

English Grammar

For the 9th 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: 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-ו:</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-ע:</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 y.</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</p> <p style="text-align: center;">אות רגילה:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מחליפים את y ב-illy.</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 |

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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