



קריית החינוך השש שנת'
ע"ש חיים בר לב
מקיף ח'



"הכלל שלנו הוא הפרט"

Summer Review Booklet



7th Grade –
Excellence Mofet & Amat Class

Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Part 1: Reading Comprehension

Text 1: Supermarket Shopping

Read the following text and answer the questions in English according to the text. / קראו את הטקסט וענו על השאלות באנגלית בהתאם לנאמר.

When we go shopping in a supermarket, we sometimes buy much more than we need. We may only want to buy milk, but leave with lots of other items* too. Why does this happen?

Supermarkets arrange their food so that we put more food in our shopping carts* than we really want. For example, they put milk, eggs and cheese at the back of the supermarket. Most of us need to buy these items, so we must walk through the whole store to get them. On the way, we often put other items in our shopping carts. The candy near the cashier* is another example; it encourages us to take something extra while we are waiting to pay.

Scientists have also shown that the amount of money we spend depends on the way we feel. That is why supermarkets work really hard to make us feel good. Just think of the beautiful colors and sweet smells of the fruit and vegetables as you enter the store, and the relaxing music as you walk around – it's all about you enjoying your shopping experience.

So how can we make sure we buy only the things we need? It's simple. Before we go shopping we should write a list of what we want to buy. This way, we will shop more quickly and save money.

Word / ביטוי	Meaning / פירוש
* items	פריטים
* carts	עגלות קניות
* cashier	קופאי / קופה

Questions

1. According to lines 1–3, people ____.

- ☐ don't want to go shopping
- ☐ buy too much milk
- ☐ leave food in the supermarket
- ☐ buy things they don't need

2. Explain why cheese is usually found at the back of most supermarkets.

3. How do supermarkets encourage us to buy candy?

- ☐ Cashiers put candy in our shopping carts.
- ☐ They arrange the candy beautifully.
- ☐ People see candy just before they pay.
- ☐ They tell us candy makes us feel better.

4. Both paragraph 2 (lines 4–10) and paragraph 3 (lines 11–16) ____.

- ☐ discuss ways to spend less and save more
- ☐ explain why people go shopping in supermarkets
- ☐ discuss the items we should buy in supermarkets
- ☐ explain how supermarkets encourage us to buy more

5. What does "this way" (line 19) refer to?

- ☐ making a list
- ☐ shopping quickly
- ☐ buying food
- ☐ saving money

6. If you were a supermarket manager, where would you put fresh bread? Explain your answer.

Vocabulary Builder

Write here 10 new words from the text:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Write 5 sentences with 5 of the new words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Text 2: Self-Driving Cars

Read the following text and answer the questions in English according to the text. / קראו את הטקסט וענו על השאלות באנגלית בהתאם לנאמר.

Cars without drivers sound like something from a science fiction* movie. However, companies are already testing such cars on some roads in big cities. They plan to start selling them by 2020.

In a self-driving car, a computer does all the driving. You just get into the car, tell the computer where you want to go and the car takes you there. At the moment, however, the cars are still being tested, so someone has to be in the driver's seat. This person will only start driving if there is a problem with the computer. After the testing, the cars will be ready to drive by themselves on the roads.

You may think that self-driving cars are dangerous, but the companies say that they will be much safer than regular cars. First, computers don't get tired and will never fall asleep while driving. Second, they are not distracted** by noise; a computer drives well even when children are screaming or loud music is playing in the car. Finally, the self-driving cars have sensors*** that can "see" everything that is happening behind or in front of the car. These sensors are the "eyes" of the computer. If, for example, the car in front of you stops suddenly or a dog runs into the road, the computer can stop the self-driving car very quickly – much faster than a human driver.

There are problems that companies still need to solve before they sell self-driving cars to the public. The sensors don't work well in the dark or in the rain. In addition, people can only use self-driving cars on roads that the computer knows well. Another problem

is that these cars will be much more expensive than the cars we buy today. Companies hope to solve the technical problems within the next year. As for the price, they say it will go down when the companies sell a lot of cars. They believe that soon, self-driving cars will be able to go anywhere, anytime.

Word / ביטוי	Meaning / פירוש
* science fiction	מדע בדיוני
** not distracted	דעתם אינה מוסחת
*** sensors	חיישנים, מכשירים המזהים שינויים בסביבה

Questions

1. In the first paragraph (lines 1–3), we learn that ____.

- ☐ people are using self-driving cars everywhere
- ☐ people may be able to buy self-driving cars next year
- ☐ people must pass tests before driving self-driving cars
- ☐ people can watch movies in self-driving cars

2. Explain why there is always someone in the driver's seat during the testing stage of a self-driving car.

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3 (lines 10–20)?

- ☐ which self-driving cars have sensors
- ☐ how self-driving cars were invented
- ☐ where self-driving cars are tested
- ☐ why self-driving cars are safe

4. The text refers to a dog running into the road (line 18). This is a situation where

_____.

- ☐ self-driving cars respond quickly
- ☐ the sensors hear the dog
- ☐ a person needs to drive the car
- ☐ the computer stops the sensors

5. A self-driving car was tested on a wet night. It failed the test. Give a possible reason for this.

6. The graph or text mentions that in the future the number of car accidents will go down. Give a possible explanation for this change according to the text.

Vocabulary Builder

Write here 10 new words from the text:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Write 5 sentences with 5 of the new words:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part 2: Vocabulary & Grammar

Section A: Vocabulary Context Clues

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence. / הקף את המילה המתאימה בכל משפט.

1. Yesterday, a new **pupil** / **purple** / **people** came to our class.
2. Mom is working in the **chicken** / **kitchen** at that moment.
3. **Where** / **were** do you live?
4. I need a new dress **for** / **four** my party.
5. You have to **live** / **leave** the house early in the morning.
6. There is a **wait** / **white** flag at the beach.
7. I **see** / **sea** two girls next to the red car.
8. The **sun** / **son** is shining in the sky.

9. I **no / know** that you are coming to visit me.
10. There are **to / two** chairs in the room.

Section B: Grammar Focus

Grammar Tip – Present Simple (הווה פשוט)

אנו משתמשים בזמן **Present Simple** לתיאור עובדות כלליות, הרגלים ופעולות קבועות או חוזרות (לרוב עם מילות זמן כגון: *always, often, every day*).

• **במשפטי חיוב:** כאשר הנושא הוא **He, She, It**, נוסיף לפועל **s** או **es**. בשאר הגופים הפועל נשאר בצורת הבסיס.

• **במשפטי שלילה ושאלה:** נשתמש בפועלי העזר **do / does** (או *don't / doesn't* בשלילה), והפועל הראשי יחזור לצורת הבסיס שלו (בלי s).

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

1. We often (turn on) the fan in the summer.
2. Many birds (fly) south before the winter.
3. you (wake up) early on Sunday?
4. Mike and Kate (not work) in the evening.
5. Ice (not melt) at -30°C.
6. Sarah (live) near the sea.
7. The teacher (not teach) the class English every day.
8. We (brush) our teeth every morning.
9. David (go) to work every day.
10. The baby (cry) every time but he (not want) to eat.
11. Dan and Dina (play) together every break.
12. I (ride) my horse every afternoon.
13. They (bring) lunch to school every day.
14. We (read) English books every afternoon.

💡 Grammar Tip – Past Simple (עבר פשוט)

אנו משתמשים בזמן **Past Simple** לתיאור פעולות שהתרחשו והסתיימו בעבר (מילות זמן נפוצות: *yesterday, last week, ago, in 2018*).

• פעלים רגילים (**Regular Verbs**): נוסיף סיומת **ed-** לפועל (למשל: *walked, started*).

• פעלים חריגים (**Irregular Verbs**): פעלים המשנים את צורתם לחלוטין ויש ללמוד בעל פה (למשל: *go* → *went*, *have* → *had*, *say* → *said*).

• במשפטי שלילה ושאלה: נשתמש בפועל העזר **did / didn't** והפועל הראשי יופיע בצורת הבסיס שלו.

Complete the news report with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the Past Simple, positive or negative.

manage to | hit | drop | get hurt | try | have | know | say

Snowstorm on the Mountain

Five young skiers were on the mountain yesterday when the snowstorm 1. A helicopter with rescue workers 2. to reach them, but didn't succeed because the wind was too strong. During the night, the temperature 3. to -15 degrees Celsius! Early this morning, the helicopter returned to the area and rescued some of the skiers, but it 4. to rescue them all. After the third trip, all five of the skiers were finally together again.

"We 5. about the storm before we left," 6. Tom Banks, the youngest skier in the group. "When the storm began, we were worried. We were cold and we 7. enough food."

"Luckily, they 8.," said the doctor, after he checked them all.

💡 Grammar Tip – Present Simple vs. Past Simple (הווה פשוט מול עבר פשוט)

כדי לדעת באיזה זמן לבחור, חפשו תמיד את **ביטויי הזמן** במשפט:

• מילים כמו *always, every night, usually* מעידות על הרגל או שגרה קבועה ← נבחר ב-**Present Simple**.

• מילים כמו *yesterday, a week ago, this morning* מעידות על אירוע ספציפי שהסתיים בעבר ← נבחר ב-**Past Simple**.

Complete the sentences or questions with the Present Simple or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets. / השלימו את המשפטים עם זמן עבר או זמן הווה, שימו לב לביטויי הזמן.

1. Orit always (come) to our dance class early.
2. you (act) in the show a week ago?
3. When Alex (leave) for school this morning?
4. My father (watch) the news every night at eight o'clock.
5. Tom (not drink) enough water so he got a headache.

💡 Grammar Tip – Comparatives & Superlatives (השוואת תארים)

• **Comparative (דרגת ההשוואה):** משמשת להשוואה בין שני דברים. בתארים קצרים נוסף **-er + than** (למשל: *taller than*). בתארים ארוכים נשתמש ב-**more + תואר + -than**.

• **Superlative (דרגת ההפלגה):** משמשת לתיאור ה"הכי הכי" מתוך קבוצה של שלושה ומעלה. בתארים קצרים נוסף **the most + תואר + -est** (למשל: *the coldest*). בתארים ארוכים נשתמש ב-**the most + תואר**.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives. Use the comparative or superlative form.

1. The Antarctic is (cold) place in the world.
2. I like my new coat because it is (warm) my old coat.
3. In the summer the swimming pool is (busy) place in town.
4. Tim is (tall) Dan. Tim and Dan are both 180 cm tall.

Grammar Tip – Modals & Semi-Modals (פועלי עזר)

פועלי עזר (Modals) מביעים אפשרות, איסור, חובה או המלצה. אחריהם יבוא תמיד פועל בצורת הבסיס שלו:

• **have to** – חובה (משהו שמוכרחים לעשות).

• **mustn't** – איסור חמור (אסור לעשות!).

• **should** – עצה או המלצה (כדאי, מומלץ).

• **may** – אפשרות / סיכוי שמשהו יקרה.

• **can't** – חוסר יכולת או חוסר רשות (לא יכול / אסור).

Complete the sentences about a hike with the modals and semi-modals below. Use each one once.

may | mustn't | have to | should | can't

1. You arrive by 7:00 so we can leave on time.
2. You leave the group because it's dangerous.
3. Stay away from snakes. They be dangerous.
4. It is very hot. You wear a hat and drink a lot of water.
5. We will hike in places where you use your cellphones.

Part 3: Writing Tasks

Choose only ONE writing task / בחרו משימת כתיבה אחת בלבד:

Task 1: My Summer Vacation

How do you spend your time on the Summer Vacation? Write a short paragraph using the questions below to help you. Remember to use capital letters and correct punctuation.

- What do you do when the weather is nice?
- Who do you spend time with?
- What games do you play / sports do you do?
- When do you go to bed?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task 2: A Special Event

Describe a special event you had in the past. Write a short paragraph using the questions below to help you. Remember to use capital letters and correct punctuation.

- Where was it?
- Who was with you?
- What did you do there?
- Why was it special for you?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

☀️ Good luck and have a fun summer! :) ☀️