



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



"הכלל שלנו הוא הפרט"

Summer Review Booklet



8th Grade – Mofet, Amat and
Excellence Class מופת, עמ"ט
ומצוינות

Name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Part 1: Grammar (דקדוק)

Present Simple (הווה פשוט)

משתמשים בזמן זה לתיאור פעולות שקורות באופן קבוע (שגרה, הרגלים, לוחות זמנים ועובדות מדעיות).

- **במשפטי חיוב:** כשהנושא הוא יחיד (He, She, It), נוסיף לפועל **s / es / ies**.
- **במשפטי שלילה ושאלה:** נשתמש בפועלי העזר **Do / Don't** (עבור I, You, We, They) או **Does / Doesn't** (עבור He, She, It), והפועל המרכזי יחזור לצורתו הבסיסית.

Exercise 1: Present Simple Practice

השלימו את / Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. / המשפטים בצורת הווה פשוט.

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.

Past Simple (עבר פשוט)

משתמשים בזמן זה לפעולות שהתחילו והסתיימו לחלוטין בנקודה מסוימת בעבר.

- **פעלים רגילים:** נוסיף **ed** בסוף הפועל.
- **פעלים יוצאי דופן (Irregular Verbs):** משנים את צורתם לחלוטין ויש לדעתם בעל פה (לדוגמה: *buy → bought, begin → began*).
- **במשפטי שלילה ושאלה:** נשתמש בפועל העזר **Did / Didn't**, ולאחריו הפועל יופיע בצורת הבסיס שלו.

Exercise 2: Past Simple Practice

השלימו את המשפטים בצורת עבר פשוט / Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the Past Simple. Pay attention to irregular verbs!

1. Yesterday we _____ (work) in the garden. It _____ (be) late.

2. _____ you _____ (play) tennis last night?
3. I _____ (buy) a skirt last Monday. I _____ (not like) the color.
4. Mira _____ (tidy) her room and _____ (be) happy to do it.
5. _____ your son _____ (walk) the dog an hour ago?
6. _____ the pupils _____ (need) time for the test?
7. The lessons _____ (begin) at 08:00 o'clock but I _____ (not get up) on time.
8. I _____ (catch) the bus at night; I _____ (not miss) it.

Past Progressive (עבר ממושך)

משתמשים בזמן זה לתיאור פעולה ממושכת שהתרחשה בעבר בנקודת זמן מסוימת, או פעולה ממושכת שנקטעה על ידי פעולה קצרה (ב-Past Simple).

• **מבנה המשפט:** **was / were** + פועל עם סיומת **ing**.

• **was** מתאים לכינויי הגוף: I, He, She, It.

• **were** מתאים לכינויי הגוף: You, We, They.

Exercise 3: Past Progressive Practice

השלימו את המשפטים / Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Past Progressive. / בצורת עבר ממושך.

1. Roni hurt herself while she _____ (skate).
2. I met my neighbor while I _____ (walk) home from work.
3. Shira saw a friend while she _____ (ride) her bicycle along Park St.
4. Roey fell asleep while he _____ (study).
5. Amit stepped on Liam's feet while they _____ (play) together.
6. I cut myself while I _____ (shave).
7. Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they _____ (bake) cookies.
8. John had a nightmare while he _____ (sleep) at a friend's house.

Past Simple vs. Past Progressive

Grammar Tip 💡 – שילוב זמני העבר

לעיתים קרובות נשלב את שני זמני העבר במשפט אחד כדי להראות שפעולה ממושכת אחת נקטעה על ידי פעולה קצרה:

- הפעולה הממושכת והארוכה מקבלת **Past Progressive** (למשל: *was sleeping*).
- הפעולה הקצרה והקוטעת מקבלת **Past Simple** (למשל: *the phone rang*).
- מילות קישור נפוצות: **When** (כאשר - לרוב לפני פעולה קצרה) ו-**While / As** (בזמן ש... - לרוב לפני פעולה ממושכת).

Exercise 4: Mixed Past Tenses Practice

השלימו את / *Fill in the blanks with the correct form: Past Simple or Past Progressive.*
המשפטים בעזרת עבר פשוט או עבר ממושך.

1. He _____ (talk) with Itay, when Mrs. Simha came in.
2. They _____ (study) for two hours last night.
3. Michael _____ (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I _____ (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We _____ (watch) TV at 20:00 o'clock last night.
6. The customer _____ (pay) his cheque when he dropped his credit card.
7. The barber _____ (cut) my hair yesterday.

Passive Voice (סביל)

משתמשים בצורת הסביל (Passive) כאשר רוצים לשים את הדגש על הפעולה או על מקבל הפעולה, ולא על מי שביצע אותה.

- **הנוסחה הכללית:** פועל העזר **To Be** (בזמן המתאים) + **V3** (הפועל בשלשית שלו).
- **Present Passive:** am / is / are + V3
- **Past Passive:** was / were + V3
- **Future Passive:** will be + V3

Exercise 5A: Present Simple Passive

השלימו את המשפטים בצורת / *Fill in the blanks with the Present Simple Passive form.*
סביל של ההווה הפשוט.

1. The newspapers _____ (bring) to my house by the mailman every morning.
2. Arabic _____ (teach) in our school.
3. That film _____ (not show) on Wednesday.
4. Tourists _____ (give) an 18% discount on everything they buy.
5. Ice cream _____ (not make) by mixing salt and cream.

Exercise 5B: Past Simple Passive

השלימו את המשפטים בצורת סביל / *Fill in the blanks with the Past Simple Passive form.*
של העבר הפשוט.

1. The apples _____ (eat) by Danny yesterday.
2. I _____ (invite) to a party a week ago.
3. Dan's leg _____ (break) in the accident.
4. This sweater _____ (not make) in Israel.
5. The movie _____ (see) by hundreds of pupils.
6. Our car _____ (steal) during the night.

Exercise 5C: Future Simple Passive

השלימו את המשפטים בצורת סביל של / Fill in the blanks with the Future Simple Passive form. / העתיד הפשוט.

1. I wonder who _____ (choose) as president in the next election.
2. Next year, teenagers from all over the country _____ (invite) to take part in the competition.
3. The letters _____ (deliver) tomorrow by the mailman.
4. The new law _____ (not pass) tomorrow.
5. A new clinic _____ (build) here next year.

Modals & Semi-Modals (פועלי עזר)

מודלס וסמי-מודלס משנים את גוון המשפט ומבטאים חובה, עצה, איסור או אפשרות.

- **have to, must** = חייב (צורך) | **mustn't** = אסור בהחלט!
- **should** = כדאי (מתן עצה) | **may** = אולי / ייתכן (אפשרות או בקשת רשות)
- **can't** = לא יכול

Exercise 6: Modals Context Practice

Complete the sentences about a hike with the modals and semi-modals below. Use each word **only once!** / השלימו את משפטי הסיפור על הטיול בעזרת המודלס הבאים (השתמשו בכל מילה / **only once!** / פעם אחת בלבד):

Modals Box: 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 deep valleys where you _____ use your cellphones because there is no signal.

Comparative & Superlative Adjectives (תארים והשוואות)

Grammar Tip 💡 – דרגות השוואה בתארים

- **Comparative (דרגת השוואה בין שניים):** משמש להשוואה בין שני דברים/אנשים.
 - בתארים קצרים: נוסף **er** בסוף התואר ולאחריו המילה **than** (למשל: *taller than*).
 - בתארים ארוכים: נוסף את המילה **more** לפני התואר ולאחריו **than** (למשל: *more beautiful than*).
- **Superlative (דרגת הפלגה - הכי הכי):** משמש להשוואה בין פריט אחד לבין קבוצה שלמה.
 - בתארים קצרים: נוסף **the** לפני התואר וסיומת **est** (למשל: *the tallest*).
 - בתארים ארוכים: נוסף את המילים **the most** לפני התואר (למשל: *the most beautiful*).
- **יוצאי דופן בולטים:** *good* → *better than* → *the best* | *bad* → *worse than* → *the worst*

Exercise 7: Comparative & Superlative Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets. / השלימו את המשפטים בדרגת ההשוואה או ההפלגה המתאימה לפי התואר / שבסוגריים.

1. Einstein was one of the _____ (smart) scientists in history.
2. Planes are much _____ (fast) than trains.
3. This is _____ (interesting) book I have ever read.
4. Mount Everest is the _____ (high) mountain in the world.
5. My new phone is _____ (good) than my old one.
6. Learning a new language is _____ (difficult) than learning to ride a bike.
7. Yesterday was the _____ (bad) day of the year for me.

Part 2: Reading Comprehension (הבנת הנקרא)

Text 1: 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.

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.

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. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 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. _____

Text 2: Tears

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

Most people think that tears are the drops that fall from our eyes when we cry. However, if you look closely, you will see that our eyes are always filled with tears. So actually, we "cry" a little bit all the time.

There are three different types of tears. One type of tears is **basal tears**. They are always in our eyes to keep them wet. When we blink, the basal tears create a thin layer of liquid across our eyes. This protects our eyes and keeps them from drying out.

Reflex tears, another type of tears, have chemicals that help our eyes stay clean and healthy. These tears wash out dirt or sand that gets into our eyes. They also protect our eyes from different things like strong wind or very bright light. Reflex tears even protect our eyes when we cut onions. Onions have a substance in them that changes into gas when we cut them. This gas gets into our eyes, and causes us to produce reflex tears.

A third type of tears is called **psychogenic tears**, and they are the tears we are most familiar with. We cry psychogenic tears when we have strong feelings such as happiness or sadness. We also cry these tears when we are in pain.

Sometimes we actually feel better after crying psychogenic tears because they have a natural painkiller in them. This painkiller can make us feel better when we are upset or sad, just like medicine can help make a headache go away. This means that if you cry because you feel bad, there is a good chance that you will feel better after crying.

Scientists agree that there is still a lot to discover about tears and their effect on people. In the meantime, it is nice to know that sometimes a "good cry" can help us feel better.

Questions

1. Basal tears ____ / סמנו את התשובה הנכונה .

- a. are drops that fall from our eyes only when we are sad
- b. are always present in our eyes
- c. wash out heavy dirt that gets into our eyes
- d. protect our eyes from strong winds

2. What do we know about reflex tears from the text? / את שתי V-סמנו ב התשובות הנכונות

- ☐ [] They protect our eyes from bright, strong light.
- ☐ [] They are caused directly by a strong emotion.
- ☐ [] They keep our eyes wet and hydrated all day.
- ☐ [] They contain special chemicals in them.
- ☐ [] They help us calm down when we are upset.

3. Which type of tears fills your eyes in each event? Tick (V) the correct column. / סמנו בטבלה איזה סוג דמעות מופרש בכל מקרה :

Event (אירוע)	Reflex Tears (דמעות רפלקס)	Psychogenic Tears (דמעות רגשיות)
a. You fall down and hurt your leg badly.		
b. You get sand in your eyes at the beach.		
c. You watch a very sad movie on TV.		
d. You make a fresh salad with chopped onions.		

e. You are standing outside on a cold, windy day.		
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4. What do BOTH basal tears and reflex tears do?

5. How are psychogenic tears similar to medicine?

- a. They can easily be made by scientists in a lab.
- b. They can cause a bad headache.
- c. They keep our eyes clean and safe.
- d. They contain natural elements that make us feel better.

6. In line 4, the word "cry" is in quotation marks (מירכאות) because ____.

- a. different people cry in completely different ways
- b. different types of tears fill our eyes when we cry
- c. there are tears in our eyes even when we don't really cry from emotion
- d. there are some people who don't have tears even when they are really crying

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. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 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 3: Summer Writing Task (משימת כתיבה)

Choose **ONE** of the following writing tasks. Remember to use capital letters and correct punctuation! / בחרו משימת כתיבה אחת מתוך השתיים הבאות. הקפידו על סימני / פיסוק ואותיות גדולות כנדרש.

- **Option 1:** Write an e-mail complaining about something you bought recently. It can be real or imaginary. Explain what the product is and why you are not satisfied with it.
- **Option 2:** Describe a photo that you or your close friend took. Write about who is in the photo, when it was taken, where it was taken, and what was happening at that exact time.

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