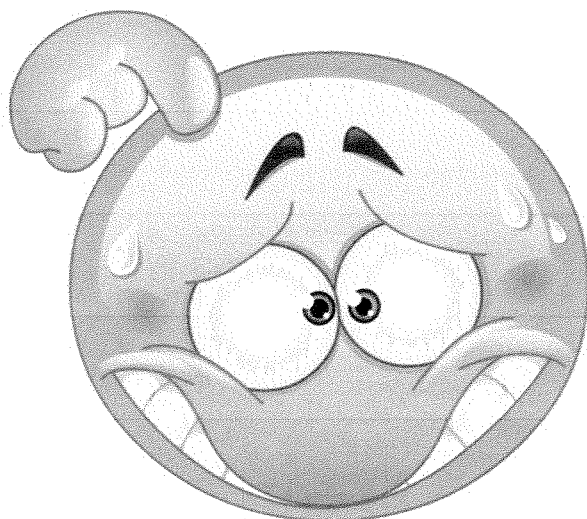
3. The first World Cup took place in -
 - A. The 19th century
 - B. Rio De Janeiro
 - C. 1930
 - D. 2014

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

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

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

דקדוק ותחביר



Grammar and Syntax

שמות עצם ספירים ולא ספירים – Count and Non-Count

Nouns

שבצו את שמות העצם הבאים בטבלה:

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

ספיר - count	לא ספיר - non count

כתבו ברווחים a, an או השאירו אותם ריקים.

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

9. Tammy is _____ teacher.

10. You can buy things with _____ money.

סדר המילים באנגלית – תואר השם ושם עצם

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

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

ראשית מוזכרת האישה, ואחריה מופיעים התיאורים שלה.

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

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

תרגמו את המשפטים הבאים לעברית. הקפידו לסיים משפט בנקודה.

1. Tom has a small cat.

2. Tom drinks red wine.

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

4. Tom shares a nice big apartment with Gal.

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

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

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

הווה פשוט - Present Simple

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

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

I drink coffee every day

Or drinks coffee every day.

2. על מנת ל**קבוע עובדה** או **לתאר מצב**.

Babies cry a lot.

My teacher likes me.

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

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Simple:

always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never, once/twice a

week/month/year... every day/week/month/ year...

Subject + Verb (s)

חיוב:

She works at the shop.

שלילה:

Subject + don't/doesn't + Verb

I don't eat chocolate every day.

שאלת כן/לא:

Do/Does + subject + Verb1

Do they watch movies every week?

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

How does this machine work?

Who/what + Verb1 + s?

שאלת נושא:

Who eats chocolate every day?

חוקי איות

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

דוגמאות:

do - does

mix - mixes

kiss- kisses

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

דוגמאות:

cry - cries

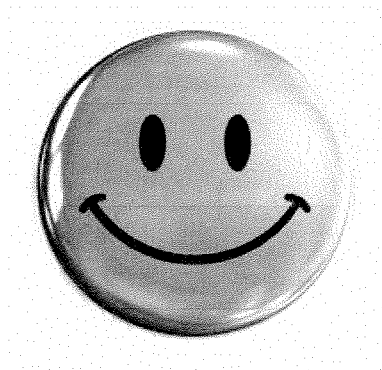
study - studies

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

דוגמאות:

say - says

play - plays



הווה פשוט – Present Simple – כללי איות

שבצו את הפעלים הבאים בטבלה לפי הכללים שלמדנו.

s	es	ies
reads	do	cries

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

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי חיוב

בחרו בתשובה הנכונה.

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

השלימו את המשפטים עם הצורה הנכונה של הפועל.

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

9. We(read) English books every afternoon.

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שלילה

בחרו בתשובה הנכונה.

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

הפכו את המשפטים הבאים ממשפטי חיוב למשפטי שלילה.

1. My father makes breakfast.

2. They are eleven.

3. She writes a letter.

4. I speak Italian.

5. Danny phones his father on Sundays.

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – משפטי שאלה

בחרו בתשובה הנכונה.

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

Write "Do" or "Does:"

_____ my friends?

_____ the doctor?

_____ the pupils?

_____ he?

_____ the policemen?

_____ Gloria?

_____ Linda and you?

_____ you?

_____ Hillary Clinton?

_____ I?

_____ my teachers?

_____ grandma?

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

1. you / speak / English

2. when / he / go / home

3. they / clean / the bathroom

4. where / she / ride / her bike

5. Billy / work / in the supermarket

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

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

הווה פשוט – Present Simple – תרגיל מסכם

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

הווה ממושך - Present Progressive

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

I am baking a cake now.

My father is baking a cake now.

My mother and my brother are baking a cake now.

ביטויי זמן אשר מאפיינים Present Progressive:

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

Subject + Be + verb + ing

חיוב:

Dan is taking a shower at the moment.

Subject + Be + not + Verb + ing

שלילה:

I am not studying this subject today.

שאלת כן/לא:

Be + subject + Verb + ing ?

Are they going to London next month?

שאלת WH:

Wh + Be + Subject + Verb + ing ?

How is Miri getting home tonight?

שאלת נושא:

Who/What + is + Verb ing

Who is listening to the teacher now?