

## Summer Assignments for 9<sup>th</sup> grade (5 points)

### Part 1

**Vocabulary:** Define the words in English and put 50 words in a sentence

### Part 2

Unseen's

### Part 3

Grammar

### Part 4

Writing tasks

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

Have a great summer 😊

**BAND III CORE I LIST A**

<b>Entry</b>	<b>PoS</b>	<b>Family member(s)</b>	<b>PoS</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Phrasal verbs and chunks				
addition	n	additional	adj	
advance	n			progress
advanced	adj			modern, high level
advertising	n			
among other things				
analysis	n	analyze analyst	v n	
appear	v	appearance	n	seem
approach	v, n			deal with, method
as	conj			while, when
at least				
average	adj	on average		ordinary, usual
be responsible for sth/doing sth				
before	prep			in order
besides	prep, adv			
can	v			modal , sometimes happening
challenge	v			express disagreement
chance	n			risk
change	v	change	n	exchange in shop; money; new experience; climate change
characteristic	n	characterize	v	
claim	v			statement
come after/first/last, etc				
common	adj			shared
complicated	adj	complicate	v	
concern	v	concerned concerning concerned with sth	adj prep	
conditions	n			
conduct	v			carry out
consequence	n	consequently	adv	
considerable	adj			
cope	v	cope with sth		

critic	n		criticize criticism	v n	not approve
current	adj		currently	adv	
decrease	v, n				
delayed	adj				
deliberately	adv		deliberate	adj	
demonstrate	v		demonstration	n	march
design	n		designer	n	decoration
destruction	n				
development	n		developing developed	adj adj	event, process
disagreement	n				
disaster	n				
discovery	n				
dislike	n, v				
do	aux v				for emphasis
doubt	v				
drop	v, n				move lower
educate	v		educated educator	adj n	
efficient	adj		efficiency efficiently	n adj	
emphasis	n		emphasize	v	
enjoyable	adj		enjoyment	n	
essay	n				
essentially	adv				
even if					
even though					
event	n				
exactly	adv				emphasis, agreement
except that					
exist	v		existence existing	n adj	
extraordinary	adj				
feature	n				important part of something
feedback	n				
figure	n		figure out sth		body shape figure out a problem
financial	adj		finance	n, v	
finding/findings	n				
flexible	adj		flexibility	n	
flood	v, n				
flu	n				
focus on/upon sb/sth					

focus	n				
frequent	adj		frequency	n	
fresh	adj				recent
frighten	v				
from	prep				position, starting point
gain	v, n				increase
generate	v				create
guidance	n				
hopefully	adv		hopeful	adj	
ideal	adj				
illness	n				
illustrate	v		illustration	n	picture
image	n				picture, especially on film or television
in	prep				in a state, emotion
in ... terms / in terms of sth					
in actual fact					
in connection with sth					
in that case					
in the meantime					
initial	adj		initially	adv	first
instruction	n				teach
intelligence	n		intelligent	adj	
interest	n, v		interested in sth		activity
introduce	v				something new
invest	v		investor	n	
			investment	n	
investigate	v		investigation	n	
			investigator	n	
just about					
just about					
keep on doing sth					
kind of					
knowledge	n				awareness
lack	v				
landscape	n				
likely	adj, adv				
limited	adj		limitation	n	
little	adj				
look at sth					
low	adv				to a small amount or level
material	n				documents, information
mean	v		meaning	n	have significance, purpose

means	n				method
measure	n				method
mention	v, n				
miss	v				fail to do
misunderstand	v				
more or less					
must	v				modal likely
naturally	adv				as expected, normally
nature	n				character, type
necessarily	adv				
nevertheless	adv				
not at all					
not only					
notice	n				advanced warning
objective	n				aim, purpose
occasional	adj		occasionally	adv	
official	adj				
on the one hand ... on the other hand					
once	conj				as soon as
others	pron				people in general
otherwise	conj,adv				
out of date			old-fashioned		
participate	v		participant participation	n n	
particular	adj		particularly	adv	
past	adj				before now
perform	v		performance	n	carry out action, how successful someone or something is
personality	n				
personally	adv				own opinion, not someone else
planet	n				
planning	n		planned	adj	
plant	v				
point of view					
policy	n				
pollution	n		pollute	v	
popular	adj				general, widespread
population	n				
prevent	v		prevention	n	
priority	n				

private	adj				controlled or paid for by a person or company and not the government
probable	adj				
produce	v		producer	n	make film/TV program
profession	n		professional	adj	work; skilled
professor	n				
proof	n				
proposed	adj				suggested
protest	n, v				demonstrate about/against/at something
provided (that)					
psychology	n		psychological psychologist	adj n	
public	adj		publicly	adv	belonging to government
purpose	n				intention
quality	n				characteristic
question	v				ask, interrogate
question	n				problem, issue
questionnaire	n				
react	v		reaction	n	respond, response
reasonable	adj		reasonably	adv	price
recommend	v		recommendation	n	
recycle	v				
regard	v, n		regardless regarding	adv prep	consider
region	n		regional	adj	
regular	adj				normal
relevant	adj		relevance	n	
reliable	adj				
rely on/upon sb/sth					
request	n, v				
research	v, n		researcher	n	
result	n		resulting	adj	scientific, sport
review	v, n				give opinion
revise	v		revision	n	
risk	n, v				
run out of					
rural	adj				
salary	n				
sample	n				
seldom	adv				
sense	n		sensible	adj	reason, good judgement
set up sth or set sth up			set out sth, set sth out		

significant	adj		significantly significance	adv n	
skilled	adj		skillful		
slight	adj		slightly	adv	
specialist	n		specialize	v	
specific	adj		specifically specify	adv v	
still	adv				despite
structure	n				
study	v, n				examine, look at; learning
supposed	adj				
surface	n				
take advantage of sth					
thanks to sb/sth					
theory	n		theoretical	adj	
throw away/out sth or throw sth away/out					
transport	n, v		transportation	n	
trash	n				
treatment	n				dealing with
unfortunately	adv		unfortunate	adj	
unhealthy	adj				
unique	adj				
united	adj		unity unite	n v	
universe	n		universal	adj	
unknown	adj				
unlike	prep				
unlikely	adj				
urban	adj				
vary	v		variation	n	
view	n		viewer	n	
visible	adj				
vision	n				dream, hope, idea
volume	n				amount
whom	pron				
wildlife	n				
within	adv, prep				time; distance; limit
worthwhile	adj				
would	v				used as the past form of 'will' to talk about what someone said or thought

## DANGEROUS DISTRACTIONS

### I

How would you react if the driver next to you closed his eyes for a few seconds while driving? No doubt you would scream in panic and alert the driver to the danger. But would you have the same reaction if you saw the driver texting while driving? After all, these two scenarios may lead to the same consequence.



### II

Using the phone while driving to receive and send text messages, to surf the net or to follow your friends on Facebook or Instagram is a growing trend. Though drivers believe they can do all this without causing any harm, statistics prove the opposite. According to the

Israeli police, 20% of road accident casualties result from the distraction of drivers who use their cell phones. Surprisingly, even the fact that young children are in the car doesn't deter their parents from this practice. Although heavy fines are imposed in such cases, people keep doing it.

### III

Experts tried to understand the root of the problem but couldn't, since various reasons might lead to this behavior. According to a study conducted in the USA, both executives and employees said they didn't want to lose productivity. In this modern technological age, people are expected to react to messages without delay. Some users may suffer from FOMO – fear of missing out. They want to be connected at all times. Others admit they check their phones while driving simply because it's a habit.

### IV

But is it possible that we have become addicted? When we hear the buzz of a message popping up, we can't resist checking our phones in spite of the danger involved. "The lure of text messages is a lot like the appeal of slot machines," says David Greenfield, a professor at the University of Connecticut Medical School. It seems that many people find it difficult to overcome either of them. According to Prof. Greenfield, the buzz of an incoming text message results in the release of dopamine – a chemical in the brain that generates excitement. This may explain the compulsion to use phones even when it is dangerous.

### V

If drivers are unable to overcome this addiction on their own, technology might come to their rescue. Several apps have been developed for this purpose. For example, one app reads messages aloud and sends an automatic response saying that you can't answer since you are driving. Another automatically locks the texting function while the car is moving. It seems that technology, which created the problem in the first place, might be able to help us deal with its effects.



Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the text. In questions 1, 2 and 3, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. The two scenarios mentioned in lines 1-5 (-).
- i) present the same situation
  - ii) alert the driver to danger
  - iii) result from sending messages
  - iv) bring about the same result
- (8 points)

2. In lines 6-11 the writer says that using the phone while driving (-).
- i) deters many drivers
  - ii) distracts the police
  - iii) has become very common
  - iv) is not typical of parents
- (8 points)

3. The words "statistics prove the opposite" in line 8 refer to (-).
- i) police efforts to deal with the problem
  - ii) the growing number of road accidents
  - iii) the growing trend of using a phone while driving
  - iv) the drivers' mistaken belief
- (8 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
- In lines 12-17, the writer explains why drivers \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8 points)

5. Why does Prof. Greenfield compare text messages to slot machines? (lines 18-24)
- COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
- Both \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8 points)

6. What do we learn from lines 25-29?
- PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
- \_\_\_ i) Why drivers can't deal with their addiction.
  - \_\_\_ ii) What caused the problem.
  - \_\_\_ iii) Why the apps have been developed.
  - \_\_\_ iv) How the apps create a problem.
  - \_\_\_ v) Which app is preferable.
  - \_\_\_ vi) How often the apps send an automatic response.
- (2x7=14 points)

7. According to the article, what has been done to deal with drivers' distraction?
- Give TWO answers from TWO different paragraphs.
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2x8=16 points)

**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

Read the text below and then answer questions 1-8.

**FIGHTING A WORLDWIDE EPIDEMIC**



**I**

Since the 1950s, there have been great medical improvements, and people live much longer. Yet, millions of people die each year from easily preventable diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes. Many of them are the result of obesity, which has become  
5 a worldwide epidemic.

**II**

In the last decades, our lifestyle has changed dramatically. Most people work long hours and no longer have time to cook at home. As a result, they buy processed food, soft drinks and snacks, which contain a lot of sugar, fat and/or sodium. Consuming high quantities of these ingredients may lead to obesity. "It is very easy for a child with normal weight to become overweight", says Professor Nemet, who runs The Child Health and Sport Center at Meir Medical Center. He explains that a six-year-old child should eat about 1,000 calories a day. If the child drinks every day one can of soft drink that contains about 7 teaspoons of sugar (equivalent to 160 calories), the child will eventually gain 7 kilos a year and will become overweight.

**III**

The technological age also contributes its share. Not only do people eat unhealthy food, but they are also physically inactive, sitting many hours in front of computer screens both at work and at home instead of doing physical labor. Children's lifestyle has also changed. They used to burn up a lot of energy playing outside, but nowadays children hardly do so and prefer to just look at screens. People's increasingly sedentary lifestyle combined with the consumption of high quantities of sugar, fat and sodium lead to severe health problems.

**IV**

Different countries have been trying to overcome obesity. Chile, for example, has decided to pass a law that forces companies to label food products which contain high quantities of sugar, fat and sodium. In Israel, the Ministry of Health decided to follow its lead. The idea is to raise awareness and make people think twice before buying these products. It will also force food manufacturers to reduce the amount of these ingredients in the food they produce.

**V**

Other countries have decided to raise taxes on soft drinks and processed food. This has proved to be a very effective measure. In Hungary, for instance, sales of these products were reduced by 27%. In addition, manufacturers changed the ingredients in 40% of the food products so they would not have to pay the tax.



Answer questions 1-8 in English, according to the text. In questions 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, circle the number the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What is the main idea presented in lines 1-5?

- i) Obesity is the cause of many life-threatening diseases.
- ii) Heart disease and diabetes cause obesity.
- iii) People live longer because of medical improvements.
- iv) The worldwide obesity epidemic started in the 1950s.

(7 poi

2. From lines 6-13 we learn (-).

- i) which foods contain the highest level of sugar
- ii) why consuming fat leads to obesity
- iii) which ingredients are consumed in large quantities
- iv) how our food consumption has changed

(7 po.

3. What is surprising about Professor Nemet's explanation? (lines 6-13)

- i) Snacks contain a lot of fat.
- ii) All children are in danger of becoming overweight.
- iii) Every child eats only 1,000 calories a day.
- iv) One soft drink a day is enough to make a child overweight.

(7 poi

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

Give TWO reasons why people have severe health problems. (lines 14-19)

(1) People \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) People \_\_\_\_\_.

(2x7=14 poi

5. Chile is mentioned in lines 20-24 because (-).

- i) it bans sugar, fat and sodium
- ii) it forced food manufacturers to pass a law
- iii) its law is a model for Israel
- iv) its obesity rate is the highest in the world

(7 points)

6. According to lines 25-28, raising taxes on unhealthy food (-).

- i) has been a success
- ii) is a measure used only in Hungary
- iii) angered manufacturers
- iv) didn't influence sales

(7 points)

7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The fact that "it has taken years to get people used to the taste of sugar-free soft drinks" (lines 30-31) explains why \_\_\_\_\_.

(7 points)

8. Two measures have been taken to fight obesity. What are they?

Take your answers from TWO different paragraphs.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(2x7=14 points)

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

## THE WAR ON FAST FOOD

The statistics are horrifying: 35 percent of adults and 17 percent of children across the United States are obese. Doctors, scientists, and drug makers have long looked for solutions to what has become a national health epidemic, but so far, they have had little success. Now, lawmakers have jumped on the bandwagon, and they have identified what they consider one of the main enemies to the public: fast food restaurants.



In Los Angeles, for example, council member Jan Perry believes that there is a direct correlation between the large number of fast food establishments in one section of the city (over 400) and the particularly high obesity rates there. She is working on a new law which would prevent new fast food restaurants from opening in that area. In New York, former Mayor Michael Bloomberg passed a law requiring fast food restaurant chains to provide customers with caloric information for all the dishes on their menu.

Supporters of the new laws believe that these laws are the key to a healthier country. "Fast food is full of fat, sugar, and salt," says Philip Bailey, a council member in a city hoping to copy New York's legislation, "and one meal can easily contain 1,500 to 2,000 calories! Unfortunately, many people eat at fast food restaurants several times a week because they are unaware of those facts. We hope that by reducing that frequency, we will also reduce the risk of diabetes, heart attacks, and other terrible diseases."

Not surprisingly, the restaurant industry does not share his views. "We have a fundamental problem with the government treating restaurants as if they are the main cause of the obesity epidemic," says Jot Condie, president of the California Restaurant Association. "In reality, there are many factors contributing to the problem, such as a lack of exercise." At the same time, some fast food restaurant chains admit that they are not blameless, and have begun adding healthier options to their menus as well as removing the least healthy choices.

The main question is which side of the war fast food restaurant clients will choose. "The food here is cheap, and the kids love it," says Jess Murray, a mother who frequently takes her children to a national hamburger chain restaurant. "Maybe when they're older they'll agree to eat salads, but for now, we'll continue to eat here." Nick Sanchez, a fellow diner, is a little more optimistic. "If fast food restaurateurs feel restricted by these new laws, maybe some will decide to open up a different type of food business. I think that I'd be willing to try an alternative to hamburgers and french fries at least once."

**QUESTIONS** (10 points)

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

1. PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What is explained in lines 1-6?

- i) Whom lawmakers blame for the national health epidemic.
- ii) When the obesity problem first began.
- iii) Who has been most successful in fighting obesity.
- iv) Why researchers are concerned about obesity.
- v) Which adults are most likely to suffer from obesity.
- vi) Why the public is so against fast food restaurants.

(2x8=16 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 7-13)

Why is Jan Perry working on a new law?

She thinks that there are more \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(10 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (lines 14-19)

What does Philip Bailey hope to achieve by copying New York's legislation? Give TWO things.

- i) People will \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) People will \_\_\_\_\_

(2x7=14 points)

4. What is Jot Condie's opinion of the new laws against fast food restaurants?

He thinks that it is unfair that (—).

- i) fast food restaurants are considered unhealthy
- ii) lawmakers are only targeting fast food restaurants
- iii) the government is fighting against small businesses
- iv) lawmakers are joining the fight against obesity

(7 points)

5. Why do you think that "some fast food restaurant chains admit that they are not blameless?" (lines 20-26) Take your answer from a different paragraph.

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

(8 points)

6. According to lines 27-34, which side of the war has Jess Murray chosen?

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

(7 points)

7. From Nick Sanchez's words, we can understand that (—). (lines 27-34)

- i) he is a strong supporter of the war against fast food
- ii) he thinks that restaurateurs could benefit from the new laws
- iii) he doesn't believe that the new laws will have a positive effect
- iv) he feels that the new laws might cause him to eat less fast food

(8 points)

# Part III

Fill in the chart

V1	V2	V3
stop		
	became	become
begin	began	
bite		
		broken
bring	brought	
catch		
	chose	
come		
	did	
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt

		flown
freeze		
get		
go	went	gone
know		
lead		
lend		
lose		
ride		
ring		
rise	rose	risen
run		run
say		said
see		seen
shake		shaken
sing		sung

sink		
sit		sat
		slept
speak		spoken
steal		
		swum
take		taken
throw		
wear		worn
		won
write		

Writing

1. Write three positive sentences with five verbs
2. Write two negative sentences with five verbs
3. Write two yes/no questions with five verbs

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### Fill in Passive or Active in Present Simple or Past Simple

- .1 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not always give) me pocket money.
- .2 The bottles \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to a special container by the children.
- .3 We \_\_\_\_\_ (rarely eat) dinner in restaurants.
- .4 The flight \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) by the captain two days ago.
- .5 The seeds \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) by my neighbors last month .
- .6 Important people \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) by the reporter on the news .
- .7 The homework \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by most of the students last lesson.
- .8 This delicious cake \_\_\_\_\_ (make) by my wonderful mother last Friday.

### Change into Passive

1 The teacher asked the children difficult questions last test.

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2. My grandma gives me 100 NIS when I come to visit.

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3. The children took the bottles to a special container two days ago.

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4. My little brother ate the last piece of chocolate cake yesterday.

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5. Tesla produces electric cars .

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G. Fill in the correct form of the verb. Choose from the following tenses: Present Simple, Present Progressive, Past Simple, Past Progressive.

1. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (make) strange noises all the time. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) he \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a cat!
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a special theme for our class party when suddenly we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a parade of clowns. We \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) right away – it would be a circus party.
3. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) a cup of coffee before I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work, but this morning I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) a little late, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) time for my coffee, and that's why I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so drowsy now.
4. People who \_\_\_\_\_ (get) seasick \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) a lot because they can't go on sea cruises and enjoy the fun of being on a big ship.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) politicians \_\_\_\_\_ (be) honest, or \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (think) they usually \_\_\_\_\_ (lie)?
6. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) frustrated? According to surveys, kids in Israel \_\_\_\_\_ (tend) to suffer from frustration more than youngsters elsewhere.
7. Just as we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for a weekend in Jerusalem, the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring). It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Sarah. She \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us that she would join us, and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) us to meet her at the hotel entrance. Of course we \_\_\_\_\_ (agree), and then we \_\_\_\_\_ (set out) for Jerusalem.
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house this morning. Luckily, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an umbrella in my car, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to take my coat, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) cold the whole morning.
9. This college \_\_\_\_\_ (give) excellent English courses every summer. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) you should register for one of them.
10. Don't hurry! The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) in class yet. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) always late in the morning.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) where Guy \_\_\_\_\_ (be). When I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house in the morning he \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep). When I \_\_\_\_\_ (return) from work at noon he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at home.
12. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen right now. Don't disturb her. She \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her best to produce tasty food, but she never \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to succeed.

**9** Circle the correct answer. (Present Simple and Progressive, Past Simple and Progressive, Future tenses).

1. Now Yonit \_\_\_ the mistake she made on the test.  
 a. understood                      b. is understanding                      c. understand                      **d. understands**
2. The child's grandmother \_\_\_ of him while his parents are at work.  
 a. take care                      b. takes care                      c. took care                      d. was taking care
3. The woman \_\_\_ the window when she \_\_\_ and fell to the ground.  
 a. cleaned, stumbled<sup>1</sup>                      b. is cleaning, is stumbling                      c. was cleaning, stumbled  
 d. will clean, stumbles
4. Don't interrupt her now. She \_\_\_ for a test.  
 a. prepare                      b. will prepare                      c. prepares                      d. is preparing
5. Most people renovate their houses during the summer, \_\_\_?  
 a. aren't they                      b. didn't they                      c. do they                      d. don't they
6. Sheila believes that she \_\_\_ well on the test tomorrow.  
 a. will do                      b. is doing                      c. does                      d. do
7. My parents \_\_\_ for the dog when we \_\_\_ to tell them he was home safe and sound.  
 a. looked, phoned                      b. were looking, phoned                      c. looked, were phoning  
 d. were looking, were phoning
8. I \_\_\_ be able to be at the staff meeting on Monday. I \_\_\_ an important doctor's appointment.  
 a. won't, had                      b. won't, have                      c. won't, will have                      d. will, am having
9. The water temperature in this lake never \_\_\_ below 24 degrees.  
 a. was getting                      b. is getting                      c. get                      d. gets
10. Iris \_\_\_ a sandwich when her tooth \_\_\_\_ .  
 a. was eating, broke                      b. was eating, was breaking                      c. ate, was breaking                      d. ate, broke
11. Please wait for me. I \_\_\_ a little late.  
 a. be                      b. won't be                      c. am going to be                      d. am not
12. My father \_\_\_ 20 kilos more than he \_\_\_ when he was young.  
 a. is weighing, did                      b. weighs, was weighing                      c. weigh, did                      d. weighs, did
13. There's cold water in the fridge, \_\_\_?  
 a. won't there be                      b. isn't there                      c. aren't there                      d. is there
14. We \_\_\_ an eclipse<sup>2</sup> of the sun in a few weeks.  
 a. are going to see                      b. saw                      c. see                      d. are seeing
15. You'll explain the math homework to me, \_\_\_?  
 a. will you                      b. aren't you                      c. won't you                      d. don't you
16. His secret was that he never \_\_\_ the enemy.  
 a. underestimates<sup>3</sup>                      b. underestimate                      c. underestimating                      d. underestimated

<sup>1</sup>to stumble = למעוך, יתעורר

<sup>2</sup>eclipse = ליקוי חמה, כסוף השמש

<sup>3</sup>to underestimate = להעריך פחות מדי, ייחס قيمته

Fill in Present Simple, Present Progressive, Past Simple, Past Progressive and  
Present Perfect Simple

Pets \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) joy and companionship to our lives. In the past, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lovely dog named Max. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a loyal and playful companion. Max loved to chase after the ball and bring it back to me. He would wag his tail happily, showing his excitement. Every day, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for long walks and \_\_\_\_\_ (play) fetch in the park. In the present, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a cute little kitten named Whiskers. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so adorable with her fluffy fur and bright eyes. Whiskers \_\_\_\_\_ (love) to explore every corner of the house. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) and \_\_\_\_\_ (pounce) on toys, keeping herself entertained. I \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) her nutritious food and \_\_\_\_\_ (take care) of her health.

In the future, I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to get a pet bird. I have always wanted a colorful parrot that can mimic human speech. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fascinating to teach the bird new words and phrases. I \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) a comfortable cage with toys for it to play with. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look forward) to the joyful moments we \_\_\_\_\_ (share) together.

Pets \_\_\_\_\_ (always be) a part of my life. They \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) unconditional love and happiness. Whether it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Max in the past, Whiskers in the present, or the future parrot, pets \_\_\_\_\_ (enrich) my life in different ways. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cherish) the memories I have with them and eagerly anticipate the new experiences that await me with my future pet.

## Writing Task

Write a composition for your school newspaper describing which after school cultural activities or sports you think they are important.

You may relate to the following points:

- Which one you participate in
- Which activities you don't like
- Any additional activities you'd like added to the list
- Why these activities are important

(120-140 words)