

עבודת קיץ באנגלית למסיימי כיתה ח' - הקבצה א'1



Part one: Unseen Reading Comprehension

Unseen 1:

ARE THERE ANY ROBOTS IN YOUR HOUSE?

Words to know:

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (an) accident | injured | (to) replace | (a) decision |
| (a) bomb | instructions | security | (to) lift |
| suspicious | (a) factory | (an) object | tools |
| | human | (a) planet | |

1. There was an _____ and a man was injured.
2. I haven't yet decided what to do, but I'll have to make a _____ soon.
3. An atomic _____ was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in World War II.
4. If you see a _____ object, call the police right away.
5. We are all curious to know if there is life on other _____.
6. There's a shoe _____ in our neighborhood. They make men's shoes.
7. The heart is the most important part of the _____ body.
8. Will e-books _____ paper book in the near future?

ARE THERE ANY ROBOTS IN YOUR HOUSE

Robots are computer-programmed machines that can do work without needing a person to run them all the time. Scientists invented robots to help people do all kinds of useful jobs. A dishwasher is a kind of robot that does the washing for you so you don't have to wash the dishes by hand. A clock-radio is a kind of robot that you set to wake you up. Both dishwashers and clock-radio may not look like the robots you see on TV or in the movies, but they really are.

There are many kinds of robots and they come in different shapes and sizes. Very few of them can walk and look like the ones you see in science-fiction movies. Most of them look like machines and have an arm that can lift things or use tools, and all of them follow a set of instructions that tell them exactly what must be done to carry out a job.

Some factories have robots that are programmed to do dangerous or difficult jobs that people used to do in the past, and in doing this, they save factory workers from being injured in accidents. The robots also do these jobs faster and more easily than people. Other factories use robots to do jobs that people refuse to do because they find them boring. A robot does not mind doing these jobs over and over again and doesn't get tired or bored.

Some kinds of robots are very important in the study of space. Astronauts use them on space stations to take pictures and study other planets. Other robots are used for sea-floor exploration. The "automatic pilot" is a kind of robot that replaces people in flying airplanes. This robot is programmed by computer to do just this one special job. An "automatic pilot" does not think or make decisions. It just follows its set of

instructions and flies and plane. Another kind of robot that is programmed to do only one special job in used by the police to disarm bombs. When a security person cannot get close to a suspicious object because of danger, a robot does the job for them. In addition, there are

30 mini-robots that doctors use. These robots are sent into the human body to take pictures from the inside to see if a person is healthy or not. Some of these robots can even operate on sick people – from the inside!

It seems that our world is getting more and more robotized. What do you think will happen in the future? Will robots replace salespersons in

35 shops? Will they replace teachers in the classrooms or drivers on buses? Will people be jobless because of robots? Who know?

a. Basic understanding – mark the correct column according to each sentence.

| | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Robots are machines programmed by computers. | | |
| 2. Factory workers invented robots. | | |
| 3. All robots look and behave like the ones we see in the movies. | | |
| 4. In factories, robots do jobs that are too dangerous for people to do. | | |
| 5. Some robots give instructions to factory workers. | | |
| 6. Some robots refuse to do boring jobs. | | |
| 7. An "automatic pilot" thinks and decides what to do in case of danger. | | |
| 8. Some robots do things we don't like to do | | |
| 9. Some robots have bombs. | | |
| 10. Mini-robots can get into the human body. | | |

b. Answer the questions.

1. a. Give TWO examples of robots used in your house according to paragraph 1.

1. _____

2. _____

b. Add ONE example of a robot in your house that is not in the text. _____

2. a. All robots are machines that look the same. **TRUE / FALSE**

b. find a sentence in lines 8-13 that proves your answer.

3. According to lines 14-20, robots are programmed to do many things, list THREE of them.

a. They are programmed to do _____ jobs.

b. They _____

c. They _____

4. a. A special kind of robot can study sea life. . **TRUE / FALSE**

b. Find a sentence in lines 21-28 that proves your answer.

5. Mark FOUR thinks that robots can do.

___ a. they can get bored

___ b. they can take pictures

___ c. They can make decisions

___ d. They can replace people in factories

___ e. they can help doctors

___ f. they can save people from bombs

6. TWO things that doctors use robots for are mentioned in lines 31-35 what are they?

a. _____

6

b. _____

A Closer look – answer the questions.

1. How do robots know what to do? (lines 8-13)

They _____

2. What does the phrase "in doing this" (line 15) refer to?

Doing _____

3. Today there are **more/ fewer** accidents in factories thanks to robots.

4. The "automatic pilot" is programmed to do "this one special job" (lines 25-26), What job?

5. What "suspicious object" does the writer refer to in line 30? A _____

6. Circle the correct answer.

The police are **suspicious/security** people.

7. Circle the correct answer.

The words "close to" in line 29 mean **near/ shut**

8. Robots discover illness. . TRUE / FALSE

Find a sentence in lines 30-34 that proves your answer. _____

9. What is the difference between a human pilot and an "automatic pilot"?

A human pilot _____ while an "automatic pilot"

10. Why may people be "jobless" in the future? (line 38)

Vocabulary – circle the correct answer or complete the sentence, as needed.

1. The words "**to run them**" (line 2) mean

- a. to make them run b. to make them work c. to use them

2. The words "**does the washing for you**" (line 4) mean

- a. saves your washing b. you need to wash yourself c. washes for you

3. When you say that robots come in different **sizes** (line 9) you mean that

- a. some are big b. some are small c. both a and b.

4. **Science-fiction** (line 10) are usually movies about

- a. outer space b. other planets c. both a and b.

5. **Instructions** (line 12) tell you _____ to do something

- a. why b. how c. with whom

6. The word **boring** (line 19) means

- a. hard go do b. not easy c. not interesting

7. **To make a decision** (line 26) is

- a. to decide what to do b. to follow instructions c. to make a mistake

8. A person who is **jobless** (line 38) has

- a. less work b. no job c. an easier job

Use the word bank to complete the sentences below.

Suspicious replace lift injured

Programming instructions security tools

1. Computer _____ is an interesting job.
2. The police should improve _____ at schools. They should keep the children safe.
3. It is not easy to _____ a heavy box.
4. The mechanic used his _____ to fix the car.
5. Can robots _____ scientists in laboratories? Can they do the work instead of scientists?
6. Read the _____ before you start using a new machine.
7. A package is _____ if you don't know who it is from or what's in it.
8. When accidents happen, people get _____

Match A with B to make phrases from the passage.

| A | B |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. make | A plane |
| 2. follow | b. pictures |
| 3. fly | c. a decision |
| 4. take | d. a computer |
| 5. program | e. a job |
| 6. carry out | f. instructions |

Writing – someone wants to give you a robot as a gift to do? What kind of robot would you like? What would you like your robot to do?

Describe your "Dream Robot" _____

Unseen 2:

Unseen - WHO WAS AMELIA EARHART

Have you ever heard of a woman named Amelia Earhart? She was a pioneer in the sky, just like Neil Armstrong (the first man to walk on the moon) was. Amelia was the first woman in history to cross the Atlantic Ocean by air, and the first woman to fly across the Atlantic all alone. She made that amazing

5 flight in 1932, two years before Armstrong was even born.

Amelia was born in 1897, in the state of Kansas in the United States. The first time she ever saw an airplane was when she was six years old. At that time, she did not even dream that one day she would become a pilot, and very famous one. She became interested in flying only during World

10 War I (1914-1918) when she worked for the Red Cross as a nurse's aide in a hospital in Canada. It was then that she flew on an airplane for the first time. She was twenty-one years old. That flight convinced her that she wanted to learn how to fly an airplane. She began her training under a flying instructor who was also a woman – one of the few women at that time who knew how

15 to fly a plane – and in 1922, Amelia got her pilot's license.

In 1927, Amelia heard about a man named Charles Lindbergh. He was also a pilot, and he was the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean all by himself. In those days, making such a long flight, and solo, was a very dangerous thing to do, but Amelia was brave. She wanted to do what Lindbergh did. "If

- 20** a man could do it, a woman can do it too," she said to herself. "If Lindbergh succeeded, I can succeed too."

The following year, she was chosen to be the first woman on trans-Atlantic flight, as a passenger, not as a pilot. In doing that, she became the first woman to cross that ocean by air.

- 25** Later, when asked about the flight, Earhart said that she felt she "was just baggage, like a sack of potatoes."

Four years later, Amelia boarded a plane as a pilot, took off from Newfoundland and flew solo across the Atlantic. When she finally landed in Ireland, after many hours of flying all by herself, she became the first

- 30** woman pilot in the world to cross the Atlantic Ocean. This flight made her famous. She was invited to the White House to meet the president, and the newspapers called her "an American heroine."

In 1937, Amelia decided to try something that had never been tried before. she decided to fly around the world. in June 1, 1937, she took off from

- 35** Oakland, California, together with a navigator named Fred Noonan. Unfortunately, somewhere over the Pacific Ocean, their plane mysteriously disappeared. 75 years later, in 2012, sea researchers in the Pacific accidentally discovered what could be remnants of Amelia Earhart's plane.

- 40** In the U.S.A, Americans celebrate "Amelia Earhart's Day" every year on July 24

Answer the questions:

1. Circle the correct answer according to lines 7-17

Amelia was born in:

- a) Newfoundland b) Ireland c) the United States

2. a) At the age of six, she dreamed of flying a plane. **TRUE / FALSE**

b) Copy the sentence that proves your answer.

3. Circle the TWO correct answers according to lines 7-17.

During World War I, Amelia

- a) got her pilot's license b) became interested in flying
c) saw her first airplane d) worked in a hospital in Canada
e) heard about Charles Lindbergh

4. The person who taught Amelia how to fly an airplane was

- a) a nurse's aide b) a woman pilot c) a heroine

5. Complete the sentence according to paragraph 3.

In the 1920s, a flight across the Atlantic Ocean all by yourself was _____ and _____.

6. Flying "solo" (line 20) means:

- a) with a trainer b) without anyone else c) with a woman pilot

7. a) according to lines 24-28, Amelia was the pilot who flew an airplane across the Atlantic in 1928. **TRUE / FALSE**

b) Copy the sentence that proves your answer:

8. The text mentions TWO other famous people. Complete the table:

| People | What they did |
|--------|---------------|
| | |
| | |

9. According to lines 29-34, TWO things happened after Amelia became famous:

a) She _____

b) _____

10) What happened to Amelia on her flight around the world? (lines35-41)

A closer look – answer the questions.

1. According to lines 1-2, Amelia Earhart was "a pioneer in the sky". what was she the first to do?

1. _____ 2.

2. The word "**one**" in line 10 refers to _____

3. "**That flight** convinced her that she wanted to learn how to fly an airplane" (lines 13-14)

TRUE / FALSE

Which flight was it? _____

4. a. There weren't many women pilots when Amelia started her flying training.

TRUE / FALSE

b. Find the words in lines 7-17 to prove your answer.

5. The word "**that**" in line 26 refers to _____
6. A flight across the Atlantic is called a _____ flight (lines 24-28)
7. The word "**their**" in line 38 refers to _____
8. What is the connection between Amelia Earhart and the following places?
- a. The state of Kansas: ***Amelia was born.*** b. Canada: _____
- c. Newfoundland: _____ d. The Atlantic Ocean: _____
- e. The White House: _____ f. Oakland, California: _____
- g. The Pacific Ocean: _____

Focus on thinking skills – sequencing events (putting actions or events in the correct order)

1. Here are some dates related to Amelia Earhart's life. – state the event that goes with each one.

- 1897 – ***Amelia was born.*** 1903 _____
- 1918 - _____ 1922 - _____
- 1927 - _____ 1928 _____
- 1932 _____ 1937 _____

Vocabulary. Circle the correct answer or complete the sentence, as needed.

1. An ***amazing*** flight (line 5) is
- a. a dangerous flight b. an unbelievable flight c. a very long flight
2. An ***aide*** (line 11) is
- a. a companion b. a boss c. a helper
3. "***That flight convinced her***" (line 13) means that it –
- a. made her believe that it should be done

c. went down

Writing- before taking off on that flight around the world, Amelia wrote a short letter to a friend. What do you think she said in that letter?

May 31st, 1937

Dear Lynn,

Tomorrow morning I'm _____

Love, Lynn

Part Two: Grammar

1. לחזור על 1V – 2V (ראו רשימה מצורפת).

A. Fill in the verb in present simple or present progressive.

1. María _____ (work) for a TV station.
2. At the moment she _____ (travel) in the Sahara Desert.
3. Dan _____ (love) wild animals.
4. He _____ (not visit) Alaska at the moment.
5. Marta _____ (not live) in Africa.
6. She _____ (stay) in Africa at the moment.
7. Dad usually _____ (cook) dinner.
8. My parents _____ (go) to Italy every year.
9. _____ your sister _____ (walk) to school every day?
10. We _____ (have) lunch now.
11. I never _____ (stay in) on Saturday evening.
12. _____ you _____ (go) to the cinema now?
13. My mum _____ (not work) today. She _____ (take) a day off.
14. Peter _____ (not like) rap music.
15. He _____ (listen) to pop music at the moment.
16. Donna usually _____ (go) shopping on Saturdays.
17. Let's go out. It _____ (not rain) now.
18. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (wait) for you!
19. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
20. _____ the children _____ (do) their homework now?

21. _____ water _____ (boil) at 100 degrees?
22. The water _____ (boil). Can you turn it off?
23. I must go now. It _____ (get) late.
24. I usually _____ (go) to work by car.
25. It _____ (not rain) very much in the summer.
25. The moon _____ (go) round the earth. It _____ (not go) around the sun.

B. The students of class 8B (do) a project last week. First the pupils(choose) what they wanted to do. Then they(get) information from books and brochures, and they (talk) to a lot of people. They (find) some interesting photos in the library. Their teacher (help) them when they (ask) her. Then they (make) a poster and a video and (tell) the other groups about their project. They (not make) any mistakes at all. The teacher (be) very pleased with the students.

C. Choose the correct verb and fill it in using past simple.

Verb Bank - arrange • bring • choose • decide • find • get • go • say • start
A project about Cornwall

Last month Jenny, Nick and Bento do a project together. TheyCornwall. First Jennyto a travel agency andsome brochures. Nick and Ben some interesting books in the library. Then they work. A week later they all their material to school and it on a poster. 'Your presentation is interesting' Miss Hunt.

D. Choose the correct future form

1. Peter knows that he (will / is going to) fly to Chicago next week.
2. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What (am I going to say / will I say)?
3. Jack (is going to have / will have) a dinner party next Saturday.
4. I need help. (Are you going to carry this for me?/Will you carry this for me?)
5. John is hungry. - Don't worry (I will make / I am going to make) him a sandwich.
6. Look at those clouds! It (is going to rain / will rain)!

E. Fill in the verbs in the correct tense: present simple, present progressive, past simple or future.

A Boring Day

It is Saturday afternoon. I _____ (not / have) anything to do. Right now, my sister _____ (be) in her room. She _____ (do) her homework. She _____ (not / listen) to music. My mother _____ (lie) on the bed and _____ (read) a book. My father _____ (be) next door. He _____ (have) a problem that he _____ (need) to discuss with our neighbors. My brother _____ (watch) the television without any sound! He _____ (not make) a noise because he _____ (not want) to disturb anybody.

I _____ (be) always bored on Saturday afternoons. I usually _____ (go) out for a walk if I have nothing to do. Sometimes I _____ (watch) television or _____ (read) the newspaper. Sometimes my friend Sharon _____ (come) to visit me and we _____ (study) together.

Right now, I _____ (look) out the window. It _____ (rain). I _____ (want) to go outside but it _____ (be) too wet. Maybe it _____ (stop) raining soon and then I _____

(go) out for a walk. I _____ (not ask) Sharon to join me because we _____ (argue) badly yesterday. We _____ (need) to choose a present for one of our friends. We _____ (discuss) it for hours but we _____ (not agree). She _____ (think) we should give our friend some money, I _____ (tell) her that we should buy her tickets to a concert. Then she _____ (yell) at me and I _____ (shout) at her. Finally, we _____ (decide) to take a break from each-other for a week!

F. Write questions for the words in bold.

1. He was **at the office** yesterday.
2. That jacket cost **more than 100 euros**.
3. We will watch **the late night movie**.
4. My father walks to work **quickly**.
5. She took the bus **to Manchester**.
6. They are eating **supper** now.
7. They were in London **last month**.
8. They always arrive **at the airport** on time.
9. Linda decided to go home **because she had a headache**.
10. I am buying bread **for the party**.
11. **My friends** swam in the sea.
12. My sister misses the bus **because she gets up late**.
13. She answered **by email**.
14. Mr. Brown won **a lot of money** last year.
15. She drives all the way to Ramat HaGolan **without stopping**.

V1 – V2 + פירושים

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| be | was/were | להיות |
| beat | beat | להכות |
| become | became | להיעשות |
| begin | began | להתחיל |
| bend | bent | לכופף |
| bite | bit | לנשוך |
| blow | blew | לנשוב רוח |
| break | broke | לשבור |
| bring | brought | להביא |
| build | built | לבנות |
| buy | bought | לקנות |
| catch | caught | לתפוס |

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| choose | chose | לבחור |
| come | came | לבוא |
| cost | cost | לעלות כסף |
| cut | cut | לחתוך |
| do | did | לעשות |
| draw | drew | למשוך, לצייר |
| drink | drank | לשתות |
| drive | drove | לנהוג |
| eat | ate | לאכול |
| fall | fell | ליפול |
| feed | fed | להאכיל |
| feel | felt | להרגיש |

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| fight | fought | להילחם |
| find | found | למצוא |
| fly | flew | לעוף/לטוס |
| forget | forgot | לשכוח |
| freeze | froze | לקפוא |
| get | got | לקבל |
| give | gave | לתת |
| go | went | ללכת |
| grow | grew | לגדול |
| have | had | להיות ל- |
| hear | heard | לשמוע |
| hide | hid | להחביא/להסתיר |

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| hit | hit | להכות |
| hold | held | להחזיק |
| hurt | hurt | לפגוע |
| keep | kept | לשמור/להחזיק |
| know | knew | לדעת |
| leave | left | לעזוב |
| let | let | להרשות |
| lie | lay | לשכב על |
| light | lit | להדליק |
| lose | lost | לאבד |
| make | made | לעשות |
| mean | meant | להתכוון |

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| meet | met | לפגוש |
| pay | paid | לשלם |
| put | put | לשים |
| read | read | לקרוא |
| ride | rode | לרכב |
| ring | rang | לצלצל |
| rise | rose | לעלות |
| run | ran | לרוץ |
| say | said | אומר/אמר |
| see | saw | לראות |
| sell | sold | למכור |
| send | sent | לשלוח |

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| shine | shone | להבריק, לזרוח |
| shoot | shot | לירות |
| show | showed | להראות |
| shut | shut | לסגור |
| sing | sang | לשיר |
| sit | sat | לשבת |
| sleep | slept | לשון |
| speak | spoke | לדבר |
| spend | spent | לבזבז |
| stand | stood | לעמוד |
| steal | stole | לגנוב |
| stick | stuck | להדביק |

| Base Form V1 | Past Tense V2 | תרגום מקור הפועל |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| swim | swam | לשחות |
| take | took | לקחת |
| teach | taught | ללמד |
| tell | told | לספר |
| think | thought | לחשוב |
| throw | threw | לזרוק |
| understand | understood | להבין |
| wake | woke | להעיר |
| wear | wore | ללבוש |
| win | won | להרוויח, לזכות |
| write | wrote | לכתוב |