

Summer Assignments for 9th grade (4-5 points)

Part 1

Vocabulary: Choose 30 words and put them in a sentence

Part 2

Unseen's

Part 3

Grammar

Part 4

Writing tasks

- ? The assignments are due the 1st week of school and will be counted as 5% towards your first semester's grade.

Have a great summer 😊

Part I

Vocabulary List – 10th Graders

1. average ממוצע, רגיל
2. to purchase לרכוש
3. purchasing רכישה
4. movement תנועה, תזוזה
5. disadvantage חיסרון
6. advantage יתרון
7. environmental - friendly ידידותי לסביבה
8. analysis ניתוח נתונים
9. before לפני
10. challenge לאתגר, אתגר
11. chance סיכוי, הזדמנות
12. characteristic מאפיין, תכונה
13. claim לטעון, טענה
14. to change לשנות, להחליף
15. common נפוץ, משותף
16. complicated מסובך, מורכב
17. to concern דאגה, עניין, לדאוג, להתעניין
18. conditions תנאים
19. to conduct לערוך, לבצע
20. to decrease להפחית, לצמצם (מבחינת תופעה)
21. decrease ירידה (מבחינת תופעה)
22. increase עלייה (מבחינת תופעה)
23. to increase להגדיל, לעלות (מבחינת תופעה)

24. consequence תוצאה, השלכה
25. to cope להתמודד
26. critic מבקר (ביקורת)
27. current נוכחי
28. delayed מעוכב
29. deliberately בכוונה תחילה
30. to demonstrate להפגין, להדגים
31. to design לעצב
32. design עיצוב
33. destruction הרס, חירבן
34. development התפתחות
35. disagreement אי הסכמה
36. disaster אסון
37. discovery תגלית, גילוי
38. drop להפיל, טיפה
39. to doubt להטיל ספק
40. to educate לחנך, ללמד
41. addition תוספת
42. advance התקדמות
43. advanced מתקדם
44. advertising פרסום
45. to advertise לפרסם
46. to appear להיראות, להופיע
47. be responsible for something להיות אחראי על משהו
48. dislike לא אוהב

49. efficient יעיל

50. enjoyable מהנה

51 essay (n) חיבור

52 essentially (adv) למעשה

53 even if אפילו אם

54 even though למרות ש

55 event (n) אירוע

56 exactly (adv) בדיוק

57 except that חוץ מזה ש

58 exist (v) להתקיים

59 extraordinary (adj) יוצא מן הכלל

60 feature (n) תכונה

61 feedback (n) משוב

62 figure (n) גיזרת גוף

63 figure out something (v) לפענח משהו

64 financial (adj) כספי, פיננסי

65 finding/findings (n) ממצא, ממצאים

66 flexible (adj) גמיש

67 flood (v) להציף

68 flood (n) שטפון

69 flu (n) שפעת

70 focus on something (v) להתמקד במשהו

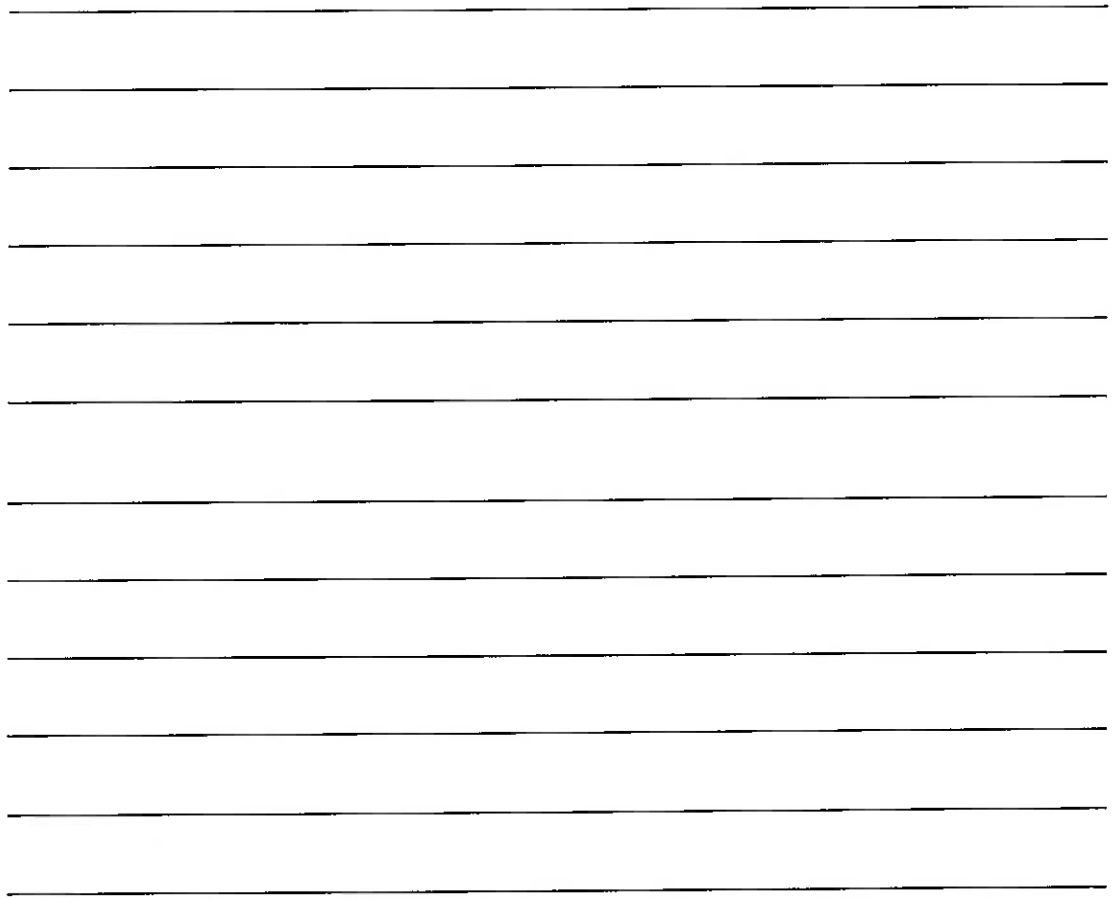
71 focus (n) מוקד, מרכז

72 frequent (adj) תדיר

73 fresh (adj) טרי

74	frighten (v)	להפחיד
75	from	מ, מאת
76	gain (v)	להרוויח
77	generate (v)	ליצור
78	guidance (n)	הדרכה
79	hopefully (adv)	בתקווה
80	ideal (adj)	אידיאלי, מושלם
81	illness (n)	מחלה
82	illustrate (v)	להמחיש, לאייר
83	image (n)	תמונה
84	in	ב, בתוך
85	in actual fact	למעשה
86	in connection with something	בקשר ל
87	in that case	במקרה הזה
88	in the meantime	בינתיים
89	initial (adj)	ראשוני
90	instruction (n)	הוראה
91	intelligence (n)	אינטליגנציה, משכל
92	interest (n)	עניין
93	introduce (v)	להציג
94	invest (v)	להשקיע
95	investigate (v)	לחקור
96	just about	כמעט
97	keep on doing something (v)	להמשיך לעשות משהו
98	kind of	סוג של

99	knowledge (n)	ידע
100	lack (v)	לחסר
101	landscape (n)	נוף
102	likely (adj, adv)	סביר להניח
103	limited (adj)	מוגבל
104	little (adj)	קצת
105	low (adj)	מעט, רמה נמוכה
106	look at something (v)	להסתכל על משהו
107	material (n)	חומר
108	mean (v)	להתכוון
109	means (n)	אמצעים
110	measure (n)	אמצעי, פעולה
111	measure (v)	למדוד / להעריך
112	mention (v)	לציין
113	miss (v)	לפספס
114	misunderstand (v)	להבין לא נכון
115	more or less	פחות או יותר



Part II

Read the advertisement below and then answer questions 1-10.

פרק ראשון הבנת הנקרא. (70 נקודות)
קרא את המודעה שלפניך וענה על שאלות 1-10 שאחריה.

القسم الأول: فهم المقروء: (70 علامة).
اقرأ الإعلان التالي وأجبوا عن الأسئلة 1-10.

LOOKING FOR DOG WALKERS

The Dog Walker Center is looking for high-school students who want to work as dog walkers. So if you love dogs and want to earn some extra money, come to our center. We will teach you how to walk dogs and how to look after them while their owners are away.



Applicants¹ will have to take a short course. In this course they will learn:

- how to deal with different kinds of dogs.
- how to entertain the dog while taking care of it.
- what to do in case of emergency.

This job has a lot of benefits. First, you earn money. In addition, you are active while walking the dog, which is good for your health. You might also make a lot of new friends. Besides, it's a wonderful job for students who are looking for a part-time job. The only problem might be if the dog is hard to control. But, if you complete our course, you will know how to deal with this problem.

The course is online and it's four hours long. It includes information and a movie. You can decide when to watch the movie or read the information. At the end of the course, you will have to take a short test. Those who pass the test will get a diploma. The course costs only 100 shekels.

The Dog Walker Center will help those who finish the course find a job. We are sure that dog owners will be very happy to give you a job because you will know how to take care of their pets.

To apply, please fill out the application form² at
www.dogwalkercenter.com

1. applicants מוספס בקשה 2. application form טופס בקשה

Answer questions 1-10 in English according to the advertisement. In questions 1, 4, 7 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-10 על פי המודעה. בשאלות 1, 4, 7 ו-9, סמך את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות, ענה על פי ההוראות. (70 נקודות)

أجبوا باللغة الإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-10 وفقاً للإعلان. في الأسئلة 1, 4, 7, 9, أحيطوا بدائرة رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجبوا بحسب التعليمات. (70 علامة)

1. *The Dog Walker Center* is looking for high-school students because (-). (lines 1-4)

- i) they love dogs and look after them
- ii) the center wants to teach teenagers how to walk dogs
- iii) teenagers love dogs and need money

(6 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 1-4)

Who can apply for the job of dog walker?

Teenagers who _____ (7 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 1-4)

As a dog walker, you will have to take care of dogs when _____

(6 points)

You will know what to do in case of emergency because (-). (lines 5-9)

- i) you will learn it in the course
- ii) the dog is not feeling very well
- iii) you will take care of the dog

(6 points)

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

Being a dog walker is a wonderful job because (-). (lines 10-14)

- ___ i) you learn to control dogs
- ___ ii) you make money
- ___ iii) it has only one problem
- ___ iv) you meet new people
- ___ v) you don't do any physical activity

(2x7=14 points)

What may be difficult for a dog walker? (lines 10-14)

ANSWER: _____ (7 points)

The course (-). (lines 15-18)

- i) is free of charge
- ii) is very long
- iii) is on the Internet

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 15-18)

If you want to get a diploma, you will have to _____ (6 points)

9. What do we learn from lines 19-23?

- i) How long the course is.
- ii) What will happen when you finish the course.
- iii) How the dog owners will help you find a job.

(6 points)

10. What should you do if you want the job of being a dog walker? (lines 19-23)

ANSWER: _____

(6 points)

AT 1: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על שאלות 1-7 שאחריו.

הקטע הראשון: כחם המצוי (70 עמלמה).

אקראו הקטעה הלה ואתביוא עזן השנה 1-7.

THE MARSHMALLOW TEST

Do people who know how to control themselves succeed in life more than others? In 1970, Walter Mischel, a psychologist from Stanford University, decided to find out if this is true. In order to do that, Mischel and his team conducted an experiment.

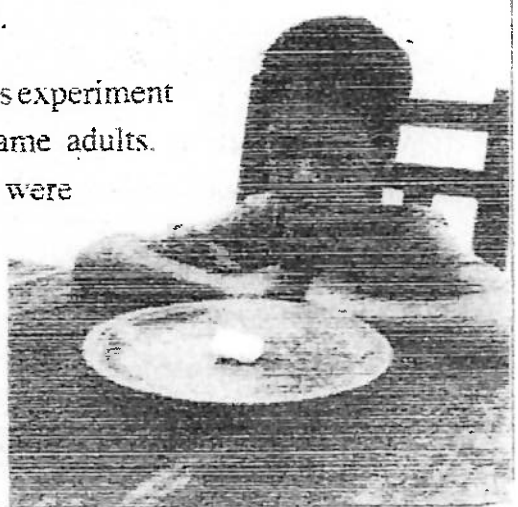
Five hundred children aged four to six were chosen for the experiment. Each child entered an empty room in which there was nothing but a table with a marshmallow placed on it. The children were told that they could eat the marshmallow right away, but if they waited and did not eat the marshmallow they would be rewarded: they would be given another marshmallow. Each child remained alone in the room for about 20 minutes.

Sitting in front of food you like without being able to eat it was not an easy task. Mischel wanted to check how many children could cope with it. He found out that some children couldn't resist the temptation and ate the marshmallow right after he had left the room. Others tried to control themselves, but finally gave up and ate the marshmallow before the experiment ended. Only one out of three children managed to receive another marshmallow as a prize.

Ten years later, Mischel checked how these children functioned. He found out that many of the children who had not eaten the marshmallow had better achievements, better friendships and less behavioral problems at school.

Mischel also found a connection between the findings of his experiment and the way these children functioned when they became adults. Those who had waited and hadn't eaten the marshmallow were more successful at work than those who had not waited and had eaten the marshmallow right away.

Mischel's experiment is still used today to show the important connection between self-control and success for people of all ages.



article. In questions 3, 5 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

6-8 הקף במעגל את החספר של
התשובה הנכונה בשאר השאלות, ענה על פי הריאות.
שאלות מס' 3, 5 ו-6 ענה על פי האפשרות הנכונה.
בשאלות האחרות, ענה לפי ההוראות.
סך הנקודות: (70 נקודות)

1. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Why did Mischel and his team conduct the experiment? (lines 1-3)

They wanted to find out if _____

2. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What do we learn about the experiment described in lines 4-8?

- ___ i) What all the children got after 20 minutes.
- ___ ii) Why the room was empty.
- ___ iii) What information the children received.
- ___ iv) Why the results were surprising.
- ___ v) Who conducted the experiment.
- ___ vi) How long the experiment lasted.

(2x8=16)

3. In lines 9-14 we are told (-).

- i) how the children behaved during the experiment
- ii) where the experiment took place
- iii) why the children didn't eat the marshmallow
- iv) which children ate the marshmallow immediately

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 9-14)

Another marshmallow was given to children who could _____

5. A third of the children (-). (lines 9-14)

- i) ate the marshmallow right away
- ii) managed to get the reward
- iii) didn't control themselves and ate the marshmallow
- iv) ate the marshmallow before the experiment ended

6. What do we learn from lines 15-22?

- i) When Mischel checked the students' achievements.
- ii) Why the participants had problems at school.
- iii) Why children are more successful than adults.
- iv) How the adults behaved during the experiment.

(8 points)

7. In lines 23-25 the writer mentions a connection between self-control and success.

Give TWO examples that show this connection.

(Give ONE example from lines 15-17 and ONE example from lines 18-22.)

Lines 15-17: _____

Lines 18-22: _____

(2x8=)

9. What do we learn from lines 19-23?

- i) How long the course is.
- ii) What will happen when you finish the course.
- iii) How the dog owners will help you find a job.

(6 points)

10. What should you do if you want the job of being a dog walker? (lines 19-23)

ANSWER: _____

(6 points)

Name: _____ Grade: _____ Teacher: _____

Museer (module C)

70p

STANDING ON BOARD

Airlines have come up with a new answer to an old question: how many passengers can fit into an airplane? It seems that every year, airlines look for new ways to put more passengers onto planes. In the last few years, seats have become narrower. This has allowed airlines to have more seats on board. Now they have another solution
5 - selling a standing ticket. Passengers will stand while flying.

Why have airlines suggested this solution? A good reason is that fuel has become expensive and airlines don't want to raise the price of the ticket. Adding standing areas allows airlines to have many more passengers compared to the number of seated passengers. A ticket in the standing area is cheaper than a regular seat but the airlines
10 still earn millions of extra dollars.

Critics disapprove of this solution. They say that airlines try to have as many people as possible on a flight in order to make maximum profit without considering the comfort of the passengers. Many passengers with seats complain that they will also have to pay the price. Some frequent flyers expressed concerns about sharing the toilets with even
15 more passengers. This increases the risk of getting diseases. On the other hand, some passengers are in favor of this idea. They prefer to stand rather than sit without being able to stretch their legs because there isn't enough room for their long legs.

This may be a good idea to adopt for short flights but what happens if you have to fly for many hours? Would you still consider buying a standing ticket? And what happens
20 if you get tired of standing, do you think they would let you sit on the floor?

1. What solutions have airlines found to put as many passengers as possible onto planes? Name TWO solutions. (lines 1-5)

a)

b)

(2x5=10 points)

3

2. PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 6-10)

An airplane with standing areas (-).

- i) will have more seats
- ii) will be bigger
- iii) will be more expensive
- iv) will allow more passengers on board
- v) will help airlines to earn more money

(2x5=10 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. WRITE TWO THINGS. (lines 6-10)

Since fuel has become more expensive, airlines have suggested

..... and not

(2x5=10 points)

4. Who is against this solution? (lines 11-17)

ANSWER:

(5 points)

5. What increases the risks of getting diseases? (lines 11-17)

ANSWER:

(7 points)

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 11-17)

Why do some passengers like the idea of having standing tickets?

They claim that

(5 points)

IN QUESTIONS 7, 8 AND 9, CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

7. Adopting this solution is good for (-).

- 1) all flights
- 2) international flights
- 3) local flights

8. A standing ticket will (-).

- i) be more expensive than the regular ticket
- ii) be less expensive than the regular ticket
- iii) cost the same as the regular seat

(7 points)

9. The writer thinks that the new solution (-). (lines 18-20)

- i) has more advantages than disadvantages
- ii) has both advantages and disadvantages
- iii) has only disadvantages

(6 points)

70/

Part III

* חפשו זסוף ספרו התימוד שלכם, או כיתבו באינטרנט: "רשימת פעלים עם ראשי תיבות באנגלית".

Fill in the chart in English

V1	V2	Hebrew
היות - האקר become	הפך became	להפוך ל (לדוגמא מתקופת ילדות לבגרות וכדו').
		לשתות
		ללמד
		לנהוג
		להתחיל
		לצלל
		לנצח
		לקנות
		להביא
		להכות
		לכתוב
		לשחות
		לחשוב
		לעלות מבחינה כספית
		לתפוס
		לבכות
		לרוץ
		לראות
		לעמוד
		לפגוע

v_1 v_2

		לקרוא
		לגור (לחיות)
		לחתוך
		ללכת
		לבוא
		לעשות
		לקחת
		לשים
		לעצור
		ללמוד
		לשמור
		לעזוב
		לשחק
		להעדיף
		לרקוד
		לומר
		לספר
		להיות

Exercise 5

CHOOSE THE CORRECT VERB

Choose a verb from the list on the right to complete the following sentences. Write the verb in the past tense. Use each verb only once.

Ex. I visited my friend in the hospital last night.

1. The boys _____ baseball in the field behind the school.
2. Robert _____ his wife wash the dishes.
3. We _____ our living room a soft blue color.
4. Susan _____ TV for two hours last night.
5. We _____ planes on the way to New York.
6. She _____ for him for 20 minutes at the coffee shop.
7. He _____ how to swim when he was a child.
8. They _____ all around the country three years ago.
9. The students _____ late for class.
10. We _____ to the radio until midnight.

Verb List:

- change
- visit
- paint
- travel
- listen
- help
- arrive
- learn
- watch
- play
- wait

Exercise 1

POSITIVE SENTENCES

Choose a verb from the box, and write the correct simple present form in the sentences below.

- Ex. The show starts at 8:30 pm.
- I _____ breakfast at 7:00 every morning.
 - He always _____ a suit to work.
 - My teacher usually _____ at the front of the classroom.
 - He _____ his teeth three times a day.
 - We sometimes _____ our groceries on the weekend.
 - My dogs always _____ on my bed.
 - She often _____ chicken for dinner.
 - They _____ the bus to school every day.
 - We often _____ TV in the evenings.
 - He _____ to the radio on his way to work.
 - My roommate _____ three languages.
 - A mechanic _____ cars.
 - She _____ the dishes after dinner.
 - They _____ coffee every morning.
 - Water _____ at 32° Fahrenheit.

Verb List:

- fix
- stand
- speak
- drink
- eat
- ~~start~~
- sleep
- wash
- make
- listen
- buy
- wear
- take
- watch
- freeze
- brush

Exercise 2

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Choose a verb from the box, and write the correct negative form in the sentences below.

Ex. The movie doesn't start for another 15 minutes.

1. I like summer. I _____ winter.
2. Jerry and Beth are strangers. They _____ each other.
3. We _____ to school on the weekend.
4. Mrs. Smith wants a divorce. She _____ her husband anymore.
5. Turtles _____ quickly.
6. Children _____ coffee.
7. You _____ jeans to a wedding.
8. Poor people _____ a lot of money.
9. It's warm today. You _____ a coat.
10. Jessica is very healthy. She _____ junk food.
11. The students are from China. They _____ English.
12. The shoe store _____ hats.
13. That restaurant _____ breakfast.
14. The children _____ early on the weekend.
15. Leaves _____ off trees in the summer.

Verb List:

- speak
- know
- go
- need
- like
- drink
- love
- move
- eat
- wear
- ~~• start~~
- fall
- sell
- have
- get up
- serve

Exercise 1 cont.

B. Short Form

Now try using contractions.

Use *'ll* instead of *will* and *won't* instead of *will not*.

Ex. My friend won't go to the doctor's next week because she is feeling better.
(go, not)

1. My coworker _____ in the office tomorrow because she is on holidays.
(be, not)

2. I _____ some coffee, please.
(have)

3. He _____ video games after school.
(play)

4. The children _____ books that are too difficult.
(read, not)

5. We _____ dinner at 7:00 pm.
(eat)

6. I _____ for my test tonight because I'm sick.
(study, not)

7. She _____ the guitar on Saturday morning.
(practice)

8. She _____ the flowers in a few minutes.
(water)

9. You _____ me back. You never do.
(call, not)

10. They _____ on their presentation after school.
(work)

Did You Know?

The abbreviation *'ll* is common with pronouns (*I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll*). The abbreviation *won't* is common with all pronouns and nouns.

Exercise 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS (WILL)

A. Long Form

Write the verb in the future tense with *will* or *will not*.

Ex. My neighbor is sick, so he will not go to work tomorrow morning.
(go, not)

1. It's a beautiful day, so we _____ inside.
(stay)
2. My mom _____ the lights off at 9:00 pm.
(turn)
3. I think I _____ home today.
(walk)
4. Their kids _____ in the park after dark.
(play, not)
5. Our teacher _____ us a quiz next Thursday.
(give)
6. My husband _____ you back after he gets out of the shower.
(call)
7. The movie _____ at 8:00 pm.
(start)
8. He _____ to college next month.
(apply)
9. Her parents _____ her. They _____ her instead.
(text, not) (call)
10. They _____ the bus after school. Their mother _____ them home instead.
(take, not) (drive)

