

English Grammar

For the 9th grade

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אין לשכפל, להעתיק, לצלם או לאחסן,
בכל דרך או אמצעי אלקטרוני אחר,
כל חלק שהוא מספר זה.

ט.ל.ח

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פרק 1: Adverbs, Gerunds and Infinitives

שיעור 1: Adverbs

Adverbs (בעברית – תואר הפועל) הם מילים שמתארות **איך, מתי או באיזו צורה נעשתה פעולה מסוימת**. Adverbs שונים משמות-תואר רגילים, כי שמות-תואר מתארים שמות עצם (למשל "this is a quick mouse" – מתייחס לעכבר), ו-adverbs מתארים פעולות (למשל "the mouse runs quickly" – מתייחס לריצה).

כמה דוגמאות:

- Dana sings beautifully.
- This machine works automatically.
- Tom will possibly come tomorrow.

הכלל הבסיסי: כדי להפוך תואר (Adjective) לתואר הפועל (Adverb) מוסיפים לו -ly.

כללי איות:

<p style="text-align: center;">כאשר התואר מסתיים ב-i:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מוסיפים לתואר -ly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautiful → beautifully 	<p style="text-align: center;">במקרים רגילים:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מוסיפים לתואר -ly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calm → calmly
<p style="text-align: center;">כאשר התואר מסתיים ב-c:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מוסיפים -ally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic → automatically 	<p style="text-align: center;">כאשר התואר מסתיים ב-le:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מורידים את e ומוסיפים -ly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple → simply
<p style="text-align: center;">כאשר התואר מסתיים ב-e:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מוסיפים אחריה -ly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polite → politely 	<p style="text-align: center;">כאשר התואר מסתיים ב-y שלפניה אות רגילה:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מחליפים את y ב-ily</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Happy → happily

יש כמה שמות תואר יוצאי דופן שהופכים ל-adverbs בצורה שונה. לדוגמה:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| • Good → well | • Late → late |
| • Fast → fast | • Hard → hard |

עוד כמה שימושים ל-adverbs:

- להוסיף מידע על adverb אחר. לדוגמה:
They came **surprisingly** quickly.
- להוסיף מידע על כל המשפט.
Luckily, we arrived there on time.

adverbs, adjective והשוואות ביניהם

	מה זה	איך זה עובד	דוגמה	יוצאי דופן
Comparing Adverbs השוואה בין תארי הפועל	משווים בין שתי פעולות שנגעשו בצורה מסוימת	Comparative: More Adv than Superlative: The most Adv	"Gal drives more carefully than Jonathan"	Well → better Badly → worse Hard → harder
Adverbs תואר הפועל	מתארים איך פעולה נעשתה	Adj+ly	"Gal drives carefully"	Good → well Fast → fast Hard → hard Late → late
Comparative and Superlative השוואה בין תארים	משווים בין שני שמות עצם בעל'י אותה תכונה	Comparatives: Adj+er than More Adj than Superlatives: The Adj+est The most Adj	"Gal is more careful than Jonathan"	Good → better → best Bad → worse → worst Far → farther → farthest Little → less → least Many → more → most
Adjective תואר	מילה שמתארת שם עצם	Adj	"Gal is careful"	

Ex. 1: Write the adverbs

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
Clear	<i>clearly</i>	strong	
Polite		free	
Simple		formal	
Fast		automatic	
Casual		possible	
Heavy		fantastic	
Hungry		Happy	
Careful		hard	

Ex. 2: Fill in with the adverb form.

- Dana has a beautiful voice. She sings
- Beethoven was a good musician. He played the piano
.....
- Mr. Maloney wears formal clothes for work. He always dresses
..... because he is a bank manager.
- John has a hard life. He works very to
support his family.
- Habits save time because they are automatic. We do them
..... without thinking.

Ex. 3: Choose adjective or adverb

1. John smiles **kind / kindly** when he sees his wife and baby.
2. Mrs. Maloney was dressed **casual / casually** when she went to the restaurant.
3. John is a **good / well** bank teller and he gets along **good / well** with his colleagues and customers.
4. John and his wife are **happy / happily** married.
5. Detective Novak interrogated Tom **serious / seriously**. Tom didn't answer the questions **honest / honestly**.
6. Last night I visited my friends. The evening passed (**pleasant / pleasantly**). My friends are (**warm / warmly**) people and it is always (**nice / nicely**) to spend the evening with them.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Write the adverbs

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
Beautiful		Angry	
Careful		Wonderful	
Slow		Basic	
Terrible		Safe	
Extreme		Strong	
Noisy		Quiet	
Loud		Nice	

Sad		Peaceful	
-----	--	----------	--

Ex. 5: Adjective or adverb

1. The ants are workers. They work very (hard).
2. I hope to do my homework because these exercises are very (easy).
3. Some white people were to their black slaves and beat them (cruel).
4. The old man was (standing) by the river doing nothing. (simple)
5. Detective Inspector Novak was very When he interrogated Tom. (polite)
6. Tom was puzzled when he realized that Novak knew the truth. (complete)
7. Are you sitting ? Yes, thank you. This arm chair is very (comfortable).
8. Mr. Maloney was hurt when he heard about Tom's plan to change the data on the computer. (bad)
9. The tiger is a animal. It always runs When it hunts for food. (fast)

Answers:

Ex. 1:

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Clear	clearly	strong	strongly
Polite	politely	free	freely
Simple	simply	formal	formally
Fast	fast	automatic	automatically
Casual	casually	possible	possibly
Heavy	heavily	fantastic	fantastically
Hungry	hungrily	Happy	happily
Careful	carefully	hard	hard

Ex. 2:

1. beautifully.
2. well.
3. Formally
4. hard
5. automatically

Ex. 3:

1. kindly
2. casually
3. good, well
4. happily
5. Seriously, honestly.
6. Pleasantly, warm, nice

Ex. 4:

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Beautiful	beautifully	Angry	angrily
Careful	carefully	Wonderful	wonderfully
Slow	slowly	Basic	basically
Terrible	terribly	Safe	safely
Extreme	extremely	Strong	strongly
Noisy	noisily	Quiet	quietly
Loud	loudly	Nice	nicely
Sad	sadly	Peaceful	peacefully

Ex. 5:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hard, hard | 6. completely |
| 2. Easily, easy | 7. comfortably, comfortable |
| 3. Cruel, cruelly | 8. badly |
| 4. simply | 9. fast, fast |
| 5. polite | |

שיעור 2: Gerunds

Gerund הוא שם עצם שנוצר מפועל שהוספנו לו ing. לדוגמה:

Swim (לשחות) → Swimming (שחייה)

Hear (לשמע) → Hearing (שמיעה)

נשתמש בו בכמה מקרים:

- בתור נושא המשפט (כמו שהיינו משתמשים בשם עצם רגיל). לדוגמה:
Running is very good for your health.
Flying is the easiest way to move between countries.
- אחרי מילות יחס. לדוגמה:
Thank you for **putting** my things back into place.
She is good at **playing** chess.
- בתור שם תואר. לדוגמה:
My **sleeping** bag is in the car.
I have a new **bathing** suit.
- בתור משלים של הפועל. לדוגמה:
I don't like **playing** football.
She can't stop **listening** to this new song.

יש פעלים שאחריהם בדרך כלל מופיע gerund. לדוגמה:

admit	appreciate	avoid	can't help
can't stand	celebrate	consider	delay
deny	detest	discontinue	dislike
enjoy	escape	explain	feel like
finish	forgive	give up (stop)	imagine
justify	keep (continue)	mention	miss
postpone	practice	prevent	understand
recall	recommend	regret	report
resent	resist	risk	suggest

- **שימו לב:** כדי להוסיף לפועל ing נשתמש באותם כללים ששימשו אותנו בזמני progressive

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Ex. 1: Decide whether the verb is in present progressive (P) vs (G) or a gerund:

1. He likes reading books. G
2. He is reading a book. P
3. Skating in the winter is fun.....
4. They are arriving tomorrow afternoon.....
5. Reading books can be great fun.
6. He is interested in reading books.
7. He is reading books.
8. Instead of reading books he went to bed.
9. Do you like reading books?
10. His hobby is reading books.....
11. Dancing is my favorite pastime.
12. He is walking in the rain.
13. Running keeps me in shape.
14. I am buying her a car.
15. We are waking up late today.....
16. I'm so cold my hands are shaking.....
17. She is eating all the pie.....
18. Eating all the pie will make you feel bad.....
19. They love sailing in the summer.....
20. I am waiting here for a long time.....
21. It is raining outside.
22. Sailing in the summer is fun.....
23. He dreamt about sailing around the world.
24. The cost of owning a house is high.....
25. He is buying a house.....

Ex. 2: Complete the following sentences with suitable verbs in the gerund form.

Be, give, paint, wake, play, stay, see

1. David offered us his help in _____ the house.
2. Witnesses reported _____ the thief running away from the bank.
3. I recommend _____ away from this from this bridge. It's dangerous.
4. Do you mind _____ me a hand?
5. I don't like _____ cards.
6. She dreams of _____ a Rockstar.
7. I enjoy _____ up early in the morning.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 3: Decide whether the verb is in present progressive (P) vs (G) or a gerund:

1. He likes reading books. G
2. He is reading a book. P
3. It's freezing outside.....
4. He is trying on clothes.....
5. I am flying to Canada tomorrow
6. Are you leaving already?
7. Is he coming tonight?
8. The bags we are carrying are very heavy.....
9. Driving at night is dangerous.....
10. Are they waiting for us at your house?
11. Reading in the dark is bad for your eyes.
12. I am admiring the dress from a far.....
13. I like singing in the rain.....
14. I am writing a book.....
15. He is teaching his students math.....
16. Running track keeps me in shape.....
17. This problem is very confusing.....

18. He is thinking about her too much.....
19. Where are you? I'm running late.....
20. He is jumping up and down.....
21. Jumping up and down is great exercises.....
22. I am singing in the rain.....

Ex. 4: Complete the following sentences with suitable verbs in the gerund form.

Talk, move, fish, steal, dance, tell, cook

1. _____ is a great way to relax. You should try it.
2. She avoided _____ him about her plans.
3. He admitted _____ the money.
4. I consider _____ to Spain.
5. We insist on _____ the dinner ourselves.
6. _____ is my favorite activity.
7. I wish he would stop _____ all the time.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. G | 8. G | 15. P | 22. G |
| 2. P | 9. G | 16. P | 23. G |
| 3. G | 10. G | 17. P | 24. G |
| 4. P | 11. G | 18. G | 25. P |
| 5. G | 12. P | 19. G | |
| 6. G | 13. G | 20. P | |
| 7. P | 14. P | 21. P | |

Ex. 2:

1. painting
2. seeing
3. staying
4. giving
5. playing
6. becoming
7. waking

Ex. 3:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. G | 7. P | 13. G | 19. P |
| 2. P | 8. P | 14. P | 20. P |
| 3. P | 9. G | 15. P | 21. G |
| 4. P | 10. P | 16. G | 22. P |
| 5. P | 11. G | 17. G | |
| 6. P | 12. P | 18. P | |

Ex. 4:

1. fishing
2. telling
3. stealing
4. moving
5. cooking
6. dancing
7. talking

שיעור 3: infinitives

Infinitive (בעברית – שם הפועל) הוא צורה בסיסית של הפועל, שלא מקבלת הטיית או תוספות שונות בזמנים שונים. **בדרך כלל infinitives מתחברים לפעלים אחרים (רגילים).** ניצור infinitives

To + V1

כך:

לדוגמה:

I like **to swim** in the pool near my school.

They refused **to eat** the dessert.

אחרי פעלים שמבטאים רצון או העדפה נוכל להשתמש או ב-infinitive או ב-object + infinitive.
לדוגמה:

- She wants **to take** her bike home
She wants **you to take** her bike home.
- I expect **to be** early tomorrow.
I expect **them to be** early tomorrow.

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Complete the following sentences with suitable verbs in the infinitive form.

sell, get, fly, give, lock, play, be

1. Tom refused me any more money.
2. Jill has decided not her car.
3. The thief got into the house because I forgot the window.
2. There was a lot of traffic but we managed to the airport on time.
3. I've arranged tennis tomorrow afternoon.
4. One day I'd like to learn a plane.
5. Why hasn't Sue arrived yet? She promised not late.

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תרגול בית:

Ex. 2: Fill in the blanks with the suitable infinitive.

Get; quit; buy; help; read; watch

1. George never refuses anyone.
2. We'll leave London at 9:00 and we hope in Tel-Aviv on time.
3. I promise your book by the end of the week.
2. We don't want that film.
3. Why did you forget the sweets I asked for?
4. I'm surprised Anna decided her job.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. to give
2. to sell
3. to lock
4. to get
5. to play
6. to fly
7. to be

Ex. 2:

8. to help
9. to get
10. to read
11. to watch
12. to buy
13. to quit

שיעור 4: Gerunds + infinitives - דגשים לתרגול משולב

פעלים משותפים:

פעלים שאחריהם יכול לבוא גם gerund וגם infinitive. כמה פעלים כאלה:

Regret, advise, remember, like, love, permit, prefer, require, start, urge, try...

לדוגמה:

- I like **swimming**. It is my favorite exercise.
I like **to swim** in the sea.
- I prefer **playing** outside over **watching** movies.
I prefer **to finish** my homework before I go out.

תזכורת:

Gerund = V1 + ing
Infinitive = to + V1

שימו לב: גם בפעלים משותפים, לפעמים יש משמעות שונה ל-gerund ול-infinitive.

לדוגמה:

Stop	He stopped smoking last year.	(הוא הפסיק לעשן)
	He stopped to smoke a cigarette.	(עצר בדרך כדי לעשן)
Forget	I will never forget visiting the Tower of London.	(לא אשכח את הביקור שהיה)
	David never forgets to visit his grandfather.	(אזכור לבקר)
Remember	I remember taking the books with me.	(זוכרת שלקחתי)
	I remembered to take the books with me.	(לא שכחתי לקחת)

Ex. 1: Circle the correct answer.

1. We're not interested in **seeing** / **see** / **to see** that film.
2. I'll never get used **to hear** / **to hearing** / **hearing** such a bad language.
3. I hope you remembered **giving** / give / **to give** Ann my message.
4. You promised not **to tell** / telling / **tell** anyone what I told you.
5. I forgot **go** / going / **to go** to the library.
6. Laura is looking forward **to wear** / **wearing** / **to wearing** her new dress.
7. It's no use **using** / **to use** / **to using** a word processor.
8. I asked the librarian to let me **to have** / **have** / **having** a book about Shakespeare.
9. I wasn't allowed **to take** / **take** / **taking** the book I wanted.
10. Did you remember **to phone** / **phoning** / **phone** Mike? I asked you to.
11. Do you remember **to phone** / **phoning** / **phone** Mary?
12. No one can enjoy **go** / **to go** / **going** to the dentist?
13. Mrs. Green strongly disagrees with her husband about **to sell** / **selling** / **sell** their house.
14. Children should be warned not **to touch** / touching / **touch** medicine.
15. I hear Sally is thinking of **get** / getting / **to get** married.

Ex. 2: Gerunds and Infinitives: Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive:

1. It appears (be) raining.
2. We intend (go) to the countryside this weekend.
3. I pretended (be) sick so I didn't have to go to work.

2. Can you imagine..... (live) without TV?
3. They tolerate..... (smoke) but they prefer people not to.
4. I anticipate (arrive) on Tuesday.
5. A wedding involves (negotiate) with everyone in the
6. He denies (steal) the money.
7. He claims (be) a millionaire but I don't believe him.
8. I expect (be) there about seven.
9. Julia reported (see) the boys to the police.
10. It tends (rain) a lot in Scotland.
11. Do you recall (meet) her at the party last week?
12. She mentioned (go) to the cinema, but I don't know
13. What did she decide (do) in the end?
14. The teenager refused (go) on holiday with his parents.
15. I understand (be) late once or twice, but every day is too much!
16. I would prefer you (come) early if you can.
17. That criminal deserves (get) a long sentence.
18. She completed (paint) her flat.
19. We arranged (meet) at four but at four thirty she still hadn't arrived.
20. My brother has stopped..... (try) to learn German.
21. Upon (enter) the house he took off his hat.
22. I'm sorry to have kept you (wait) for so long.
23. I was tired after walking so far, so I stopped (take) a break.
24. You should try (learn) a little French before visiting France.
25. You must be tired of (do) the same thing over and over again.

26. It is our duty (help) old people.

Ex. 3: Rewrite the sentences below using the expressions given. Do not change the original meaning of the sentence. Pay attention to changes in grammar.

1. I like to swim for exercise.
My favorite sport
2. The suspect would not say that he had committed the crime.
The suspect denied.
3. I'm not sure that I turned off the gas when I left the house.
I don't remember.
4. We will continue to paint until we've finished the room.
We will keep.
5. The doctor's advice is to take two Acamol and drink plenty of water.
The doctor recommends.....
6. John really wants us to go to the party. (insists on....).
.....

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Choose the correct answer

1. Sheryl forgot **to bring / bringing** her purse, so I lent her ten dollars
2. I completely forgot **coming / to come** here when I was a kid. But now I remember! My parents brought me here when I was three.
3. Lydia really regrets **to drop / dropping** out of high school. She has really had to struggle to make a living because of that decision.
4. I regret **to inform / informing** you that Mr. Smith has passed away.
5. Did you remember **to pack / packing** your swimsuit? Our vacation in Hawaii won't be much fun if you can't go swimming.
6. Do you remember **to be / being** stuck in that elevator when we were in New York? I thought we would never get out of there!

7. If you can't find the key, try **opening / to open** the lock with something else, like a knife or a screwdriver.
8. She tried **telling / to tell** him the terrible truth, but she just couldn't bring herself to do it.
9. I dread **thinking / to think** of what might happen next.
2. I dread **going / to go** to work tomorrow. I think I'm going to call in sick.

Ex. 5: Gerunds and Infinitives: Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive:

1. She delayed (get) out of bed.
2. He demanded (speak) to the manager.
3. I offered (help).
2. I miss (go) to the beach.
3. We postponed (do) our homework.
4. I'd hate (arrive) too late.
5. She admitted (steal) the money.
6. I chose (work) here.
7. She waited (buy) a drink.
8. I really appreciate (be) on holiday.
9. I couldn't help (laugh).
10. It seems (be) raining.
11. I considered (move) to Spain.
12. They practiced (speak).
13. Finally, I managed (finish) the work.
14. I really can't stand (wait) for the bus.
15. Unfortunately, we can't afford (buy) a new car this year.
16. She risked (be) late.
17. I'd love (come) with you.
18. I prepared (go) on holiday.

Ex. 6: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning of the original sentences.

1. Complaining won't be of any use.

It's

2. I am sorry that I arrived late.

I apologize for

3. I'm not in the mood to go out. (like)

.....

4. I'm sorry I didn't write to you.

I apologize for

5. They will force Danny to pay the bill. (make)

.....

6. This car was a waste of money. (buying)

Answers:

Ex. 1:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. seeing | 6. to wearing | 11. phoning |
| 2. to hearing | 7. using | 12. going |
| 3. to give | 8. have | 13. selling |
| 4. to tell | 9. to take | 14. to touch |
| 5. to go | 10. to phone | 15. getting |

Ex. 2:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. to be | 10. to be | 19. to get |
| 2. to go | 11. seeing | 20. painting |
| 3. to be | 12. to rain | 21. meeting |
| 4. living | 13. meeting | 22. trying |
| 5. smoking | 14. going | 23. entering |
| 6. arriving | 15. to do | 24. waiting |
| 7. negotiating | 16. to go | 25. to take |
| 8. stealing | 17. being | 26. to learn |
| 9. to be | 18. to come | 27. doing |

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28. to help

Ex. 3:

1. is swimming
2. committing the crime
3. turning off the gas when I left the house
4. painting until we finish the room
5. taking two acamol and drinking water
6. John insists on us going to the party

Ex. 4:

1. to bring
2. coming
3. dropping
4. to inform
5. to pack
6. being
7. opening
8. to tell
9. to think
10. going

Ex. 5:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. getting | 8. to work | 15. to finish |
| 2. to speak | 9. to buy | 16. waiting |
| 3. to help | 10. being | 17. to buy |
| 4. Going | 11. laughing | 18. being |
| 5. doing | 12. to be | 19. to come |
| 6. to arrive | 13. moving | 20. to go |
| 7. stealing | 14. speaking | |

Ex. 6:

1. no use to complain
2. being late
3. I don't feel like going out
4. not writing
5. They are making him pay the bill
6. buying this car was a waste of money

פרק 2: Present Perfect Simple

שיעור 1: מה זה present perfect simple ולמה צריך אותו

Present perfect simple היא צורה שנשתמש בה כדי לדבר על דברים שהתרחשו בעבר, אבל שיש להם עדיין קשר להווה. למשל:

- פעולה שהסתיימה כרגע
- מצבים שהתחילו בעבר ועדיין נמשכים
- פעולה שהתרחשה בעבר כמה פעמים או אף פעם ועוד.

נשווה בין שני מצבים:


1. בשבוע שעבר הלכתי לראות סרט.
 הפעולה הזאת כבר הסתיימה, היא קרתה פעם אחת ואפשר לדעת בדיוק מתי.
 לכן בשבילה לא צריך present perfect simple, ונדבר עליה ב-past simple (בעבר פשוט):

Last week I **saw** a movie.

2. ראיתי את הסרט הזה כבר הרבה פעמים.
 אי אפשר לומר מתי בדיוק היתה כל פעם שראיתי את הסרט, וזה גם לא חשוב לרעיון של המשפט. לכן כאן נגיד את המשפט ב-present perfect simple:

I **have seen** this movie many times.

מילות תמרוך – מילים שמסמנות לנו שאנחנו ב-present perfect simple:



Just, yet, ever, already, since,

before, never, so far, up to now,

recently, once, many times

כדי לבנות משפטים ב-Present Perfect Simple נשתמש בצורה השלישית של הפועל (V3), ובפועל-העזר / have / has:

Have	+ V3
Has	

לדוגמה:

- we **have lived** in Canada since 1986.
- She **has started** to train for the marathon.
- I **have eaten** 7 cookies so far.

שימו לב: יש מילות זמן, תיאור וכו' (already, never, just) שנכנסות בין פועל העזר לפועל הרגיל.
לדוגמה:

- I **have** never **been** to your house.
- He **has** just **come** back from school.

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Fill in the blanks with ever, never, recently, always or often.

1. We have had an excellent service at this hotel, that's why we come back every year.
2. They have let me down. They are always polite.
3. I have disliked fast drivers. They scare me!
4. Have you thought of selling your car?
5. I have seen her so angry, she's furious!
6. They have moved to a new house We must send them a gift.
7. I have stopped at the shops on the way home from work. It's a habit.
8. The school has organized a film club. Its first meeting is this week.

Ex. 2: Fill in the answers using the Present Perfect.

Gila: Let's go to a movie tonight.

Dan: I (1) (already see) all the movies that are showing this week.

Gila: Let's visit the Golans then.

Dan: I (2) (just speak) to them. They are busy tonight.

Gila: Let's go to a restaurant.

Dan: I'm not hungry. I (3) (already eat) dinner.

Gila: Is there anything that you (4) (not do) yet?

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Dan: Yes, I (5) (not sit) at home in peace and quiet yet and I would love to do just that.

Ex. 3: Make positive present perfect sentences:

1. (I / study / French) I have studied French.
2. (She / eat / dinner)
3. (They / go / to London)
4. (We / read / that book)
5. (He / live / here for two years)
6. (You / know / David for ten years)
7. (We / be / here for one week)
8. (I / lose / my keys)
9. (He / drink / too much coffee)
10. (They / miss / the bus)

תרגול בית:

Ex. 4: Fill in the Present Perfect Simple.

Oren: How long (1) (you, be) in Israel, Richard?

Richard: Well, I (2) (be) here for three months. I (3) (be) here since August.

Oren: (4) (you, visit) Jerusalem yet?

Richard: No, unfortunately I (5) (not have) the time.

Oren: (6) (your family, be, ever) there?

Richard: No, we (7) (never, see) Jerusalem, but we hope to go there during the next school holiday.

Ex. 5: Fill in the blanks with yet, already, just, since, ago, for.

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1. The last time I went out for dinner was several months
2. I have had this cold over two weeks.
3. You have played tennis with her several times you first joined the club.
4. I have never bothered to write to them they left the country.
5. We have visited them regularly the last ten years.
6. They haven't played football they were children.
7. I've seen that film, I saw it two weeks ago.
8. He hasn't arrived I'm still waiting.
9. We have had a call from Suzy. She'll be late.
10. David is 15 and he hasn't learnt to swim

Ex. 6: Make positive present perfect sentences:

1. (She / go / to Peru)
2. (We / eat / too much chocolate)
3. (I / have / lunch this afternoon)
4. (John / miss / the train)
5. (Lucy / cook / dinner)
6. (They / write / to the politician)
7. (You / find / your wallet)
8. (I / meet / his mother)
9. (We / try / skiing)
10. (She / pass / the test)

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. always.
2. never.
3. Always
4. ever
5. never
6. recently
7. often.
8. recently.

Ex. 2:

1. Have already seen
2. Have just spoken
3. Have already eaten
4. Haven't done
5. Haven't sat

Ex. 3:

1. I have studied French.
2. She has eaten dinner.
3. They have gone to London.
4. We have read that book.
5. He has lived that for two years.
6. You have known David for ten years.
7. We have been here for one week.
8. I have lost my keys.
9. He has drunk too much coffee.
10. They have missed the bus.

Ex. 4:

1. Have you been?
2. have been
3. have been.
4. have you visited
5. haven't had.
6. has your family ever been
7. have never seen.

Ex. 5:

1. ago
2. for
3. since
4. since
5. for
6. since
7. already
8. yet
9. just
10. yet

Ex. 6:

1. She has gone to Peru
2. We have eaten too much chocolate
3. I have had lunch this afternoon
4. John has missed the train
5. Lucy has cooked dinner
6. They have written to the politician
7. You have found your wallet
8. I have met his mother
9. We have tried skiing
10. She has passed the test

שיעור 2: שלילה ושאלות ב-Present Perfect Simple

שלילה:

כמו בזמנים קודמים, גם כאן כדי ליצור משפט שלילה נוסיף את מילת השלילה not אחרי פועל-העזר.
לדוגמה:

- we **have not slept** all night
- I **have not eaten** lunch today

שאלות:

כמו בכל הזמנים שלמדנו עד כאן, כדי לשאול שאלות כן / לא נעביר את פועל-העזר לתחילת המשפט.
לדוגמה:

- **has** he **worked** as a teacher before?
- **have** we **arrived** too late?

כדי ליצור שאלת WH נוסיף את מילת השאלה בתחילת המשפט. לדוגמה:

- why **has** he **gone** already?
- what **have** we **done**?

שימו לב: אותן מילות זמן, תיאור וכו' (already, never, just) שנכנסות בין פועל העזר לפועל הרגיל נשארות לפני הפועל. לדוגמה:

- **have** you just **missed** the bus?
- **Have** you ever **seen** a giraffe?

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Write negative the sentences (present perfect):

1. He /not/ wash the dishes
2. I /not/ feed the dog
3. They /not/ do their homework
4. Ben /not/ empty/ the garbage bin
5. Tali /not/ take out the dog.....
6. You /not/ finish your dinner
7. We /not/ tidy up our rooms.....

8. I / not / carry my bag on the hike
9. He / not/ hurry to catch the bus
10. She / not/ admit to stealing the money
11. They / not/ drive a car before.....
12. I / not/ travel to Bangkok
13. You / not/ admit your mistake

Ex. 2: Make present perfect simple questions:

1. He / call?
.....
2. How / they / find time practice?
.....
3. You / open / the bathroom window?
.....
4. He / ever / touch a snake?
.....
5. What / you / write in your text?
.....
6. Why / she / give up dancing?
.....

תרגול בית:

Ex. 3: Turn the sentences into the negative (present perfect):

1. The twins have broken the window.....
2. They have gone to the park.....
3. School has started
4. She has gone to work
5. I have been to Canada
6. They have been on vacation for a while

7. I have gained weight this year.....
8. He has been accepted to law school
9. Up until now, I have been living at home with my mother
10. You have written a letter to Raz.....
11. She has had a difficult year
12. Sara /not/ clean the house
13. Mark /not/ be to the bank

Ex. 4: Make present perfect simple questions:

14. You / ever / read this book?
.....
15. They / deliver / your luggage yet?
.....
16. She / go / to the movies?
.....
17. Where / you / find your shoes?
.....
18. You / ever / see a rainbow?
.....
19. They / arrive / already?
.....

Answers:

Ex. 1:

1. He has not washed the dishes
2. I have not fed the dog
3. They have not done their homework
4. Ben has not emptied the garbage bin
5. Tali has not taken out the dog
6. You have not finished your dinner.
7. We have not tidied up our rooms
8. I have not carried my bag on the hike
9. He has not hurried to catch the bus
10. She has not admitted to stealing the money
11. They have not driven a car before
12. I have not traveled to Bangkok
13. You have not admitted your mistake

Ex. 2:

1. Has he called?
2. How have they found time to practice?
3. Have you opened the bathroom window?
4. Has he ever touched a snake?
5. What have you written in your text?
6. Why has she given up dancing?

Ex. 3:

1. The twins haven't broken the window
2. They haven't gone to the park
3. School hasn't started
4. She hasn't gone to work
5. I haven't been to Canada
6. They haven't been on vacation for a while
7. I haven't gained weight this year
8. He hasn't been accepted to law school
9. Up until now, I haven't been living at home with my mother
10. You haven't written a letter to Raz
11. She hasn't had a difficult year
12. Sara hasn't cleaned the house
13. Mark hasn't been to the bank

Ex. 4:

1. Have you ever read this book?
2. Have they delivered your luggage yet?
3. Has she gone to the movies?
4. Where have you found your shoes?
5. Have you ever seen a rainbow?
6. Have they arrived already?

שיעור 3: Past Simple מול Present Perfect Simple

Past Simple ו-present perfect simple הם שני זמנים שקל יחסית להתבלבל ביניהם. למרות זאת, יש כלל פשוט שבדרך כלל עוזר: "כלל היומן".

- אם אנחנו יכולים למצוא ביומן דמיוני את הזמן שבו הפעולה התרחשה – נשתמש ב-past simple. "מילות התמרור" של past simple יעזרו לנו בכך. לדוגמה:
 Ronit celebrated her birthday last week.
 אנחנו יכולים לפתוח את היומן ולהצביע על השבוע שבו חגגה רונית את יום ההולדת.

The thieves stole the painting in 1995.



גם כאן, אם נפתח יומן דמיוני נוכל למצוא בו את השנה 1995.

- אם אנחנו לא יכולים למצוא ביומן הדמיוני שלנו את הזמן בו הפעולה התרחשה, נשתמש ב-present perfect simple. גם כאן נוכל להיעזר פעמים רבות במילות התמרור. לדוגמה:
 He has driven me home before.
 אנחנו לא יודעים מתי בדיוק בעבר הוא הסיע אותי הביתה, וזה גם לא חשוב למשמעות המשפט.

She has already spoken to her mother.

אנחנו לא יודעים (ולא חשוב לנו) מתי בדיוק היא דיברה עם אמא שלה, רק חשוב לנו שהיא כבר עשתה זאת.

תזכורת:

	
מילות תמרור – present perfect simple: Just, yet, ever, already, since, before, never, so far, up to now, recently, once, many times	מילות תמרור – past-simple: Yesterday, last month, two weeks ago, at 2 o'clock, in 2003

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Ex. 1: Past Simple and Present Perfect:

1. We (go) to the theatre last week.
2. Yesterday I (have) dinner with a friend.
3. I (never / taste) champagne.
4. When I (be) a child, I (love) ice skating.
5. I (not/ have) any coffee today – I feel very sleepy!
6. I (not / have) dinner last night.
7. I (read) all his books – I think he's a wonderful writer.
8. What (you / do) on the weekend?
9. I..... (always / love) tea – I drink it every day.
10. What subject (she / study) at the university?
11. John (lose) his bus pass – can he borrow some money?
12. How long (you / know) Susie for?
13. He (be) married for ten years (but he got divorced).
14. (you / ever / go) to Central Park in New York?
15. How many books (she / write) so far?
16. He (wash) the dishes, (clean) the living room and (cook) dinner last night.
17. My great-grandfather never (leave) Scotland.
18. She (come) to London in 1997.
19. She (never / see) snow before.
20. He (be) married for thirty-five years (and he's still married).

Ex. 2: Make questions for the following answers in the mini dialogues. Use either the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

Example: A: How long have you been a member of this club?

B: I've been a member of this club since 1998.

A: Why did you join?

B: I joined because I wanted to keep fit.

1. A: (1)

B: He has owed me \$1,000 for over six months now.

A: (2)

B: He borrowed the money to repair his car after an accident.

2. A: (1)

B: I started collecting stamps at the age of six.

A: (2)

B: My father gave me the idea.

3. A: (1)

B: I have had this car since 1999.

A: (2)

B: It cost me \$20,000 and it's a good, reliable car.

4. A: (1)

B: I have been a chess player since I was a kid

A: (2)

B: I started competing when I went to Junior High.

תרגול בית:

Ex. 3: Present Perfect or Past Simple:

1. I (never / go) to Vienna.
2. My great grandfather (have) five sisters.
3. He (live) in Manila for a year when he was a student.
4. Oh no! I (lose) my wallet!
5. (you / see) Julie today?
6. At the weekend, they (play) football, then they
..... (go) to a restaurant.
7. I (read) six books this week.
8. Amy (live) in Portugal when she was young.
9. She (visit) her grandmother last month.
10. The Vandals (invade) Rome in the year 455.
11. She (live) in seven different countries, so she knows
a lot about different cultures.
12. I (go) to the cinema last night.
13. Oh no! I (cut) my finger!
14. (you / see) 'The King's Speech' movie?
15. John (never / understand) the present perfect.
16. She (break) her leg the day before her exam.
17. We (see) Oliver yesterday.
18. He (be) here all morning.
19. They (live) here for many years (and they still do).
20. King Henry the Eighth of England (have) six wives.

Ex. 4: Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

I: I've read some of your books.

W: Oh, that's nice.

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I: When did you become a writer?

W: I (1) (become) a writer 15 years ago.

I: How many books (2) (you, write) since you started writing?

W: I (3) (write) 10 books since then.

I: (4) (you, publish) all of them?

W: No, I (5) (not publish) all of them yet, I (6)
(publish) only five books so far.

I: When (7) (you, publish) your first book?

W: I (8) (finish) it exactly 13 years ago.

I: Are you working on a new book now?

W: Yes, I am. I am working on a book about life on other planets.

I: That sounds very interesting. How long (9) (it, take) you to
research the book?

W: I (10) (spend) 10 years doing research.

I: Why did you choose the subject?

W: I am sure that I (11) (see) a UFO several years ago. I
have wanted to write about my experience since that time. I want to prove
that UFOs exist.

I: That sounds very interesting. I wish you a lot of luck.

W: Thank you very much.

Ex. 5: Which sentence is correct?

1. A. They have never written a text message.
B. They have not written a text message in the last lesson.

2. A. They just went to town
B. They went to town yesterday
3. A. Have you ever seen an elephant?
B. Have you seen an elephant yesterday?
4. A. We have cleaned the car last Thursday.
B. We have just cleaned the car.

Answers:

Ex. 1:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. went | 11. has lost |
| 2. had | 12. have you known |
| 3. have never tasted | 13. Was |
| 4. was, loved. | 14. Did you ever go? |
| 5. Haven't had | 15. has she written? |
| 6. didn't have. | 16. Washed, cleaned, cooked. |
| 7. Have read. | 17. left. |
| 8. did you do | 18. came. |
| 9. have always loved. | 19. Has never seen. |
| 10. did she study | 20. has been. |

Ex. 2:

1. (1) How long has he owed you the money?
(2) Why did he borrow the money?
2. (1) When did you start collecting stamps?
(2) Who gave you the idea?
3. (1) How long have you had this car?
(2) How much did it cost you?
4. (1) How long have you been a chess player?
(2) When did you start competing?

Ex. 3:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. have never gone | 11. Has lived. |
| 2. had | 12. went. |
| 3. lived | 13. Have cut. |
| 4. have lost | 14. Have you seen |
| 5. Have you seen | 15. Has never understood. |
| 6. played, went. | 16. broke. |
| 7. Have read. | 17. saw. |
| 8. lived. | 18. Has been. |
| 9. visited. | 19. Have lived. |
| 10. invaded. | 20. had. |

Ex. 4:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Became | 7. Did you publish |
| 2. Have you written | 8. Finished |
| 3. Have written | 9. Has it taken |
| 4. Have you published | 10. Spent |
| 5. Haven't published | 11. saw |
| 6. Have published | |

Ex. 5:

5. A.
6. B.
7. A.
8. B.

שיעור 4: תרגול משולב – כל הזמנים עד Present Perfect Simple

תרגול כיתה:

Ex. 1: Fill in with the present simple, present progressive, present perfect, past simple, future simple

1. Please wait here until he (come)
2. His doctor (advise) him to quit smoking.
3. I hope she (get) well soon.
4. Many students (be) absent from school yesterday.
5. He lost his money while he (hike) in the woods.
6. I (never see) such a beautiful house.

Ex. 2: Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs in brackets. (Present Simple, Present Progressive, Past Simple, Past Progressive, Future Simple, Future Past and Present Perfect Active.)

We (1) just (see) a wonderful Chinese movie. It (2) (be) probably the best movie I (3) (see) in years. The story (4) (take) place in China, but it (5) (not deal) with the present-day China, so we (6) (get) a chance to see the changes that (7) (come) over that faraway, exotic country over the past fifty years. When we (8) (come) out of the cinema, it (9) (take) us quite a while to return to the 20th century. To make the transition easier, we (10) (decide) that the proper thing to do was to have dinner at a Chinese restaurant.