

English Grammar

For the 7th grade

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בכל דרך או אמצעי אלקטרוני אחר,
כל חלק שהוא מספר זה.

ט.ל.ח

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פרק 1: Present Simple

שיעור 1: למה צריך present simple + חזרה על הפועל to be.

התרגום של present simple הוא "הווה פשוט". אנחנו משתמשים בו כשאנחנו מדברים על:


דברים קבועים,

דברים שחוזרים על עצמם

או עובדות.

דוגמה:

- I go to school every day – דבר שחוזר על עצמו (קורה כל יום)
- We work from home – דבר קבוע
- Fish live in water – עובדה על העולם



מילות תמרוז – מילים שמסמנות

לנו שאנחנו ב-present-simple:

always, every, never, normally,
often, sometimes, seldom, usually

הפועל to be:

פועל זה משמש ב-present simple לתיאור של מצבים – דברים שהם לא פעולות. לדוגמה:

- Canada is in North-America.
- We are very happy today.
- I am a good football player

הפועל to be מקבל צורות שונות לפי כינוי הגוף שהוא מצטרף אליו (לתזכורת – חזרו לפרק 1 שיעור 8).

Ex. 1: Circle the correct answer:

1. I **am / is / are** from Israel.
2. It **am / is / are** very hot today.
3. She **am / is / are** an English teacher.
4. Yossi and Yonah **am / is / are** friends.
5. This car **am / is / are** very expensive.
6. My grandparents **am / is / are** from Russia.
7. You and Daniel **am / is / are** good friends.
8. It **am / is / are** late, go to sleep!

Ex. 2: Fill in am, is or are.

Tal's Family

My name (1)..... Tal. I (2) a student. I(3) in sixth grade. My father's name (4) Yossi. He (5)..... a doctor. My mother's name (6)..... Debbi. She (7)..... a doctor, too. My mother and father (8)..... at work every day. They (9)..... in their clinic.

My brother and sister (10)..... At home with me. My sister's name (11)..... Yael. She (12)..... In eighth grade. My brother's name (13)..... Yoni.

He (14)..... In tenth grade. We (15)..... A happy family.

Ex. 3: Circle the correct answer:

1. The Himalaya mountains **am / is / are** in Nepal.
2. The Louvre museum **am / is / are** in Paris.
3. My brother and I **am / is / are** students.
4. Pizza **am / is / are** my favorite food.
5. Apples **am / is / are** very healthy.
6. I **am / is / are** in the 7th grade.
7. The students **am / is / are** in the classroom.
8. It **am / is / are** a movie for children.

Ex. 4: Fill in: am, are, is, am not, are not, is not

David wrote this letter to his friend.

Dear Ron,

How are you? I hope you (1).....fine. I (2).....at home today because it (3).....a holiday. I (4).....very busy because I have a lot of homework.

My mother (5).....not at work, she (6).....at home. She (7)..... sick and that's why she is at home.

My sister and her friends (8).....in Jerusalem. They (9).....not in a hotel because it (9)..... very expensive and they don't have the money. What about you? What (10).....your plans for the holiday? (11).....you happy to be on holiday vacation?

Best Wishes, David

Answers:

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1:

- 1) am
- 2) is
- 3) is
- 4) are

- 5) is
- 6) are
- 7) are
- 8) is

Ex. 2: Tal's Family

- 9) Is
- 10) Am
- 11) Am
- 12) Is
- 13) Is
- 14) Is
- 15) Is
- 16) Are

- 17) Are
- 18) Are
- 19) Is
- 20) Is
- 21) Is
- 22) Is
- 23) Are

Ex. 3: Circle the correct answer:

- 24) are
- 25) is
- 26) are
- 27) is

- 28) are
- 29) am
- 30) are
- 31) is

Ex. 4:

- 1) Are
- 2) Am
- 3) Is
- 4) Am
- 5) Is
- 6) Is

- 7) Is
- 8) Are
- 9) Are
- 10) Is
- 11) Are
- 12) Are

שיעור 2: משפטי שלילה עם הפועל to be

המעבר ממשפט רגיל למשפט שלילה הוא פשוט: אחרי הפועל to be (are, is, am, כלומר, אחרי am, is או are), מוסיפים not. לדוגמה:

- I am at home (אני בבית) → I am not at school (אני לא בבית-הספר)
- Fish are animals (דגים הם חיות) → Fish are not plants (דגים הם לא צמחים)

לצירוף to be + not יש צורה מקוצרת:

Am not	→	Am not (אין קיצור)
Is not	→	Isn't
Are not	→	Aren't

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Re-write the sentences in the negative:

- You are home → You are not home
- He is an accountant.....
- She is a doctor.....
- It is hot outside today.....
- They are in 11th grade.....
- They are eleven years old.....
- You are late.....

Ex. 2: Write the sentences with the short forms:

- He is not my teacher.
- Yael and I are not in the same class.
- The pasta is not ready.
- The taxi is not here.
- The food is not hot.
- English is not difficult.

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Ex. 3: Re-write the sentences in the negative:

She is tall. → She is not tall.

1. The cake is tasty.
2. They are happy.
3. We are in the house.
4. I am 10 years old.
5. He is my friend.
6. You are at school.

Ex. 4: Write the sentences with the short forms:

1. I am not tired.
2. Trees are not yellow.
3. We are not at home.
4. I am on a holiday.
5. He is not an adult.
6. Eli is not a doctor.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. You are home → You are not home
2. He is not an accountant
3. She is not a doctor
4. It is not hot outside today
5. They are not in the 11th grade
6. They are not 11 years old
7. You are not late

Ex. 2:

1. He's not my teacher
2. Yael and I aren't in the same class
3. The pasta isn't ready
4. The taxi isn't here
5. The food isn't hot
6. English isn't difficult

Ex. 3:

1. She is tall. → She is not tall.
2. the cake is not tasty
3. they are not happy
4. we are not in the house
5. I am not 10 years old
6. He is not my friend
7. You are not in school

Ex. 4:

1. trees aren't yellow
2. we aren't in the kitchen
3. I'm not on a holiday
4. he isn't an adult
5. Eli isn't a doctor

1. I'm not tired.
2. Trees aren't yellow.
3. We're not at home.
4. I'm on a holiday.
5. He's not an adult.
6. Eli isn't a doctor.

שיעור 3: משפטי שאלה עם הפועל to be

כאן אנחנו לומדים את הטריק החשוב ביותר בבניית שאלות באנגלית: להעביר את פועל העזר לתחילת המשפט!

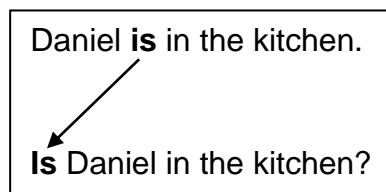
למשל, כאשר אנחנו יודעים שדניאל נמצא במטבח, נוכל להגיד:

Daniel is in the kitchen.

אבל אם אנחנו לא יודעים אם הוא נמצא שם או לא, נוכל לשאול:

Is Daniel in the kitchen?

שימו לב: פועל העזר "עובר מקום" לתחילת המשפט, וכל שאר המשפט נשאר אותו דבר – לא מוסיפים כלום ולא מורידים כלום.



השאלות האלה הן שאלות שהתשובה עליהן יכולה להיות כן או לא, כמו בשאלות בעברית שמתחילות במילה "האם". על השאלה שלנו – Is Daniel in the kitchen? – נוכל לענות שתי תשובות:

- Yes, he is.
- No, he isn't.

Ex. 1: התאימו לכל שאלה את התשובה המתאימה

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Are elephants big? | Yes, I am. |
| 2. Is the sun yellow? | Yes, they are. |
| 3. Are the trees green? | Yes, they are. |
| 4. Is Jerusalem the capital of Israel? | No, it isn't. |
| 5. Are you hungry? | Yes, it is. |
| 6. Is the door open? | Yes, it is. |

Ex. 2: תרגמו את השאלות הבאות לעברית:

1. Is this box empty?
2. Are your parents at home?
3. Is she hungry?
4. Is this book interesting?
5. Are the babies crying?

Ex. 3: Put the words in the correct order to make yes / no questions:

1. An engineer / is / he
2. Hot / is / the food?
3. Are / in the classroom / your friends.....
4. Late / you / are.....
5. In school / is / your sister.....

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: התאימו לכל שאלה את התשובה המתאימה

1. Are apples red?Yes, they are.
2. Is Paris in Israel?Yes, she is.
3. Are the clouds white?No, I am not.
4. Is Australia small?Yes, they are.
5. Are you in the 10 th grade?No, it isn't.
6. Is Dana a girl?No, it isn't.

Ex. 5: תרגמו את השאלות הבאות לעברית:

1. Are Lior and Yoav friends?
2. Is Noam tall?
3. Are the chairs brown?
4. Is this pen blue?
5. Is the water cold?

Ex. 6: Put the words in the correct order to make yes / no questions:

1. Dan / is / on the bus.....
2. In the yard / are / the dogs.....
3. The water / too cold for you / is.....
4. Is / in the oven / the pizza.....
5. The books / very long / are.....

Answers lesson 3 :

Ex. 1:

1. Yes, they are.
2. Yes, it is.
3. Yes, they are
4. Yes, it is
5. Yes, I am
6. No, it isn't

Ex. 4:

1. Yes, they are
2. No, it isn't
3. Yes, they are
4. No, it isn't
5. No, I am not
6. Yes, she is

Ex. 2:

1. האם הקופסה הזאת ריקה?
2. האם ההורים שלך בבית?
3. האם היא רעבה?
4. האם הספר הזה מעניין?
5. האם התינוקות בוכים?

Ex. 5:

6. האם ליאור ויואב חברים?
7. האם נועם גבוה?
8. האם הכיסאות חומים?
9. האם העט כחול?
10. האם המים קרים?

Ex. 3:

1. Is he an Engineer?
2. Is the food hot?
3. Are the students in the classroom your friends?
4. Are you late?
5. Is your sister in school?

Ex. 6:

11. Is Dan on the bus?
12. Are the dogs in the yard?
13. Is the water too cold for you?
14. Is the pizza in the oven?
15. Are the books very long?

שיעור 4: פעלים נוספים + הצורות השונות של S

כאשר אנחנו רוצים לדבר על פעולה שנעשית באופן קבוע, פעולה שחוזרת על עצמה או עובדה שקשורה לפעולה כלשהי (אלה המקרים בהם אנחנו משתמשים ב-present simple), נצטרך להשתמש בפועל.

לפועל (verb) ב-present simple יש שתי צורות:

1. Verb + s (הצורה הפשוטה של הפועל בתוספת s)

2. הצורה הפשוטה של הפועל (בלי תוספות).

תזכורת: בפרק 1 בשיעור 8 הזכרנו ש כינויי הגוף he, she, it "אוהבים" במיוחד פעלי-עזר עם האות S. זה נכון גם כאן:

He She It	Verb + s
I We They you	verb

לדוגמה:

- She **walks** to school every morning.
- I usually **play** football in the afternoon.
- Sometimes it **rains** in September.

ה-s שמצטרף לפועל יכול לקבל כמה צורות שונות, לפי הסיום של הפועל שהוא מצטרף אליו:

נוסיף ies כאשר:

- המילה מסתיימת ב-γ שלפניה אות עיצור. למשל, try → tries, worry → worries

נוסיף es אחרי:

- אותיות שורקות (s, sh, ch, x), למשל catch → catches, push → pushes
- מילה המסתיימת ב-s, למשל go → goes

נוסיף s כאשר:

- המילה מסתיימת באות רגילה (שהיא לא אות ניקוד), לדוגמה: run → runs
- המילה מסתיימת ב-γ שלפניה אות ניקוד, למשל play → plays

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Change to plural: s, es, ies

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. play – plays | 9. brush –..... |
| 2. go –..... | 10. wish –..... |
| 3. fix – | 11. know –..... |
| 4. look – | 12. fly –..... |
| 5. watch –..... | 13. dress –..... |
| 6. cry –..... | 14. do –..... |
| 7. try –..... | 15. imagine –..... |
| 8. stand – | |

Ex. 2: Fill in the verb in the correct form of present simple:

1. We (call) our dog.
2. Emma (dream) in class.
3. They (look) at the birds.
4. Tom (come) home from school.
5. I (meet) my friends.
6. He (fix) his computer.
7. Anna and Michal..... (say) hello.

8. The cat (sit) under the tree.
9. You (drink) water.
10. She (read) the book.
11. Rita (do) an exercise.
12. Tom and Ana (send) messages.
13. Maria (tidy up) her room.
14. He (buy) a new MP3 player.
15. You (need) your glasses.
16. She (speak) four languages.
17. Jane is a teacher. She (teach) French.
18. When the kettle (boil), will you make some tea?
19. I always (close) the window at night.
20. Those shoes (cost) too much.
21. The food in Japan is expensive. It (cost) a lot to live there.
22. His job is great because he (meet) a lot of people.
23. He always (wash) his car on Saturdays.
24. My watch is broken and it (need) to be fixed again.
25. I (love) to watch movies.
26. I (go) to the cinema at least once a week.
27. They never (drink) tea in the morning.
28. We both (listen) to the radio in the morning.
29. He (want) a big wedding.
30. David (eat) too much.

Ex. 3: Make positive present simple sentences:

1. (we / often watch TV)
2. (I / hate mushrooms)
3. (she / visit her grandmother every Christmas)
4. (they / use the Internet every evening).....
5. (you / often go swimming)
6. (John / hate waiting for the bus)
7. (Lucy and Jill / want to go out tonight)
8. (I / usually stay at home on Fridays)
9. (he / love driving fast cars)
10. (they / often have parties)

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Change to plural: s, es, ies

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. cross | 9. stay |
| 2. buy | 10. prove |
| 3. pray | 11. listen |
| 4. catch | 12. wash |
| 5. carry | 13. sit |
| 6. mix | 14. cook |
| 7. press | 15. dry |
| 8. match | |

Ex. 5: Fill in the verb in the correct form of present simple:

1. The earth (go) around the sun.
2. The shops in England (open) at 9:00 in the morning.
3. The post office (close) at 17:30.
4. Jackie (have) two children.
5. Mr. Smith (smoke) too much. He always
..... (have) a cigarette in his mouth.
6. When the phone (ring), please answer it.
7. The client (leave) for Paris tonight.
8. What time (do) Tim usually leave for school?
9. Does your girlfriend (make) coffee for you?
10. I (have) four classes in the morning.
11. Spring (have) come.
12. Jerry (visit) the lake once a week
13. We sometimes (read) books.
14. Emily (go) to the disco.
15. It often (rain) on Sundays.
16. Pete and his sister (wash) the family car.
17. I always (hurry) to the bus stop.
18. I (like) lemonade very much.
19. The girls always (listen) to pop music.
20. Janet never (wear) jeans.
21. Mr. Smith (teach) Spanish and French.
22. You (do) your homework after school.
23. We (have) a nice garden.
24. She (be) six years old.
25. Simon (have) two rabbits and five goldfish.
26. I (be) from Vienna, Austria.
27. They (be) Sandy's parents.

28. She.....(play) guitar.
29. He.....(buy) a present for his mother.
30. It.....(fly) around the room.
31. She.....(carry) her baby up the stairs
32. It.....(do) not work.
33. He.....(hurry) to catch the bus.
34. She.....(enjoy) his company.

Ex. 6: Make positive present simple sentences:

1. (she / take a piano lesson every Monday).....
2. (we / like watching French films)
3. (you / go to bed very early)
4. (I / always eat breakfast)
5. (they / often arrive late)
6. (he / live in Beijing)
7. (David / work in a school)
8. (she / read a lot of novels)
9. (the Queen / like her dogs)
10. (I / cook almost every night)

Answers:

Ex. 1:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. plays | 9. brushes |
| 2. goes | 10. wishes |
| 3. fixes | 11. knows |
| 4. looks | 12. flies |
| 5. watches | 13. dresses |
| 6. cries | 14. does |
| 7. tries | 15. imagines |
| 8. stands | |

Ex. 2:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. call | 16. speaks. |
| 2. dreams. | 17. teaches. |
| 3. look. | 18. boils |
| 4. comes. | 19. close. |
| 5. meet. | 20. cost. |
| 6. fixes. | 21. costs. |
| 7. say. | 22. meets. |
| 8. sits. | 23. washes. |
| 9. drink. | 24. needs. |
| 10. reads. | 25. love. |
| 11. does. | 26. go. |
| 12. send. | 27. drink. |
| 13. tidies. | 28. listen. |
| 14. buys. | 29. wants. |
| 15. need. | 30. eats. |

Ex. 3:

1. we often watch T.V
2. I hate mushrooms
3. she visits her grandmother every Christmas
4. they use the net every night
5. you often go swimming!
6. John hates waiting for the bus
7. Lucy and Jill want to go out tonight
8. I usually stay home on Fridays
9. he loves driving fast cars
10. they often have parties

Ex. 4:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. crosses | 9. stays |
| 2. buys | 10. proves |
| 3. prays | 11. listens |
| 4. catches | 12. washes |
| 5. carries | 13. sits |
| 6. mixes | 14. cooks |
| 7. presses | 15. dries |
| 8. matches | |

Ex. 5:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. goes | 8. does |
| 2. open | 9. make |
| 3. closes | 10. have |
| 4. has | 11. has |
| 5. Smokes, has | 12. visits |
| 6. rings | 13. read |
| 7. leaves | 14. goes |

15. rains
16. wash
17. hurry
18. like
19. listen
20. wears
21. teaches
22. do.
23. have
24. is

25. has
26. am
27. are
28. plays
29. buys
30. flies
31. carries
32. doesn't
33. hurries
34. enjoys

Ex. 6:

1. she takes piano lessons every Monday
2. we like watching French films
3. you go to bed early
4. I always eat breakfast
5. they often arrive late
6. he lives in Beijing
7. David works in a school
8. she reads a lot of novels
9. the queen likes her dogs
10. I cook almost every night

שיעור 5: שאלות כן / לא עם פעלים רגילים (do / does)

כיוון שעברנו להשתמש בפעלים, אין לנו פועל-עזר להעביר לתחילת המשפט כדי ליצור שאלה. לכן נגייס פועל-עזר חדש: do / does.

תזכורת: he, she, it

"אוהבים" במיוחד

פעלי עזר עם האות S!

כך נדע מי מקבל do ומי מקבל does:

He She It	Does
I We They you	Do

• Do / Does תמיד יהיו בראש משפט השאלה, ואחריהם שאר המשפט בסדר רגיל. לדוגמה:

- Does Noam dance Hip-Hop? (Noam = she)
- Do you study French at school?

שימו לב! כאשר יש במשפט את המילה Does, לא יכולה להיות בו עוד סיומת s. כך, למשל, נגיד:
Dan plays tennis well, כאשר אנחנו יודעים שהוא משחק טניס היטב, אך אם נרצה לשאול זאת, נגיד: Does Dan play tennis well?

מקרה מיוחד:

Dan always does his homework after school.

Does Dan always do his homework after school?

במקרה זה אנו רואים את שני התפקידים של הפועל do: כפועל רגיל שמשמעותו לעשות, וכפועל עזר לבניית שאלה.

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Ex. 1: Choose Do/Does for the following questions.

1. **Do / Does** your dog eat only bones?
2. **Do / Does** you smoke?
3. **Do / Does** carpenters make furniture?
4. **Do / Does** your mother work in a bank?
5. **Do / Does** your aunt live in Haifa?
6. **Do / Does** elephants eat leaves?
7. **Do / Does** your sister like milk?
8. **Do / Does** teachers work hard?
9. **Do / Does** fish live in water?

Ex. 2: Make present simple questions:

1. you / to speak / English
2. when / he / to go / home.....
3. they / to clean / the bathroom.....
4. Billy / to work / in the supermarket
5. Sally/ to dance/ at the YMCA.....
6. It / to like/ to go for walks... ..
7. what / to do/ your father do for a living.....

תרגול בית:

Ex.3: Write Do or Does in the following questions.

1. Does Dan live in Eilat?
2. your cat like milk?
3. you speak Arabic?
4. Susan go to school?

5. father drive carefully?
6. Mrs. Levi drink juice?
7. parents care for their children?
8. you help your mother at home?
9. he like me?

Ex. 4: Make present simple questions:

1. you / to love/ your boyfriend.....
2. It / (to be) / time/ to go / yet.
3. what / to be/ your name?
4. the dog/ to sleep/ in the dog's bed.....
5. she/often/ eat candy.....
6. she/to read/ books.....
7. he/ to be/ from Canada
8. she/ to collect/ stamps.....

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. Does
2. Do
3. Do
4. Does
5. Does
6. Do
7. Does
8. Do
9. Do

Ex.3:

1. Does Dan live in Eilat?
2. Does
3. Do
4. Does
5. Does
6. Does
7. Do
8. Do
9. Does

Ex. 2:

1. Do you speak English?
2. When does he go home?
3. When do they clean the bathroom?
4. Does Billy work in the supermarket?
5. Does Sally dance at the YMCA?
6. Does it like to go for walks?
7. What does your father do for a living?

Ex. 4:

1. Do you love your boyfriend?
2. Is it time to go yet?
3. what's your name?
4. does the dog sleep in its bed?
5. does she often eat candy?
6. does she often read books?
7. is he from Canada?
8. does she collect stamps?

שיעור 6: משפטי שלילה

כדי לבנות משפטי שלילה באנגלית נשתמש שוב בפעלי-העזר Do / Does (לא בטוחים? חזרו לשיעור 5).

- כמו במשפטי שאלה, גם כאן **he, she, it** מקבלים **Do** והיתר (**I, we, they, you**) מקבלים **Does**.
- כמו במשפטי שאלה, גם כאן כשיש **does** לא צריך להוסיף **s** לפועל.

אז מה חדש?

במשפטי שלילה אנחנו מוסיפים לפועל העזר את מילת השלילה not. בדרך כלל נראה את הצירוף הזה בצורה המקוצרת שלו:

Do not = don't

Does not = doesn't

פועל העזר יצטרף לפני הפועל במשפט.

לדוגמה:

- David likes chocolate cakes → *David doesn't like chocolate cakes.*
- Pupils go to school every day → *Pupils don't go to school every day.*
- My friends and I meet every week → *My friends and I don't meet every week.*
- My dog waits near the door every morning → *My dog doesn't wait near the door every morning.*

Ex. 1: Choose the correct answer (don't / doesn't):

1. I (**don't** / **doesn't**) understand the question.
2. Peter (don't / **doesn't**) know how to fix a bike.
3. My pupils (**don't** / **doesn't**) behave well.
4. We (**don't** / **doesn't**) have a car.
5. Sheila (don't / **doesn't**) wear skirts.
6. students (**don't** / **doesn't**) like homework during holidays.
7. I (**don't** / **doesn't**) drink milk.
8. Sharon (**don't** / **doesn't**) smoke.
9. Pupils (**don't** / **doesn't**) like tests.

Ex. 2: Make negative sentences in the present simple

1. My father makes breakfast. → My father **doesn't make** breakfast
2. You like 80's music
3. It plays loud music.....
4. We like falafel.
5. She writes a letter.
6. I speak Italian.
7. They dance in their room.....
8. He listens to his mother.....
9. I buy a lot of clothes.....
10. I speak to my father every day.....

11. Her daughter comes over after work for dinner.

.....

Ex. 3: In each sentence find the verb and complete the sentence. Use the negative form.

1. You work in the mornings. I in the evenings.
2. My father washes the dishes after supper. He wash the dishes after lunch. I do it.
3. Bears sleep all winter. They during the
4. summer.
5. Dan catches cold in the winter. He cold in the summer.
6. Jenny spends the summer in Israel. She the summer abroad.
7. Jack teaches English. He Arabic.
8. We go to the movies on Fridays. We to the movies during the week.
9. I study math. I physics.
10. They have many friends. They many enemies.
11. Mrs. Green has a bike. She a car.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Choose the correct answer (don't / doesn't):

1. I have books about Australia.
2. My son eat fruit.
3. Israel have its own natural oil supplies.
4. We need his help!
5. It rain here in July.
6. You need it, believe me!

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7. My cat like strangers.
8. Yossi play tennis.
9. Aviva and Gila work together.

Ex. 5: Make negative sentences in the present simple

1. She walks to school.
2. I like ice cream.....
3. He buys a toy for his daughter.....
4. She tells her mother where she is going.....
5. He runs very fast.....
6. They travel with light suitcases
7. He always forgets his wallet at home.....
8. We always leave for school at 8 am.
9. You love me.....
10. Danny phones his father on Sundays.....
11. She loves to dance.....

Ex. 6: Write in the negative form.

drink, sell, eat, ~~watch~~, sleep, wear, sing, listen, like, play

1. Example: we ***don't watch*** TV on Saturday.
2. Tal and Sivan meat. They are vegetarian.
3. My dogs in my bed.
4. My friends and I beer.
5. I fish at all.
6. Nir in the shower.
7. Nimrod golf.
8. Mrs. Kennedy jeans.

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9. Old Mr. Smith pop music.
10. This store English books.

Answers lesson 6:

Ex. 1:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. don't | 6. don't |
| 2. doesn't | 7. don't |
| 3. don't | 8. doesn't |
| 4. don't | 9. don't |
| 5. doesn't | |

Ex. 2:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. My father doesn't make breakfast | 7. they don't dance in their room |
| 2. you don't like 80's music | 8. he doesn't listen to his mother |
| 3. it doesn't play loud music | 9. I don't buy a lot of clothes |
| 4. we don't like falafel | 10. I don't speak to my father every day |
| 5. she doesn't write a letter | 11. Her daughter doesn't come over after work for dinner |
| 6. I don't speak Italian | |

Ex. 3:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. don't work | 6. doesn't teach |
| 2. doesn't wash | 7. don't go |
| 3. don't sleep | 8. don't study |
| 4. doesn't catch | 9. don't have |
| 5. doesn't spend | 10. doesn't have |

Ex. 4:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. don't | 6. don't |
| 2. doesn't | 7. doesn't |
| 3. doesn't | 8. doesn't |
| 4. don't | 9. don't |
| 5. doesn't | |

Ex. 5:

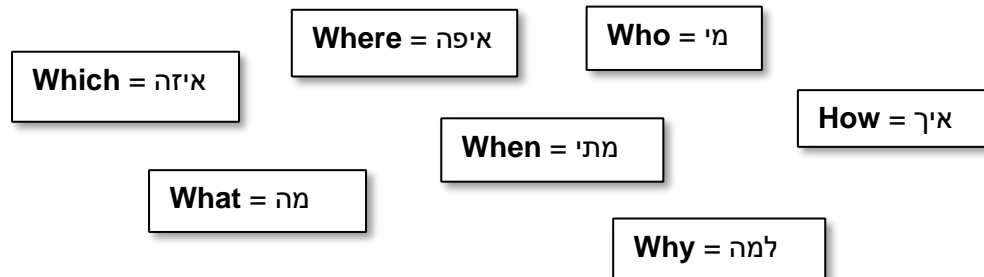
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. she doesn't walk to school. | 7. he doesn't always forget his wallet at home |
| 2. I don't like ice-cream | 8. we don't always leave for school at 8 |
| 3. he doesn't buy toys for his daughter | 9. you don't love me |
| 4. she doesn't tell her mother where she's going | 10. Danny doesn't phone his father on Sundays |
| 5. he doesn't run very fast | 11. she doesn't love to dance |
| 6. they don't travel with light suitcases. | |

Ex. 6:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Example: don't watch | 6. doesn't sing. |
| 2. don't eat | 7. doesn't play |
| 3. don't sleep | 8. doesn't wear |
| 4. don't drink | 9. doesn't listen |
| 5. don't eat | 10. doesn't sell |

שיעור 7: שאלות WH במשפטי תיאור (עם הפועל to be)

שאלות WH הן שאלות שהתשובה עליהן לא יכולה להיות כן או לא. נתחיל ממילות השאלה הבסיסיות:



ניזכר שבמשפטים עם הפועל to be (משפטי תיאור), כדי ליצור שאלה פשוטה (כן / לא) "הקפצנו" את פועל העזר לתחילת המשפט. לדוגמה:

Gil **is** happy about her new dog → **Is** Gil happy about her new dog?

עכשיו כשאנחנו רוצים לבנות שאלת WH, נישאר בדיוק עם אותו מבנה ונוסיף את מילת השאלה בתחילת המשפט. לדוגמה, ניקח את המשפט Gil is in the garden (גיל בגינה).

- אם נרצה לשאול פשוט "האם גיל בגינה?" (שאלת כן / לא), נשאל:

Is Gil in the garden?

- אם נרצה לשאול "איפה גיל?" (שאלת WH), נשאל:

Where is Gil?

עוד דוגמאות:

- Who is this man? (This man is my father).
- Which is your bag? (the blue bag is my bag)

■ שימו לב בכל משפט על איזה חלק שואלים: החלק הזה יופיע בתשובה ולא יופיע בשאלה.

לדוגמה: Dina is not in school today **because she is ill** → **Why** isn't Dina in school today?

■ אם ה"תשובה" שלנו מתחילה במילת יחס, מילת היחס תצטרף לפני ה-WH בתחילת המשפט. לדוגמה:

Roni is **in the green car**. → **In which** car is Roni?

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Match between the question in column A and its answer in column B:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What time is it? | On Monday. |
| 2. Where is my notebook? | Hagar. |
| 3. Who is the new pupil? | It is 7:00 in the morning. |
| 4. Why are you outside? | I can't find my keys. |
| 5. When is the show? | On the table. |
| 6. Which is Dana's bag? | The blue bag on this chair. |

Ex. 2: Ask questions

- Tal's birthday is in June.
.....
- The concert is in Haifa on Monday.
.....
.....
- This test is very easy.
.....
- The bench is warm because it is in the sun.
.....
- Our car is the red one.
.....

Ex. 3: Match between the question in column A and its answer in column B:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. What color is your shirt? |Twenty minutes from now. |
| 2. Who is your best friend? |Purple. |
| 3. Which is your favorite movie? |She is ill today. |
| 4. When is the next bus? |Keren. |
| 5. Where are your books? |In school. |
| 6. How are you? |I'm fine, thank you. |
| 7. Why is Ella at home? |Star-Wars. |

Ex. 4: Ask questions

1. My house is **in Tel Aviv.**

.....

2. My name is **Anat.**

.....

3. I am **in my room.**

.....

4. The books are **on the shelf.**

.....

5. I am happy **because it is my birthday.**

.....

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. It is 7:00 in the morning.
2. On the table.
3. Hagar.
4. I can't find my keys.
5. On Monday.
6. It's the blue bag.

Ex. 2:

1. When is Tal's birthday?
2. When and Where is the concert?
3. How is the test?
4. Why is the bench warm?
5. Which is your car?

Ex. 3:

1. Purple.
2. Keren.
3. Star-Wars.
4. Twenty minutes from now.
5. At school.
6. I'm fine, thank you.
7. She is ill today.

Ex. 4:

1. Where is your house?
2. What is your name?
3. Where are you?
4. Where are the books?
5. Why are you happy?

שיעור 8: שאלות WH במשפטי פעולה

כמו שראינו בשיעור 7, שאלות WH הן שאלות שהתשובה אליהן לא יכולה להיות כן או לא.
גם כאן, נתחיל מהמבנה הרגיל של שאלת כן / לא. אם נרצה לשאול האם ענת הולכת לשיעור שחייה בכל יום ראשון, נשאל זאת כך:

Does Anna go to swimming class every Sunday?

אך אם נרצה לשאול לאן ענת הולכת בכל יום ראשון, נוסיף את מילת השאלה "where" בתחילת המשפט ונשאל זאת כך:

Where does Anna go every Sunday?

כמה דוגמאות:

- **How** does Gal write in her notebook?
Gal writes in her notebook **with a pen**.
- **Why** do you listen to this music?
I listen to this music **because I like it**.
- **What** do people take with them to the beach?
People take with them **a towel and water**.

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Ask questions

(שימו לב שעל כל משפט צריך לכתוב שתי שאלות, על שני הקטעים המודגשים)

1. **David** is able to fly a **plane**.

.....
.....

2. **The Cohens** were able to stay at **the Plaza Hotel**.

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3. Sharon will be able to travel to Europe in the summer.

4. His parents are able to work hard.

5. Marie Curie was able to speak two languages.

6. Babies drink a lot of milk.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 2: Ask questions

(שימו לב שעל כל משפט צריך לכתוב שתי שאלות, על שני הקטעים המודגשים)

1. John can transfer a lot of money to his account.

2. John can pick Mr. Malone up at 7 o'clock in the morning

3. **My friend** can run **fast**.

.....
.....

4. **Mr. and Mrs. Cohen** can play **two** musical instruments.

.....
.....

5. **Mr. Novak** interrogates John at the **police headquarters**

.....
.....

תרגול בונים:

בנה/י שאלות בעצמך:

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
6. Sally/ to dance/ at the YMCA.....
7. It / to like/ to go for a walk... ..
8. what / to do/ your father do for a living.....
9. you / to love/ your boyfriend.....
10. It /(to be) / time/ to go / yet.
11. what / to be/ your name?
12. the dog/ to sleep/ in the dog's bed.....
13. she/often/ eat candy.....
14. she/to read/ books.....
15. he/ to be/ from Canada
16. she/ to collect/ stamps.....

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Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. What is David able to fly?
Who is able to fly a plane?
2. Who is able to stay at the Plaza Hotel?
Where are the Cohens able to stay?
3. Who will be able to travel to Europe this summer?
Where will Sharon be able to travel to this summer?
4. Who is able to work hard
How are his parents able to work?
5. Who was able to speak 2 languages?
What was Marie Curie able to speak?
6. Who drinks a lot of milk?
How much milk do babies drink?

Ex. 2:

1. Who can transfer a lot of money to his account?
How much money can John transfer to his account?
2. Who can John pick up at 7 o'clock in the morning?
When can John pick up Mr. Malone?
3. Who can run fast?
How can my friend run?
4. Who can play two instruments?
How many instruments can Mr. and Mrs. Cohen play?
5. Who interrogates John at the police headquarters?
Where does Mr. Novak interrogate John?

שיעור 9: תרגול כללי

Ex. 1: Fill in: don't, doesn't, am not, aren't, isn't

1. Itrain in the summer.
2. Samat home.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Goldtired.
4. These babiesplaying.
5. Iknow Spanish.
6. Maya and Elivisit their grandparents every week.
7. Hefeel well.
8. Youtall enough to be on the basketball team.
9. Ron's sisterhelp their mother in the housework.
10. My neighbor's childrenquiet.

Ex. 2: Fill in: don't, doesn't, am not, aren't, isn't

זכור! פועל העזר don't/doesn't יופיע במשפטי שלילה בהם יש פועל במקור

1. Miceeat cats.
2. Dorona doctor.
3. Ilike doing homework.
4. My brother and Ishare the same room.
5. Youhappy now.
6. Policemenmake furniture.
7. Dinahungry. Shewant to eat.
8. Deerlive in the water.
9. Wesinging now.
10. Itidy.