

English Workbook Incoming 9th graders

SUMMER 2021

-לשימוש פנימי בלבד-

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Simple with 'have' and 'be'

1) Fill in the sentences with am, is, are, have, has:

I _____ a friend. His name _____ Dan. Dan loves animals. He always finds little puppies that _____ lost and brings them home.

Dan also _____ a dog. His dog's name _____ Otis.

Otis _____ a happy dog. He plays with the little puppies. Otis and the puppies _____ best friends. They _____ a special place where they all play.

I don't _____ any pets, but when I visit Dan, I _____ happy to play with his dog and puppies.

2) Fill in the correct form of the verbs.

1. They _____ a nice house. (have)
2. She _____ ten years old. (be)
3. Sima _____ two kittens and six goldfish. (have)
4. I _____ from Seattle, Washington. (be)
5. They _____ Hillary's parents. (be)

3) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Simple:

1. Sam sometimes _____ the newspaper. (read)
2. We _____ to the park every Saturday. (go)
3. My mother often _____ the plants on Sunday. (water)
4. Tom and her friend _____ the desks in the classroom. (wash)
5. She always _____ to the train in the morning. (hurry)

6. I _____ pizza with vegetables. (like)
7. The boys always _____ video games. (play)
8. My dad never _____ to the radio. (listen)
9. Keren _____ English. (teach)
10. Ben _____ his homework after school. (do)
11. The students _____ math three times a week. (study)
12. Amy always _____ (ride) her bike to work. (ride)
13. David _____ home at 8pm every evening. (arrive)
14. Avi and Arnon _____ breakfast at home during the week. (not eat)
15. Ohr _____ a new picture every week. (paint)
16. My parents usually _____ TV in the evening. (not watch)
17. Udi always _____ on the couch. (sleep)
18. School _____ on September 1st. (start)
19. Matan _____ his car to work every day. (not take)
20. Tal _____ a lot of activities after school. (have)

4) Fill in the table:

Positive Sentences	Negative Sentences
Tammy speaks English well.	
My dad drinks coffee every morning.	
	This dog doesn't bark a lot.
School starts at 8 o'clock.	
	I don't live in Tel Aviv.
	My mother doesn't drive me to school.
It rains in February.	

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- 1) My mother _____ (paint) the walls right now.
- 2) My dad and I _____ (watch) the basketball game on T.V.
- 3) Sean _____ (sit) next to the driver.
- 4) Gali and I _____ (plan) the party now.
- 5) They _____ (move) to the U.S.A. soon.
- 6) My family _____ (eat) in a restaurant right now.
- 7) The team _____ (practice) for the final game on Saturday.
- 8) The class _____ (not take) a quiz at the moment.
- 9) _____ the sun _____ (shine) now, or _____ it _____ (rain) ?
- 10) _____ you _____ (study) for the test today ?

WH Questions. – The underlined words are the answer.

- 1) _____ ?
Oz is skateboarding in the skate park.
- 2) _____ ?
Robyn is complaining because she is hungry.
- 3) _____ ?
The teachers are drinking coffee.
- 4) _____ ?
Judy and Keren are coming to the party tomorrow night.

PAST SIMPLE

Practice – V1, V2

Example:

- I **wake** up every morning at 7 o'clock.
- Yesterday I **woke** up at 8 o'clock.

V1	V2
wake	woke

- 1) She **eats** lunch every day.
 She _____ lunch yesterday.

V1	V2

- 2) They usually _____ the dog.
 They **fed** the dog an hour ago.

V1	V2

- 3) Sara _____ the bus every day.
 Sara **took** the bus yesterday.

V1	V2

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple

Last year, I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland. It (be) _____ great.
 I (travel) _____ around with two friends, and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting
 places. In the evenings, we usually (go) _____ to a pub. One night, we even (learn)
 _____ some Irish dances. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather. It (not /
 rain) _____ a lot. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows. Where (spend /
 you) _____ your last holiday?

IRREGULAR VERBS

V1	V2		V1	V2
become			come	
	forgot			chose
feed			build	
	fought			flew
draw				began
	found			fell
cost			forbid	
	dug		ring	
	ate			drove
buy			feel	
	fell		put	
break				cut
meet				blew
do			be (am, is are)	

PAST SIMPLE & PAST PROGRESSIVE

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb:

- 1) While I _____ (watch) the football game yesterday, my sister _____ (read) books and my parents _____ (not be) home.
- 2) James _____ (complete) his homework two hours ago.
- 3) Mrs. Smith _____ (teach) us English yesterday when we suddenly _____ (hear) a loud noise.
- 4) What _____ (you/eat) when the phone _____ (ring)?
- 5) As I _____ (enter) the class, I _____ (notice) that my best friend _____ (not be) there.
- 6) When we _____ (see) him last night we _____ (not understand) why he looked so tired.
- 7) It _____ (not rain) outside when we _____ (get) out of the car.

MIXED TENSES

Circle the correct verb for each sentence.

1. The 10th graders (study/ are studying/ will study) literature next year.
2. Dan always (plays/ play/ is playing) that video game after school.
3. The children (are swimming/ swim/ swims) with their friends now.
4. Susan (don't walk/ doesn't walk/ didn't walk) the dog on Saturdays.
5. They (exercise/ exercises/ didn't exercise) every morning.
6. My grandparents (are moving/ will move/ moved) to America next week.
7. Maya (visits/ won't visit/ visited) us tomorrow.
8. Amit and Shahar (not listening/ aren't listening/ listened) to the teacher last week.
9. The dogs never (are eating/ ate/ eat) during the mornings.
10. (Do/ Are/ Does) you work every day?
11. The lawyers won't (help/ helps/ helped) you.
12. I (understood/ didn't understood/ didn't understand) what the math teacher said.
13. This car (isn't belong/ doesn't belong/ belong) to her.

14. Her parents didn't (allow/ allows/ allowed) her to go to the party.
15. This house (cost/ costs/ doesn't costs) a lot of money.
16. (Are/ Will/ Did) the mechanic fix the car later on?
17. Many people (didn't arrive/ don't arrive/ doesn't arrive) to the party last night.
18. When she last (met/ meet/ meets) you, you were a baby.
19. Where (Dan is going/ does Dan go/ is Dan going) at the moment?
20. He (was driving/ drove/ is driving) too fast when he suddenly (sees/ saw/ see) the traffic light.
21. (Did/ Do/ Does) the police work hard every day?

Complete the following sentences. Use the Present Simple, Present Progressive, Future, Past Simple and Past Progressive.

1. We _____ (study) English at the moment.
2. She always _____ (watch) that show on T.V.
3. We _____ (leave) the apartment now.
4. My grandparents _____ (not come) for Friday night dinners.
5. Your father _____ (not go) to work tomorrow.
6. While we _____ (swim) in the sea we _____ (see) a jellyfish.
7. I _____ (not eat) dinner before I _____ (leave) for work yesterday.
8. Where _____ (you/ go) for your summer vacation this year?

READING COMPREHENSION

HOW TO FIND A SUMMER JOB

A GUIDE FOR TEENAGERS

by John Stuart

The summer holiday starts next month and now is the time to look for a summer job. Here are five steps that will help you find the job you want:

- Decide which summer job you really want. Make a list of a few jobs that you are interested in because you may not get the first job on your list.
- 5 • Start looking for a job. You can ask your parents and other family members to help you find work. You can also ask your teachers. Look in the local newspapers or on the Internet to see if there are any jobs available. Ask at the local shops and businesses if they need workers.
- Apply for the job. When the employer asks you to fill in the form for the job,
10 make sure that all the information you give is correct and that you write clearly.
- Prepare for the job interview. Find out as much as you can about the job before you arrive at the interview. Prepare questions about the working conditions. For example, ask about what hours you will have to work and how much money you will earn.
- 15 • Come on time to the interview. Remember to be polite and to speak clearly to the employer. Don't forget to tell the employer where you worked in the past and about your hobbies and interests.

You might be lucky and find a job you really like. But even if you don't like your job, remember that you will only be working there for a short time. This is your chance to
20 earn money and get experience.

**taken from Bagrut, Module B, Summer 2005*

1. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The information in this passage helps teenagers

..... .

(9 points)

IN QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER .

2. Why should you make a list of the jobs you want? (lines 1-4)

- i) You will need the list for your interview.
- ii) You might not get the job you want most.
- iii) Some jobs are not available in the summer.

(6 points)

3. A local shop (line 7) is given as an example of a place (-).

- i) where you can buy a newspaper
- ii) which is near your home
- iii) where you can look for a job

(6 points)

4. What is the first thing you need to do when you apply for a job?

ANSWER:

(9 points)

5. PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

How can you prepare yourself for a job interview?

- i) Ask your teacher what to do.
- ii) Get information about the job.
- iii) Visit many other places of work.
- iv) Think about questions to ask the employer.
- v) Talk to your friends.

(2×6=12 points)

6. How should you behave during the interview? Name ONE way. (lines 15-17)

ANSWER:
(9 points)

7. What should the employer know about you? Give ONE example. (lines 15-17)

ANSWER:
(9 points)

8. Why should you work at a summer job even if you don't like it? Give ONE reason.
(lines 18-20)

ANSWER:
(10 points)

WANT TO BE MORE CREATIVE? TAKE A WALK

by Jane Davis

Are you looking for a good idea for your school project? Are you having trouble writing an assignment? Then just go for a walk. A short walk, even near your house, can greatly increase your creativity. This is according to a new study at Stanford University in California.

- 5 Most of us know that walking is good for our health. For thousands of years, writers and artists have claimed that walking also affects creativity. They say they get their best ideas during a walk. But, till now, scientists haven't been able to prove that there is a connection between the two.

Dr. Ann Burns, a Stanford scientist, recently decided to research this connection.

- 10 She chose 40 participants from among her students and put each one in a room with only a desk and a treadmill*. The students took tests that checked their creativity. For example, they were asked to think of new uses for a simple thing, such as a button. Then, they walked on the treadmill for eight minutes at a comfortable speed, in front of a white wall. After walking, each student took a
- 15 second creativity test.

When Dr. Burns compared the results of the two tests, she found that creativity increased greatly for almost all of the participants after they had walked on the treadmill. "Most of them could think of about 60% more uses for an object, and their ideas were both original and logical," Dr. Burns said.

* treadmill — מסילת כושר לתרגול ריצה והליכה
 جهاز لياقة بدنية للتمرین على الركض والمشي

20 For the second part of her study, Dr. Burns moved the experiment outdoors.
 Most people would probably guess that walking outside would be much better
 for creativity than walking indoors. But, surprisingly, this was not true. When
 the students walked outside for eight minutes, their creativity increased just as
 much as when they walked indoors. "It really seems that it's *the walking* that is
 25 important," Dr. Burns said, "and not *where* you walk."

"How a short walk affects our creativity is unclear," Dr. Burns said. "It may
 be that walking improves our mood. So, when we feel good, we naturally
 become more creative. But that's only one explanation," she said. Dr. Burns
 added that she would probably go for a walk later to help her think of other
 30 theories and ways to test them.

**taken from Bagrut, Winter 2015, Module C*

Answer the following questions:

1. What do we learn in lines 1-4?
 - i) Where people like to walk.
 - ii) What students write about in school projects.
 - iii) Why Stanford University started the study.
 - iv) How walking can affect us.

2. What connection is Dr. Burns referring to in line 9?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The connection between

(10 points)

3. What do we know about Dr. Burns' research from lines 9-15?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why the participants walked at the same speed.
- ii) Who participated in the research.
- iii) Who wrote the questions for the creativity tests.
- iv) How long it took to do the creativity tests.
- v) What Dr. Burns thought the results of her research would be.
- vi) Where the participants walked in the first part of the experiment.

(2×9=18 points)

4. In her study, Dr. Burns first asked the participants (-). (lines 9-15)

- i) to walk on a treadmill
- ii) to choose a room
- iii) to look at a white wall
- iv) to take a test

(8 points)

5. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 9-15)

Finding new uses for a button is mentioned as a way to

(10 points)

6. According to lines 16-19, what did Dr. Burns learn from the first part of her study?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

After walking on the treadmill, participants were

(9 points)

GOING TO MARS? HERE'S WHAT YOU'LL EAT

The American space agency, NASA, is making plans to send astronauts to the planet Mars, on a trip that could last up to three years. Such a long space flight presents many challenges. One big problem is how to provide the crew with suitable food for the whole trip. Our reporter spoke to Dr. Lisa Brown, head of the NASA team that is
 5 trying to find solutions.

Space flights are nothing new. Hasn't food for astronauts already been developed?

Of course, NASA has made a lot of progress since the first space flight in the 1960s. Back then, the meals came in the form of liquids or pills. However, astronauts disliked them so much that they refused to eat them, so NASA scientists had to do something.
 10 Eventually they managed to produce complete meals of *real* food, which were specially packaged to keep them fresh. These meals were a great improvement, but we'll need to solve several problems before we can use them on a trip to Mars.

What do you mean?

First of all, we need to think about the weight: six astronauts living in space for three
 15 years would need 20 tons of food. That is too heavy for a spacecraft to carry. Secondly, today our methods of packaging only keep food fresh for about 18 months. We need new methods that will do that for at least three years. But even if these problems are solved, we won't be able to rely only on packaged meals on the trip because astronauts often complain that they quickly get boring.

What solutions have you found so far?

One possibility is to grow some of the food in the spacecraft itself. It's not easy, but we've recently managed to grow lettuce and radishes in special boxes that can be used in the spacecraft, and now we're experimenting with additional vegetables. If we succeed, we could not only send less food on the flight to Mars, but also give the
 25 astronauts a more varied menu. Imagine how wonderful it will be for them to travel so far from Earth, and still be able to have a fresh salad with their dinner.

**taken from Bagrut, Summer 2012, Module F*

1. What do we learn from lines 1-5?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why NASA is planning a space flight to Mars.
- ii) Why a trip to Mars presents many challenges.
- iii) What food astronauts like best.
- iv) What kind of food is suitable for astronauts.
- v) Which problems the NASA team has solved.
- vi) What Dr. Brown's team is working on.

(2×8=16 points)

2. In lines 7-12, Dr. Brown presents (–).

- (i) the food astronauts ate before 1960
- (ii) the health benefits of astronauts' food
- (iii) different types of meals for astronauts
- (iv) the best meals for a trip to Mars

(8 points)

3. Why did NASA have to change the food that it used on space flights in the 1960s?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER ACCORDING TO LINES 7-12.

Because

(8 points)

4. In line 7 Dr. Brown says, "NASA has made a lot of progress." What progress has it made? (lines 7-12)

ANSWER:

(8 points)

5. For the flight to Mars, NASA needs to solve problems with its packaged meals. Give TWO of these problems according to lines 14-19.

(1)

(2)

(2×7=14 points)

6. Lettuce and radishes are given as examples of (–). (lines 21-26)

- (i) vegetables that are often grown in space
- (ii) astronauts' favorite vegetables
- (iii) vegetables that astronauts could eat in space
- (iv) vegetables that are especially healthy

(8 points)

7. What is presented in lines 21-26?

- (i) New kinds of packaged meals for astronauts.
- (ii) Vegetables that can't be grown in space.
- (iii) Different ways of growing vegetables in space.
- (iv) The benefits of growing food in space.

(8 points)

THE ACCIDENTAL CAREER OF PHOTOGRAPHER JIMMY CHIN

In August 2003, nature photographer Jimmy Chin was working on Mount Everest when a wall of snow came down and nearly killed him. Though he was thrown 30 meters down the mountain, Chin managed to take some dramatic pictures of the falling ice and snow. They were so good that he was hired to film scenes for a new documentary about
5 the world's highest mountains. Not bad for someone who just five years ago didn't even own a camera.

"I was planning to become a professional mountain climber," says Chin, "but that changed in April 1999, when I was training for an expedition with a friend who works for a magazine. One morning I picked up his camera and took a picture of him in his
10 sleeping bag, just as a joke. He showed the photo to the editor of his magazine, and she bought it!" Chin used the money to buy a camera of his own. Within a surprisingly short time he acquired the necessary technical skills and started making a living as a photographer. His pictures soon appeared in exhibitions and top photography magazines.

Only six months after selling his first picture, Chin was hired to film a climbing expedition
15 to Argentina. There was just one problem: he had to use a video camera, something he had never done before. Again, however, he showed his unusual ability to pick up technical skills, and brought back an award-winning film of the climb. Says Matt Stanley, editor of *Climbing* magazine, "Chin's exceptional artistic talent enables him to capture the drama in every situation."

20 Chin's success is based on more than just talent. He is always experimenting and his many fans admire his bold use of new techniques. And he is very happy with the way things have turned out. "I've found a profession that's perfect for me: I get paid for doing the two things I love best in the world."

(Adapted from "The Accidental Career of Photographer Jimmy Chin", National Geographic News,
March 23, 2004)

*taken from Bagrut, Winter 2021, Module D

1. What information are we given about Jimmy Chin in lines 1-6?

PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) That he was in a climbing accident.
- ii) That he lost his camera on Mount Everest.
- iii) Where he went climbing for the first time.
- iv) When he took his first photographs.
- v) How his trip to Mount Everest helped his career.
- vi) That a documentary was made about him.

(2×8=16]

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 7-13, the writer explains how Chin

.....

(10]

3. What shows that Chin is considered a very good photographer? Give ONE fact.

ANSWER:

(6]

4. Why did Chin succeed as a photographer? Give TWO reasons from lines 7-19.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

(1) He

(2) He

(2×7=14]

5. What do we learn from the last paragraph? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

We learn why

6. Which description best suits Chin's career?
- (i) A long struggle to succeed.
 - (ii) Many successes, some failures.
 - (iii) Success came quickly.
 - (iv) Failure was followed by success.
7. Why is Chin's career described as "accidental" in the title of the article?
- (i) Because it was the result of a climbing accident.
 - (ii) Because Chin took many photographs by accident.
 - (iii) Because Chin often works in very dangerous places.
 - (iv) Because Chin discovered his abilities unexpectedly.

WRITING

SAMPLE WRITING QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE

- ✓ Write between 90-100 words. Students interested in being in the A+ class should write between 120-140 words.
 - ✓ Use your best grammar, punctuation and spelling.
-
1. Describe a person who is special to you. Who is that person? What do they look like? Why are they special to you?
 2. Describe your favorite holiday or vacation. Where did you go? What did you do?
 3. Describe an event that was meaningful to you. What was the event? What did you do there? Why was it special to you?
 4. Describe the happiest or saddest day of your summer vacation.