

English Grammar

For the 8th grade

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ט.ל.ח

טלפון: 074-7031138 נ"ד: 054-5411385

רחוב חיים לבנון 63, מתחם מעונות הסטודנטים, בניין A

rachelbd.center@gmail.com

www.rachelbd.co.il

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פרק 1: Modals

שיעור 1: Modals – can / be able to / could

Modals הם פעלי עזר, שחלקם יכולים לשמש גם כפעלים רגילים. הם מופיעים לפני הפועל העיקרי במשפט. ה-Modals העיקריים:

Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would.

ההבדל בין Modals ל-Semi-Modals:

Semi-Modals תמיד מסתיימים במילה to. לדוגמה:

Modal: can

Semi-Modal: be able to

שימו לב: Modals לא מקבלים s, es, ies או תוספות אחרות. Semi-Modals יכולים להשתנות או לקבל תוספות.

:Can / Be able to / Could

שלושת ה-Modals האלה הם בעלי משמעות דומה, אך נשתמש בהם במצבים שונים:

• מתי נשתמש ב-can?

- לציין יכולת (פיזית או שכלית)

He can speak five languages!

They can build wonderful buildings made of matches

- לבקש ולתת רשות

Can I go out please? (Yes, you can)

• מתי נשתמש ב-could?

- לציין יכולת בזמן עבר (could היא צורת העבר של המילה can)

She could crawl under the sofa when she was a baby

- צורה מנומסת יותר של can

Could you pass me the salt, please?

- לציין אפשרות שמהווה קורה / יקרה

It could rain on us tomorrow.

Are you ill? It could be just a virus.

• מתי נשתמש ב-be able to?

- לציין יכולת (כאשר קיימים קשיים)

I don't care if it is hard – I am able to do it.

- כאשר צריך להשתמש בעוד פועל עזר (למשל בזמן עתיד).

After this lesson I will be able to use Modals!

ל-Modals יש גם צורות שלילה, שנוצרות כשמוסיפים להם את מילת השלילה not. לצירוף הזה יש גם צורות מקוצרות:

Cannot	Can't
Could not	Couldn't

*) (לשלילה של be able to אין צורה מקוצרת).

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Fill in the correct form. Use "can", "could", "can't", "couldn't" or "be able to"

1. Yesterday I understand the homework but now I It's really easy.
2. My mother says that I travel to the U.S.A. next summer. I speak English so I won't have any problems there. I speak English since I was a baby because my parents are from England.

Ex. 2: Rewrite.

1. He can speak Chinese. (able to)
.....
2. He is able to read and write. (can)
.....
3. Mr. Oren could help you. (able to)
.....
4. I can't do it. (able to)
.....
5. We aren't able to use this computer. (can)
.....

Ex. 3: Complete with can, can't, could, couldn't

1. Albert Einsteinsolve difficult mathematical problems when he was young.
2. Marie Curie Read when she was four years old. She speak Polish and French, but she speak Hebrew.
3. Nowadays, people communicate across seas and continents.
4. Prehistoric man watch T.V.
5. A computer understand instructions but it feel love.
6. The modern man fly to the moon but he..... cure many diseases.

Ex. 4: Fill in: be able to, not be able to

1. Ron take care of himself because he is responsible, but he..... look after his baby brother because he is too young for that.
2. In the 21st century, man fly to other planets as well.
3. Prehistoric man eat raw meat. Modern man do so.

Ex. 5: Fill in the correct form. Use "can", "could", "can't", "couldn't" or "be able to"

3. My friend visit me yesterday. Today she phoned and she said "I come over later.
4. you please explain the exercise to me? I understand what the teacher said a few minutes ago. Someone was making noises so I hear her. If you explain it to me now, I do my homework later.

Ex. 6: Rewrite

1. Can Ron ride horses? (able to)
.....
2. They boy's teammates couldn't catch the ball. (able to)
.....
3. Mr. Smith wasn't able to open the door. (can)
.....
4. Was Louis Armstrong able to play the piano? (can)
.....
5. Could Loretta write her own songs? (able to)
.....

Ex. 7: Complete with can, can't, could, couldn't

1. Dan uses the computer when he was three years old?
Sure, he He's brilliant boy.
2. Mr. Cohen speak five languages. He is very smart.

3. Tamar buy anything at the store because she didn't have any money.
4. Yoav is jealous because his brother sing beautifully and he.....
5. We go to the party yesterday because we were on a trip.
6. you help your father clean the car? Yes, I

Ex. 8: Fill in: be able to, not be able to

1. I speak English but I speak Chinese.
2. These boys were..... use the computer when they were in first grade.
3. In the future, man build on the moon and under the water.
4. Two weeks ago, Doron was sick, so he play football.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. couldn't, can.
2. Can, can, was able to.

Ex. 2:

1. He is able to speak Chinese
2. He can read and write
3. Mr. Oren is able to help you
4. I'm not able to do it
5. We can't use this computer

Ex. 3:

1. could
2. Could, could, couldn't
3. can
4. couldn't
5. can, can't
6. Can, can't

Ex. 4:

1. is able, isn't able
2. is able
3. was able to, isn't able

Ex. 5:

1. couldn't, can
2. Can, can't, wasn't able to, can

Ex. 6:

1. Is Ron able to ride horses?
2. The boy's teammates weren't able to catch the ball
3. Mr. Smith couldn't open the door
4. Could Louis Armstrong play the piano?
5. Was Loretta able to write her own songs?

Ex. 7:

1. Could, could
2. can
3. couldn't
4. Can, can't
5. couldn't
6. Can, can

Ex. 8:

1. am able to, am not able to
2. able to
3. will be able to
4. was not able to

שיעור 2: Modals – must / have to / need

Must / Have to / need to – מילים שמציינות צורך או חובה.

• מתי נשתמש ב-Must?

- כאשר נרצה לציין משהו שחייבים לעשות (כמו חוק). לדוגמה:
You **must** stop when the traffic-light is red.
All workers **must** wear a uniform.
- בשלילה, must מציין איסור. לדוגמה:
You **must not** feed the animals.
Cell-phones **mustn't** be on the desks.

• מתי נשתמש ב-have to?

- כאשר נרצה לציין משהו שצריך לעשות. לדוגמה:
The school **has to** buy new chairs this year.
I **had to** go home yesterday after school.
- לפעמים have to מחליף את must, בעיקר כאשר צריך להוסיף עוד פועל-עזר (למשל בזמן עתיד). לדוגמה:
I **will have to** buy a new computer if I can't fix mine.
You **don't have to** go in the water if you don't want to.

• מתי נשתמש ב-need to?

- בדרך כלל need to יוכל להחליף את have to או must. לדוגמה:
I **need** to buy some new socks.
She **needs** to make some arrangements before Thursday.
- בשלילה, לעומת זאת, need to מציין לנו שמשהו לא נחוץ. לדוגמה:
You **needn't** wash the dishes – I washed them already.
We **needn't** work so quickly – there is plenty of time.

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Put in 'mustn't' or 'don't / doesn't have to':

1. We have a lot of work tomorrow. Yoube late.
2. Youtell anyone what I just told you. It's a secret.
3. The museum is free. Youpay to get in.
4. Childrentell lies. It's very naughty.

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5. John's a millionaire. He to work.
6. Ido my washing, because my mother does it for me.
7. Werush. We've got plenty of time.
8. Yousmoke inside the school.
9. You can borrow my new dress but youget it dirty.
10. Wemiss the train, it's the last one tonight.

Ex. 2: Mustn't or must

1. You smoke if you see a NO SMOKING sign.
2. You drive when you see the red light.
3. You enter a street when you see the NO ENTRY sign.
4. You stop when you see the STOP sign.
5. You look right and left before you cross the street.
6. You drive on the left side of the street when you drive in Israel.
7. You have a passport when you go abroad.

Ex. 3: Rewrite.

1. A policeman has to know the traffic rules. (must)
.....
2. We must wear hats. (have to)
.....
3. He has to look for a new job. (must)
.....
4. Ron must take out the garbage. (have to)
.....
5. Uri must work harder. (have to)
.....
6. You must hurry. (have to)
.....

Ex. 4: Write in the negative and use the words in brackets (mustn't or don't / doesn't have to).

1. He must clean his room. (his brother's room)
.....
2. Sharon must look after her baby brother. (her sister)
.....
3. You must eat fruit and vegetables. (sweets)
.....
4. The children must wash their hands. (their feet)
.....
5. An astronaut must wear an oxygen mask. (gas mask)
.....

תרגול בית:

Ex. 5: Put in 'mustn't' or 'don't / doesn't have to':

1. Shedo this work today, because she can do it tomorrow.
2. Iclean the floor today because I cleaned it yesterday.
3. Weforget to lock all the doors before we leave.
4. Westay in a hotel in London, we can stay with my brother.
5. Ispend too much money today. I've only got a little left.
6. Theyget up early today, because it's Sunday.
7. Ieat too much cake, or I'll get fat!
8. Webe late for the exam.
9. Youtidy up now. You can do it later.
10. Hecook tonight because he's going to a restaurant.

Ex. 6: Rewrite. (have to / need to)

1. John must return the money. (last week)
.....
2. The boy must hurry home. (soon)
.....
3. Kelly must lose weight. (A few weeks ago)
.....
4. The boy must throw the ball. (soon)
.....
5. The principal must punish the boy. (No,)
.....
6. The policeman has to chase the criminals. (Last night)
.....

Ex. 7: Fill in "have to" or "has to"

Susie is having a party. She (1) send invitations. She (2) buy ice cream. Her friends (3) come early because they (4) help her. After the party they (5) help her clean the mess. Some friends live far away so her father (6) drive them home.

Ex. 8: Fill in. Use must, mustn't, don't have to, doesn't have to.

1. I do my homework every day or the teacher will be angry. She says that we copy from other pupils.
2. I get up early on Saturdays, but during the week I rise at 7:00.
3. My friend come to school this week because she is ill. The doctor says that she stay in bed but she leave the house.

4. My brother and I help our mother in the house and then we can go out to play. We go outside between 2:00-4:00.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. mustn't
2. mustn't
3. don't have to
4. mustn't
5. doesn't have to
6. don't have to
7. don't have to
8. mustn't
9. mustn't
10. mustn't

Ex. 2:

1. mustn't
2. mustn't
3. mustn't
4. must
5. must
6. mustn't
7. must

Ex. 3:

1. A policeman must know the traffic rules
2. We have to wear hats
3. He must look for a new job
4. Ron has to take out the garbage
5. Uri had to work harder
6. You have to hurry

Ex. 4:

1. He doesn't have to clean his brothers room
2. Sharon doesn't have to look after her sister
3. You mustn't eat sweets
4. The children don't have to wash their feet
5. An astronaut doesn't have to wear a gas mask

Ex. 5:

1. doesn't have to
2. don't have to
3. mustn't
4. don't have to
5. mustn't
6. don't have to
7. mustn't
8. mustn't
9. don't have to
10. doesn't have to

Ex. 6:

1. John had to return the money last week
2. The boy will have to hurry home soon
3. Kelly had to lose weight a few weeks ago
4. The boy will have to throw the ball soon
5. No, the principal doesn't have to punish the boy
6. The policeman had to chase the criminals last night

Ex. 7:

1. has to
2. has to
3. have to
4. have to
5. have to
6. has to

Ex. 8:

1. Must, mustn't
2. don't have to, must
3. doesn't have to, must, mustn't
4. have to, mustn't

שיעור 3: Modals – should / ought to, may / might

Should / Ought to – מילים שמציינות דברים שכדאי או רצוי שייקרו.

• מתי נשתמש ב-should?

כאשר נרצה לתת עצה – להגיד שכדאי למישהו לעשות משהו, או שכדאי שמישהו יקרה. לדוגמה:

They **should** arrive before 10 o'clock if they want to be on time.

You **shouldn't** ride your bicycle in the rain.

• מתי נשתמש ב-ought to?

כאשר נרצה לציין שמישהו אמור לקרות, או שאנחנו חושבים שנוכח שהוא יקרה. לדוגמה:

Teachers **ought to** have a lot of patience.

I **ought to** do a lot of sports, but I don't find the time.

May / Might – מילים שמציינות את האפשרות שדבר כלשהו יקרה.

• מתי נשתמש ב-may?

כשנרצה לדבר על משהו שאולי יקרה (ושיש לו בדרך-כלל משמעויות חיוביות, כמו למילה **"עשוי"** בעברית), או כשנרצה לתת או לקבל רשות. לדוגמה:

I **may** have time to meet you on Saturday.

May I go to the bathroom? Yes, you **may**.

• מתי נשתמש ב-might?

כאשר נרצה לדבר על משהו שאולי יקרה (ושיש לו משמעויות שליליות, כמו המילה **"עלול"** בעברית) או שאנחנו בספק אם הוא יקרה. לדוגמה:

It **might** rain tomorrow. Are you planning to go on a trip?

There **might** be a treasure in this cave, but I doubt it.

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Put in should / shouldn't:

11. It's cold. Youwear a coat.
12. Youtell anyone what you heard. It's a secret.
13. She's tired. shego to sleep early.
14. Youtell lies. It's very naughty.
15. You eat meat every day it's not healthy.
16. Ifinish studying for the exam.

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17. Werush. We've got plenty of time.
18. Yousmoke inside the school.
19. I buy the dress or skirt?
20. Wemiss the train, it's the last one tonight.

Ex. 2: May / might

8. Take an umbrella, it rain.
9. He is still at work, ittake longer.
10. You enter the room quietly.
11. You want to think about it first.
12. I go out mom?
13. You have happiness and health!
14. You have been killed!
22. I join a drama class.
6. We Have to wear hats.
7. He to look for a new job.
8. You start the test.
9. we join you for dinner?
10. They go out with us.

Ex. 3: Write in the negative and use the words in brackets (mustn't or don't / doesn't have to).

1. You smoke in here.
2. Sharon Leave her baby brother alone.
3. You have to finish your meal.
4. She want to go to school today.
5. I agree with you.

Ex. 4: Put in 'should / may / might:

11. I come with you tonight?
12. Iclean the floor today ..
13. You Visit your grandparents today.
14. Wewin the basketball game.
15. She.....spend more time studying for the test.
16. Theyget up early today, because it's a school day.
17. Ihave eaten too much.
18. Webe late for the exam.
19. Youget ready now.
20. Hecook tonight because he's staying home.
21. We do more exercises.
22. I Phone my parents.
23. We eat more vegetables.
24. This hurt you.
25. I leave the room please?

Ex. 5: Put in negative : 'ought not to / should not / may not / might not:

1. We Have enough information at the moment.
2. We yet know if its safe outside.
3. You have come here.
4. She be home.
5. Theyhave ordered so much food.
6. Youspeak to your father like that.
7. He be able to come to the party.
8. It rain today.
9. You Leave yet.
10. She take this book.

11. You have said that about her mother.
12. She make it to the bus in time.
13. They drive so fast.
14. They pass the exam.
15. We have to pay for school books.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. should
2. shouldn't
3. should
4. shouldn't
5. shouldn't
6. should
7. shouldn't
8. shouldn't
9. Should
10. shouldn't

Ex. 2:

1. might
2. might
3. may
4. might
5. May
6. May
7. might
8. might
9. may
10. might
11. may
12. May
13. might

Ex. 3:

1. mustn't
2. mustn't
3. don't
4. doesn't
5. don't

Ex. 4:

1. May
2. should
3. should
4. might
5. should
6. should
7. might
8. might
9. should
10. might
11. should
12. should
13. should
14. might
15. May

Ex. 5:

1. may not
2. might not
3. should not
4. might not
5. should not
6. ought not to
7. might not
8. might not
9. may not
10. may not
11. should not
12. might not
13. should not
14. might not
15. should not

שיעור 4: Modals – תרגול כללי

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Rewrite the following using a modal: can, must, should, may, might

1. Wrap this box up very carefully.

.....

2. Let me use your bicycle.

.....

3. Give me your address.

.....

4. Maybe we will have a quiz tomorrow.

.....

Ex. 2: Complete the sentences with the words below.

can could have to must might should

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. Hebe exhausted after such a long flight. He stay in tonight and get some rest.
2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, youwalk downtown and explore the waterfront.
3. It.....have been very dark out, if you couldn't see anything.
4. Hiking the trail to the peakbe dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. Youresearch the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
5. When you have a small child in the house, yoube careful not to leave small objects lying around. Such objectsbe swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

6. Dave:you hold your breath for more than a minute?
Nathan: No, I can't.
7. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! Ithave cost a fortune.
8. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, theydie.
9. Ispeak 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 it as a child. Now, Ijust say a few words in Arabic.
10. The book is optional. My professor said weread it if we needed extra credit. But weread it if we don't want to.
11. Leo: Where is the spatula? Itbe in this drawer but it's not here.
Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. Itbe in there. That's the only other place it.....be.
12. Youtake your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and itrain later on this afternoon.
13.we pull over at the next rest stop? I reallyuse the bathroom and I don't know if Ihold it until we get to Chicago.
14. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He.....have left it here last night.
15. Ned:I borrow your lighter for a minute?
Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, youkeep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.

16. Ibelieve she said that to Megan! She have insulted her cooking in front of everyone at the party last night. Shehave just said she was full or had some salad if she didn't like the meal.
17. Do youchew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

Ex. 3: Fill in the missing Modal - John is just leaving the hospital after a serious operation. This is what the doctor tells him.

2. **Doctor:** if you want to get better you follow our instructions carefully. You rest a lot but you lie in bed all day long. You take your medicine regularly.
3. **John:** I eat anything I like?
4. **Doctor:** You but you eat too much sugar. It's not healthy.
5. **John:** I eat cake then?
6. **Doctor:** You but don't exaggerate. You smoke. Smoking is forbidden. You drink beer. You drink some wine, though. Try to drink tea if you

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Rewrite the following using a modal: can, must, should, may

- I want to talk to Mr. Smith please.
.....
- Is it a good idea for me to bake a cake for the party?
.....
- Let me wear your new shirt.
.....
- It is likely to rain tomorrow.
.....

Ex. 5: Complete the sentences with the words below.

can could have to must might should

1. 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 killerbe someone in this room. Itbe any one of us!!!
2. Ted: I don't know why Denise started crying when I mentioned the wedding.
Pamela: Ithave been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.
3.you always say the first thing that pops into your head?
.....you think once in a while before you speak?
4. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. Itbe lying around here somewhere. Whereit be.
5. Shejoin us at the beach later. In the meantime, I.....put on sunscreen so that I won't get sun burned.
6.you pass the salt please?
7. Do you always.....be so loud?
8.I go out with him? No, you
9.you always wear those same pants?
10. He.....have been the one. How.....I have let him get away?
11. You.....cover your mouth when you cough.
12. I.....pick my mother from the airport at three o'clock. What timeI leave my house?
13.you tell me how to get to Rothschild from here?
14. You have been talking about it forever, youas well do it already!
15.they meet on Wednesdays?

16.I wear the blue dress or the red one tonight?
17.you hold on from a moment? Itake this call,
it's important.

Ex. 6: Circle the correct modal or semi-modal to complete the sentences.

1. Go home now. You **used to** / should / **would** be home by 8 o'clock.
2. Do you believe that she **ought** / could / **can** do it?
3. If you want to work with animals you **must** / **might** / **may** be prepared to work hard.
4. **May** / **Used to** / **Would** I go now please?
5. He **would** / **ought** / **is supposed to** help me now.
6. You **will be able** / **would** / **are able to** swim faster than him.
7. Your dog **has to** / **couldn't** / **were able to** win this race. He is the fastest dog I know.
8. Aren't you **should** / **supposed to** / **have to** be taking your little brother to the zoo today?
9. It is warm. You **had to/ needn't** / **need** wear a sweater.
10. We **would** / **supposed to** / **don't have to** study today.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. Can you wrap this box very carefully?
2. May I use your bicycle
3. Can you give me your address?
4. We might have a quiz tomorrow

Ex. 2:

1. Must, should
2. should
3. must
4. Might, should
5. Must, might
6. can
7. must
8. might
9. Could, can
10. Could, don't have to
11. Should, must, can
12. Should, might
13. Can, have to, can
14. must
15. Can, can
16. can't, shouldn't, could
17. have to

Ex. 3:

1. must, should, don't have to, must
2. can
3. Can, shouldn't
4. may
5. May, mustn't, shouldn't, may, can

Ex. 4:

1. May I speak to Mr. Smith please
2. Should I bake a cake for the party?
3. May I wear your new shirt?
4. It may rain tomorrow

Ex. 5:

1. Must, may
2. must
3. Must, can't
4. Must, could
5. Might, should
6. Can
7. have to
8. May, can't
9. Must
10. Might, could
11. should
12. Must, should
13. Can
14. might
15. Can
16. Should
17. Can, must

Ex. 6:

1. should
2. ought
3. must
4. May
5. is supposed to
6. are able to
7. has to
8. supposed to
9. needn't
10. don't have to

פרק 2:

Past Progressive

שיעור 1: למה צריך past progressive + פעלי-עזר

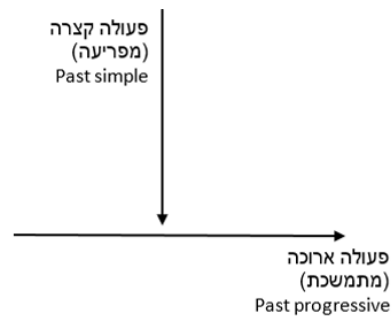
הזמן עבר מתמשך (past progressive) ישים אותנו בכמה מקרים:

1. כאשר נרצה לתאר מקרה בו פעולה קצרה הפריעה לפעולה ארוכה בעבר. לדוגמה:

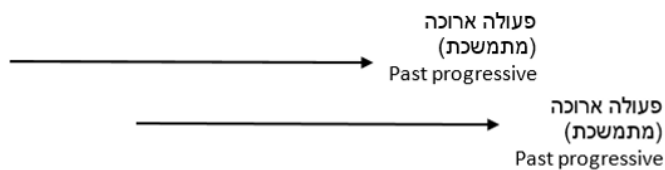
Last night, while I was doing my homework, the phone rang.

במקרה כזה הפעולה הארוכה (הכנת שיעורי הבית) תהיה ב-past progressive, והפעולה

הקצרה תהיה ב-past simple:



2. כאשר נרצה לתאר שתי פעולות שהתרחשו במקביל (ולאורך זמן) בעבר.



לדוגמה:

Yesterday I was watching a movie while my brother was reading a book.

3. כאשר נרצה לדבר על פעולה בעבר שלקחה זמן. לדוגמה:

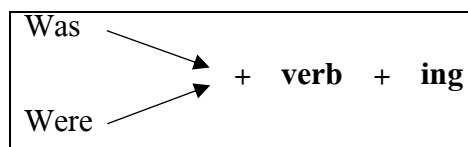
At this time yesterday I was preparing dinner


בזמן הזה אתמול הייתי באמצע הכנת ארוחת הערב (פעולה שנמשכה זמן מה).

צורת הכתיבה של past progressive דומה מאוד לזאת של present progressive (לא בטוחים? כדאי

לחזור קצת על הזמן הזה). גם כאן חייבים פועל-עזר לפני הפועל, אבל הפעם נשים אותו בעבר: was

או were.




מילות תמרור – מילים שמסמנות לנו שאנחנו ב-

:past-progressive

While	(תופיע לפני past progressive)
As	(תופיע לפני past progressive)
When	(תופיע לפני past simple במשפטים משולבים)

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Fill in the spaces with the Past Progressive.

1. She (to play) hockey.
2. They (to swim) in the pool.
3. It (to rain)
4. We (to listen) to music.
5. The cell phone (to ring).....
6. The students (to text) in class.
7. Max (to dance) with two girls.
8. The cat (to sleep) in the basket.
9. I (to wait) in front of the shop.
10. He (to repair) Garry's bike.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 2: Fill in the spaces with the Past Progressive.

1. At half past eight last night I (read) and my parents (watch) TV.
2. What (you, do) when the teacher came in?
3. I (play) the guitar when the phone rang.
4. While you (wash) the car I (try) to phone you.

5. I couldn't sleep all night, the cats (make) a terrible noise.
6. It (rain) all the time while we (travel) to Scotland.
7. We visited many places while we (stay) in Jerusalem.
8. When we showed up at the Cohen's home, their children (rush) around and (hit) each other.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. was playing
2. were swimming
3. was raining
4. were listening
5. was ringing
6. were texting
7. was dancing
8. was sleeping
9. was waiting
10. was repairing

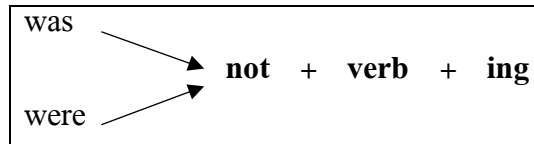
Ex. 2:

1. was reading, were watching
2. were you doing
3. was playing
4. were washing, was trying
5. were making
6. was raining, were travelling
7. were staying
8. were rushing, were hitting

שיעור 2: שלילה ושאלות ב-past progressive

משפטי שלילה:

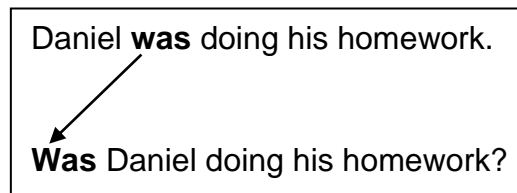
כדי ליצור משפטי שלילה ב-past progressive נוסיף את מילת השלילה not אחרי פועל העזר.



אם רוצים אפשר להשתמש כאן בקיצורים : wasn't ו-weren't.

שאלות פשוטות:

כדי ליצור שאלות ב-past progressive מעבירים את פועל העזר (במקרה שלנו was / were) לתחילת המשפט. לדוגמה:



אם אנחנו רוצים לשאול שאלה שהתשובה עליה היא כן או לא, נשאיר את השאלה בצורה הזאת. לדוגמה:

- **Were** you **sitting** on the bench?
- **Were** their parents **cleaning** the kitchen when you arrived?

שאלות WH:

אם אנחנו רוצים לשאול שאלת WH (שאלה שאי אפשר לענות עליה בכן ולא), נוסיף את מילת השאלה לפני פועל העזר. לא נשכח להשאיר את פועל העזר מייד אחרי מילת השאלה. לדוגמה:

- **Where** was he going?
- **Why** was it snowing in the summer?
- **What** were they studying?

Ex. 1: Make past progressive negative sentences:

1. (Sima / not / play cards)
.....
2. (Yoram / not / drink water)
.....
3. (Dina and Yael / not / dance Tango)
.....
4. (Yotam / not / walk in the street)
.....
5. (My cousins / not / drive to Eilat)
.....

Ex. 2: Make past progressive 'yes / no' questions:

1. (Alan / dance?) **Was Alan dancing?** Yes, he was dancing to 80's rock.
2. (Susie / drink cola?)
.....?
3. (John and Ann / sing?)
.....?
4. (Luke / talk to the girls?)
.....?
5. (Jodie / put on make-up?)
.....?

Ex. 3: Make past progressive 'wh' questions:

1. (where / you / go?) **Where were you going?**
2. (who / you / meet?)
.....?
3. (what / Lucy / wear?)
.....?

4. (what / you / eat?)

.....?

5. (what / you / drink?)

.....?

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Make past progressive negative sentences:

1. (Amir / not / water the plants)

.....

2. (Jenny / not / study math)

.....

3. (Mike and Ben / not / wait for the train)

.....

4. (Noa / not / write a book)

.....

5. (My parents / not / drink coffee)

.....

Ex. 5: Make past progressive 'yes / no' questions:

1. (we / cook?)

.....?

2. (Jane / play guitar?)

.....?

3. (David / read a book?)

.....?

4. (Francis / sit in the corner?)

.....?

5. (everybody / have fun?)

.....?

Ex. 6: Make past progressive 'wh' questions:

1. (why / Lucy / smoke?)
.....?
2. (who / you / talk to?)
.....?
3. (what / you / carry?)
.....?
4. (how / Lucy / feel?)
.....?

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. Sima wasn't playing cards
2. Yoram wasn't drinking water
3. Dina and Yael weren't dancing Tango
4. Yotam wasn't walking in the street
5. My cousins weren't driving to Eilat

Ex. 2:

1. Was Alan dancing? .
2. Was Susie drinking Cola?
3. Were John and Ann singing?
4. Was Luke talking to the girls?
5. Was Jodie putting on make-up?

Ex. 3:

1. Where were you going?
2. Who were you meeting?
3. What was Lucy wearing?
4. What were you eating?
5. What were you drinking?

Ex. 4:

1. Amir wasn't watering the plants
2. Jenny wasn't studying Math
3. Mike and weren't waiting for the train
4. Noa wasn't writing a book
5. My parents weren't drinking coffee

Ex. 5:

1. Were we cooking?
2. Was Jane playing guitar?
3. Was David reading a book?
4. Was Francis sitting in the corner?
5. Was everybody having fun?

Ex. 6:

1. Why was Lucy smoking?
2. Who were you talking to?
3. What were you carrying?
4. How was Lucy feeling?

שיעור 3: התמודדות עם past simple ותרגול כללי

כאשר אנחנו צריכים להבחין בין past simple ו-past progressive, נזכור שאת past progressive אנחנו צריכים בסיטואציות מסוימות (לחזרה – שיעור 1). בכל פעם שאנחנו רוצים לתאר דבר שקרה בעבר נחשוב אם יש לנו סיבה להשתמש ב-past progressive:

- האם הפעולה הייתה ארוכה במיוחד?
- האם קרו כאן שני דברים במקביל?
- האם פעולה אחת הפריעה לפעולה אחרת או קרתה בזמן שהפעולה השנייה התרחשה?

אם התשובה לשאלות האלה היא לא, נשתמש ב-past simple. לדוגמה:

- **The ladies were talking when they heard the news**
כאן יש פעולה שמתרחשת באמצע פעולה אחרת
- **The ladies met yesterday and decided to have a party.**
כאן אין פעולה שמתרחשת באמצע פעולה אחרת, ולכן שתי הפעולות ב-past simple.

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Make the past continuous (you need to choose positive, negative or question):

1. (he / cook) **He was cooking.**
2. (she / play cards?)
3. (I / not / cry)
4. (you / not / feel well)
5. (where / I / go when I met you?)
6. (she / not / sleeping at midnight)
7. (I / work?)
8. (you / sleep when I got home?)
9. (it / rain at lunchtime)
10. (what / you / do?)
11. (why / she / run?)
12. (you / not / read)

13. (how / we / do at that time?)
14. (he / not / watch a film at 3 p:m:)
15. (I / do my homework at eight o'clock)
16. (where / it / rain?)
17. (you / shop when I called you)
18. (she / eat dinner when we arrived)
19. (he / live in Tokyo at the time?)
20. (it / rain?)

Ex. 2: Can you find the mistakes in these sentences? Rewrite them as they should be.

1. When we ate dinner it started to rain.
.....
2. My mother was living abroad in 1980.
.....
3. I used my computer while my mother studied.
.....
4. The swimmer was hitting a rock when he dived into the sea. Fortunately,
no one was seeing the accident.
.....
.....

Ex. 3: Choose the correct verb form- past simple or past progressive?

1. It **started / was starting / were starting** to rain while she **watered / was watering / were watering** the garden.
2. When I **opened / was opening / were opening** the door, it **rained / was raining / were raining**.
3. He **was hearing / heard / were hearing** a loud bang while he **talked / were talking / was talking** to his friend.

4. While David **had / was having / were having** a drink at the bar, his wife **were swimming / was swimming / swam** in the sea.
5. While he **was having / had / were having** a shower, his dogs **were eating / ate / was eating** his steaks.

Ex. 4: Fill in the spaces, using the Past Simple or the Past Progressive.

David's Birthday Party

David had a birthday party last year. Many of her friends (1) (not, show) up. Here are their reasons:

Nir (2) (miss) the bus. He (3) (look) for his shoes when he (4) (hear) the bus pass. Smadar (5) (forget). She (6) (go) to sleep and (7) (not get up) on time. Oren (8) (must) visit his uncle who (9) (lie) in hospital. Peleg (10) (slip) and (11) (hurt) his back while he (12) (work) in the garden. Boaz (13) (play) tennis. Gadi (14) (study) for an important test and Eli (15) (not feel) well. Amir, Moshe and Eyal (16) (have) tickets for a play and (17) (have to) go. Irit (18) (not go) because Dina (19) (not be invited). Iris' mother (20) (not permit) her to go because they (21) (redecorate) the house and she (22) (need) her. No one (23) (know) why Lea (24) (not attend). She probably (25) (not feel) well.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 5: Make the past progressive (choose positive, negative or question):

1. (they / take the exam?)
2. (when / he / work there?)
3. (you / make dinner?)
4. (they / drink coffee when you arrived?)
5. (when / we / sleep?)

6. (they / study last night)
7. (we / talk when the accident happened)
8. (he / not / exercise enough)
9. (I / talk too much?)
10. (it / not / snow)
11. (how / they / feel?)
12. (they / not / talk)
13. (where / I / stay?)
14. (why / he / study on a Saturday night?)
15. (I / go to school when you saw me)
16. (you / sleep at 6am)
17. (she / work when I called)
18. (we / not / leave when you called)
19. (I / not / stay in a hotel)
20. (we / make too much noise?)

Ex. 6: Can you find the mistakes in these sentences? Rewrite them as they should be.

1. Last summer we were going to the beach very often.
.....
2. The baby was crying when I was walking in.
.....
3. When I slept someone was coming into my room.
.....
4. She got up, she washed her face, she was brushing her teeth and was running out of the apartment to catch the bus. When she got to the bus stop she saw the bus, pulling away.
.....
.....
.....

Ex. 7: Choose the correct verb form- past simple or past progressive?

6. We **sat / was sitting / were sitting** at the breakfast table when the doorbell **was ringing / were ringing / rang**.
7. He **met / was meeting / were meeting** a lot of friendly people while he **worked / was working / were working** in Jerusalem.
8. When they **left / was leaving / were leaving** the museum the sun **shone / was shining / were shining**.
9. The students **played / were playing / was playing** cards when the teacher **came / was coming / were coming** in.
10. While the children **slept / was sleeping / were sleeping**, their parents **were watching / watched / was watching** TV.

Ex. 8: Fill in the spaces, using the Past Simple or the Past Progressive.

1. We (see) an excellent film while we (fly) to New York.
2. As I (dance) at the party Dan (step) on my foot!
3. At this time yesterday Gila and I (study) for our exam. What (you, do) this time yesterday?
4. We (not, can, concentrate) because the bell (ring) while we (do) the exam.
5. I (look) out of my window and (see) two people who (shout) at each other.
6. While my family (drive) to town I (notice) a girl who (sit) and (cry) by the roadside. My father (stop) the car but then the girl (get) up and (run) away as fast as she could.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. He was cooking.
2. Was she playing cards?
3. I wasn't crying
4. you weren't feeling well
5. Where was I going when I met you
6. she wasn't sleeping at midnight
7. am I working?
8. Were you sleeping when I got home?
9. it was raining at lunchtime
10. What were you doing?

11. why was she running?
12. you weren't reading
13. How were we doing at that time?
14. he wasn't watching a film at 3 p.m.
15. I was doing my homework at 8 o'clock
16. where was it raining?
17. were you shopping when I called you?
18. she was eating dinner when we arrived
19. was he living in Tokyo at the time?
20. was it raining?

Ex. 2:

1. It started raining while we were eating dinner
2. My mother lived abroad in 1980
3. I was using my computer while my mother was studying
4. The swimmer hit a rock while he was diving into the sea. Fortunately, no one saw the accident

Ex. 3:

1. started, was watering
2. opened, was raining
3. Heard, was talking
4. was having, was swimming
5. was having, were eating

Ex. 4:

1. didn't show up
2. missed
3. was looking
4. heard
5. forgot
6. went
7. didn't get up
8. had to
9. was lying
10. slipped
11. hurt
12. was working
13. was playing

14. was studying
15. didn't feel well
16. had
17. had to
18. didn't go
19. wasn't invited
20. didn't permit
21. were redecorating
22. needed
23. knew
24. didn't attend
25. didn't feel

Ex. 5:

1. Were they taking the exam?
2. when was he working here?
3. Were you making dinner?
4. were they drinking coffee when you arrived?
5. when were we sleeping?
6. were they studying last night?
7. we were talking when the accident happened
8. he wasn't exercising enough
9. Was I talking too much?
10. it wasn't snowing

11. how were they feeling?
12. they weren't talking
13. where was I staying?
14. Why was he studying on Saturday night?
15. I was going to school when you saw me
16. were you sleeping at 6 am?
17. she was working when I called
18. we weren't leaving when you called.
19. I wasn't staying in a hotel.
20. were we making too much noise?.

Ex. 6:

1. Last summer we went to the beach very often
2. The baby was crying when I walked in
3. While I was sleeping someone came into my room
4. She got up, washed her face, brushed her teeth and ran out of the apartment to catch a bus. When she got to the bus stop she saw the bus pulling away.

Ex. 7:

1. were sitting, rang.
2. Met, was working
3. Left, was shining
4. were playing, came
5. were sleeping, were watching.

Ex. 8:

1. saw, were flying
2. was dancing, stepped
3. were studying, were you doing
4. could not concentrate, rang, were doing
5. Looked, saw, were shouting
6. was driving, noticed, was sitting, crying, stopped, got, ran

שיעור 4: תרגול משולב – כל הזמנים עד past progressive

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Fill in the verbs in the correct form of the Present Simple or Progressive and the Past Simple or Progressive. Pay attention to Stative Verbs.

Yesterday, while my parents (1) (shop), I (2) (visit) our new neighbors who (3) (arrive) from Russia a year ago. I (4) (try) to explain things to them because they (5) (still, have) trouble finding their way around. There are many problems which immigrants (6) (face) in their daily lives. Max, the father, (7) (make) wild movements to make me understand, and Sonia, his wife, who (8) (sit) behind us, (9) (just, watch) and (10) (smile), but I (11) (can) see that she (12) (not know) how to explain things any better!

While we (13) (chat), the two children (14) (argue) in their small bedroom. They (15) (speak) Russian, which is the language that they (16) (prefer) to use, but they (17) (use) the odd Hebrew word here and there. It (18) (sound) very funny.

I (19) (put on) my coat when the front door was opened and a visitor (20) (enter). They (21) (say) that he had been in Israel for 10 years and (22) (be able) to speak Hebrew fluently. When I (23) (realize) that they (24) (not need) my help anymore, I excused myself and (25) (go) home. Although I didn't really help my neighbors that day, I (26) (feel) satisfied that I had made an effort in the right direction.

Ex. 2: Fill in the verbs in the correct form. Use the Present Simple or Progressive, the Past Simple or Progressive or the Future. Pay attention to Stative Verbs and Temporals.

- a. The teacher (1) (come) into the classroom unusually early and one of the boys, who (2) (smoke) a cigarette, (3) (have) no time to put it out. So he (4) (throw) it into his desk and (5) (hope) for the best. A little later the teacher (6) (notice) that smoke (7) (rise) from his desk. “(8) (you, smoke) when I (9) (come) in?”, she (10) (ask).
- b. “What (1) (you, do) when the doorbell (2) (ring)?”
“I (3) (make) a cake.”
- “And (4) (what, you, do) when you (5) (hear) the bell?”
- “I (6) (go) to answer the door of course. But when I (7) (open) the door there (8) (be) nobody there.”
- “A few minutes later, the bell (9) (ring) again and this time I (10) (find) a man who said he (11) (make) a survey.”
- “I (12) (ask), “(13) (be) it you who (14) (ring) the bell a minute ago?”
- “No,” he (15) (answer), “but while I (16) (talk) to your neighbor I (17) (see) a man standing at your door. I think he (18) (go) around to the back of your house.”