

English Grammar

For the 8th 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: 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 שמהו 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. Ispeak 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 שמהו 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.

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. They 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