



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



"הכלל שלנו הוא הפרט"

Summer Review Booklet



8th Grade – A הקבצה א

Name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Part 1: Vocabulary & Word Power (אוצר מילים)

Exercise 1: Word Replacement / החלפת מילים

Replace the underlined words in bold with a correct word from the word bank below.

There are two extra words! / (שימו) החליפו את המילים המודגשות במילה המתאימה מהמחסן (לב: ישנן שתי מילים מיותרות במחסן).

Word Bank: especially | unbelievable | refused | courts | gym | retire | succeeded | recognize | developed | athlete

1. When he was in school, he **did very well** in history.
2. → _____
3. Our school built a new **place to play tennis**.
4. → _____
5. You changed your haircut! I **didn't know it was you**!
6. → _____
7. Dan asked his sister to help him with his homework, but **she said no**.
8. → _____
9. When I am 65, I'll **stop working**.
10. → _____
11. Omri Casspi is a famous Israeli **sportsman**.
12. → _____
13. Dan enjoys all sports, but he **really likes** football.
14. → _____
15. The teacher told us a very **surprising** story.
16. → _____

Exercise 2: Sentence Completion / השלמת משפטים

Complete the sentences using the correct words from the box. **There are some extra words!** / (השלימו את המשפטים בעזרת המילה המתאימה מהתיבה (ישנן מילים מיותרות)).

Word Bank: crashed | options | choice | landed | in shape | instructions | emergency | survived | the first sign of trouble | contact | inform

1. You have two _____. You can do the dishes or wash the floor.
2. When you take a test, you need to read the _____ first.
3. The pilot needed to return to the airport to make an _____ landing.
4. It was a serious car accident, but everyone _____.
5. The police must act quickly at _____.
6. This man is 78 years old, but he is still _____.
7. The plane _____ safely in a green field.
8. Shiri doesn't know about the meeting. Can you _____ her?

Part 2: Grammar (דקדוק)

1. Present Simple (הווה פשוט)

Grammar Tip – Present Simple

משתמשים בזמן זה לפעולות שקורות באופן קבוע (שגרה, הרגלים ועובדות).

- **במשפטי חיוב:** כשהנושא הוא **He, She, It**, מוסיפים לפועל **s / es / ies**.
- **במשפטי שלילה ושאלה:** משתמשים בפועלי העזר **Do / Don't** (עבור I, You, We, They) או **Does / Doesn't** (עבור He, She, It). לאחר פועלי עזר אלו, הפועל המרכזי יחזור לצורתו הבסיסית (בלי S).

Exercise 3: Present Simple Practice

השלימו את הפעלים / *Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.*

בסוגריים בצורת הווה פשוט.

1. Mother and father _____ (drink) coffee every morning.
2. Rina _____ (not go) to work on Saturdays.
3. _____ Adir _____ (have) three dogs?
4. It _____ (not rain) here during the summer.
5. Tom and Jerry _____ (be) famous cartoon characters.
6. My friends and I _____ (not watch) much television.
7. Betty _____ (wash) her car once a week.
8. Dana and Lior _____ (play) basketball every afternoon.
9. At the end of the film, the hero _____ (kiss) the princess.
10. Fred _____ (study) English four times a week.
11. My mother always _____ (do) the grocery shopping.
12. _____ your father _____ (read) a newspaper every day?
13. Fred _____ (not take) the bus to school every morning.
14. My parents _____ (not play) tennis on Saturdays.
15. Most children _____ (crawl) before they _____ (walk).

2. Past Simple (עבר פשוט)

Grammar Tip – Past Simple

משתמשים בזמן זה לפעולות שהסתיימו לחלוטין בעבר.

- פעלים רגילים: נוסף **ed** בסוף הפועל (למשל: *worked, tidied*).
- פעלים יוצאי דופן (**Irregular Verbs**): משנים את צורתם ויש לדעתם בעל פה (למשל: *buy* → *bought*, *eat* → *ate*).
- בשלילה ושאלה: משתמשים בפועל העזר **Did / Didn't**. שימו לב: אחרי **Did/Didn't** הפועל חוזר תמיד לצורתו המקורית בבסיס!

Exercise 4: Past Simple Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct past simple form. Pay attention to irregular verbs! / השלימו את המשפטים בעזרת צורת העבר הנכונה של הפועל /

1. Yesterday we _____ (work) in the garden. It _____ (be) late.
2. _____ you _____ (play) tennis last night? Yes, I _____.
3. I _____ (buy) a beautiful skirt last Monday, but I _____ (not like) the color.
4. We _____ (drive) home late and _____ (not park) the car in the garage.
5. Mira _____ (tidy) her room and _____ (be) happy to do it.
6. _____ your son _____ (walk) the dog an hour ago?
7. _____ the pupils _____ (need) more time for the test?
8. The lessons _____ (begin) at 08:00 o'clock, but I _____ (not get up) on time.
9. We _____ (eat) chips yesterday and it _____ (not be) salty.
10. I _____ (catch) the bus at night, so I _____ (not miss) it.
11. The plates _____ (slip) from my hands and _____ (break).

Exercise 5: Free Writing / כתיבה חופשית בעבר

Write 5 sentences about things you did last week. / כתבו 5 משפטים על דברים שעשיתם / בשבוע שעבר.

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

3. Future Simple with 'Will' (עתיד פשוט)

Grammar Tip – Future with Will

משתמשים ב-Will כדי לדבר על פעולות שיקרו בעתיד, הבטחות או תחזיות.

- משפט חיובי: נושא + will + פועל בבסיס (למשל: *I will travel*)
- משפט שלילי: נושא + (will not won't) + פועל בבסיס (למשל: *He won't come*)
- משפט שאלה: Will + נושא + פועל בבסיס? (למשל: *Will you help me?*)

Exercise 7: Future Simple Practice / תרגול זמן עתיד

Complete the sentences using **will** or **won't** and the verb in brackets. / השלימו את

המשפטים בעזרת צורת העתיד המתאימה (חיוב או שלילה) והפועל שבסוגריים.

1. In the year 2030, I think people _____ (drive) flying cars.
2. Don't worry about the exam, I am sure you _____ (pass) it easily.
3. It's very sunny today. It _____ (not rain) this afternoon.
4. _____ you _____ (help) me carry these heavy bags, please?
5. If he doesn't study hard, he _____ (not succeed) in the upcoming test.
6. I promise I _____ (call) you as soon as I arrive at the hotel.

4. Modals (פעלי עזר)

Grammar Tip – Modals

מודלס הן מילות עזר המתווספות לפני הפועל כדי להוסיף משמעות של יכולת, חובה או המלצה.

אחרי מודאל יבוא תמיד פועל בצורת הבסיס (Base Form) ללא שום תוספות!

- can / can't = יכול / לא יכול (בהווה)
- couldn't = לא היה יכול (בעבר)
- should / shouldn't = כדאי / לא כדאי (עצה)
- must / mustn't = חייב / אסור לחלוטין (חובה ואיסור)

Exercise 6: Complete with Modals / השלמת מודלס

Fill in the blanks with the correct modal (**can, can't, couldn't, should, shouldn't, must, mustn't**) according to the context. / השלימו את המשפטים בעזרת המודל המתאים ביותר לפי

ההקשר.

1. You _____ touch that wire! It is extremely dangerous.
2. I am sorry, I _____ come to your party tonight because I am not feeling well.
3. The test is tomorrow morning. You _____ study tonight instead of watching TV.
4. When Dan was a baby, he _____ speak English, but now he is fluent.

5. Passengers _____ wear a seatbelt when the plane takes off. It's the law.
6. She is an amazing athlete. She _____ run 10 kilometers in under 40 minutes!
7. You _____ eat so much fast food; it is unhealthy for you.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (הבנת הנקרא)

Text 1: What's Your Emergency?

Read the article carefully and answer the questions that follow. / קראו את הקטע וענו על השאלות.

1 Do you know what number to call in an emergency? In Israel and many other countries, there are several numbers to call for help. But in the United States, there is only one number – 911.

2 In the past, there were so many phone numbers to call in an emergency that people didn't know which one to use. For example, in Los Angeles there were more than 50 different numbers. In 1968, there was a decision to use one emergency number, 911, for the whole country. Today, over 500,000 people call 911 for help every day.

3 The person who answers calls to 911 is called a dispatcher. Dispatchers must study for six months to learn how to answer emergency calls correctly. The first question they must ask is, "What's your emergency?" The next question they have to ask is where the caller is. The dispatcher immediately sends the information to the police, firefighters or ambulance services while he or she continues to talk to the caller. It's a difficult job, and dispatchers have to remain calm in very serious situations, such as fires and crimes.

4 Sometimes there are calls to 911 that have a happy ending. Danielle Huffman, a 911 dispatcher in Iowa, had this experience. A man called and said his wife was having a baby, and it was too late to go to the hospital. Danielle helped him over the phone and later got to meet the happy family.

5 It is a hard job, but James Marks, a dispatcher in Los Angeles, is happy. He says, "I know that I am doing something very important for my city and its people."

שאלות Questions

1. Complete the sentence according to paragraph 1: / השלימו את המשפט לפי / פסקה 1

2. According to paragraph 1, people in Israel don't have

_____.

3. Before 1968, in the United States... (Paragraph 2) / סמנו את התשובה הנכונה /

- a. there were many different emergency numbers.
- b. every city had exactly 50 different emergency numbers.
- c. people called 911 only when there was a major emergency.
- d. it was very easy to remember what emergency number to call.

4. Circle the TWO correct answers according to paragraph 3: / הקיפו את שתי / התשובות הנכונות לפי פסקה 3

What information did you learn about 911 dispatchers?

- a. They first ask for the caller's full name.
- b. They do not panic during a serious emergency.
- c. They must study for two full years.
- d. They need to find out the location/address of the caller.
- e. They give information to the police only after the call ends.

5. Complete the sentence according to paragraph 3: / השלימו את המשפט /

According to paragraph 3, fires and crimes are examples of

_____.

6. Dispatchers always ask the same two questions first. Why are these specific questions so important? Explain. / הסבירו מדוע שתי השאלות הראשונות / הן כה חשובות

a. _____

b. _____

7. Write T (True) or F (False) next to each statement based on paragraph 4: /

סמנו אמת או שקר

_____ Danielle met the parents and their new baby.

_____ Danielle drove to the family's house to help the woman who was having a baby.

8. **According to paragraph 5, James Marks likes being a dispatcher because he...** / סמנו את התשובה הנכונה

- a. works in the city of Los Angeles.
- b. helps the people in his city and does important work.
- c. works hard every day.
- d. loves stories with happy endings.

Text 2: Self-Driving Cars

Read the text and answer the questions. / קראו את הקטע וענו על השאלות.

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

2 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 testing, the cars will be ready to drive by themselves on the roads.

3 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.

4 There are problems that companies still need to solve before they can 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.

5 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.

Questions / שאלות

1. In the first paragraph, we learn that _____. / בחרו את התשובה הנכונה.

- [] people are already using self-driving cars everywhere.
- [] people may be able to buy self-driving cars in the near future.
- [] people must pass difficult tests before driving self-driving cars.
- [] people can watch movies while sitting 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. / הסבירו מדוע יש צורך באדם במושב הנהג בזמן הניסוי.

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3? / מהו הרעיון המרכזי של פסקה 3?

- [] which self-driving cars have the best sensors.
- [] how self-driving cars were originally invented.
- [] where self-driving cars are currently tested.
- [] why self-driving cars are safe and reliable.

4. The text refers to a dog running into the road. This situation shows that. /

בחרו את התשובה הנכונה

- [] self-driving cars can respond and react very quickly.
- [] the sensors can hear the dog barking.
- [] a human person always needs to drive the car.
- [] the computer completely stops the sensors from working.

5. A self-driving car was tested on a wet night. It failed the test. Give a possible reason for this based on the text. / תנו סיבה אפשרית לכך שהרכב נכשל. / בטסט בלילה גשום

Vocabulary Follow-up / הרחבת אוצר מילים מהטקסט

A. Find 10 new or important words from Text 2 and write them down: / מצאו 10

מילים חדשות בטקסט

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

2. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

3. _____ 10. _____

B. Choose 5 of the words you found and write a meaningful sentence with each: /

כתבו חמישה משפטים עם חמש מהמילים שבחרתם.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Part 4: Summer Writing Task (משימת כתיבה)

Exercise 8: Descriptive Paragraph / כתיבת פסקה תיאורית

Write about one of the most important people in your life (a family member or a close friend). Pay attention to correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation. **Write 50-60 words.** כתבו באנגלית על אדם חשוב בחייכם (חבר או בן משפחה). הקפידו על סימני פיסוק, דקדוק וכתיב נכון / (50-60 מילים).

Guiding Questions / שאלות מנחות למחשבה:

- Who is this person? How old is he/she?
- Give some information about them: what is their job or what are their hobbies?
- Why is this person important to you?
- When and how did this person help you succeed in something?

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☀️ Have a wonderful summer vacation and good luck in 9th grade! ☀️