Grammar Appendix

Unit 1

Present Simple – Positive and Negative (page 21)

- מתי אנו משתמשים בזמן Present Simple? אנו משתמשים ב-Present Simple כדי לדבר על הרגלים ומנהגים, פעולות שיגרתיות ועובדות.

  متى نستعمل صيغة الـ–Present Simple؟ نستعمل صيغة الـ–Present Simple لنتكلّم عن عادات وتقاليد، أعمال روتينية وحقائق.

- איך יוצרים משפט חיובי ב-Present Simple?

  كيف نبني جملة إثباتية بصيغة الـ–Present Simple؟

תבנית / قالب			דוגמאות / أمثلة
I You We They	+	base verb	I like *cheese*.
He She It	+	base verb + s / es / ies	He like*s* *salad*.

- איך יוצרים משפט שלילי ב-Present Simple?

  كيف نبني جملة نافية بصيغة الـ–Present Simple؟

תבנית / قالب					דוגמאות / أمثلة
I You We They	+	don't	+	base verb	I *don't* like *pizza*.
He She It	+	doesn't	+	base verb	She *doesn't* like *chicken*.

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

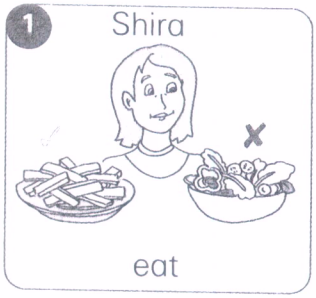
1 Complete the sentences.

1. Shira *reads* (read) books.
2. Dan and Ofir ... (play) football.
3. We ... (watch) TV in the evening.
4. I ... (eat) lunch at home.
5. Gil ... (study) English.
6. My father ... (walk) in the park.

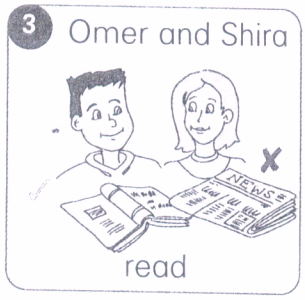
2 Make negative sentences.

1. Tom likes hamburgers. (salad)
   Tom doesn't like salad.
2. The girl goes to the shoe shop. (toy shop)
3. They talk about the weather. (politics)
4. Tali wears jeans and T-shirts. (dress
5. I put a cake in the oven. (pizza)
6. My mother and father work every c
   (every night)

3 Write sentences.



Shira eats chips.
She doesn't eat salad.



• שאלות Yes / No הן שאלות שהתשובות עליהן הן "כן" או "לא". אנו שואלים אותן בזמן Present Simple כאשר אנו רוצים לדעת על הרגלים, פעולות שיגרתיות או עובדות.
أسئلة Yes / No هي أسئلة تكون الإجابات عنها "نعم" أم "لا". نسألها بصيغة الـ– Present Simple عندما نطلب المعلومات عن العادات والأعمال الروتينية أو الحقائق.

• איך יוצרים שאלות Yes / No ב-Present Simple?
كيف نبني أسئلة Yes / No بصيغة الـ–Present Simple؟

דוגמאות / أمثلة	תבנית / قالب
Do you go to school every day?	Do + I / you / we / they + base verb
Does the teacher go to school every day?	Does + he / she / it + base verb

• אנו שואלים שאלות Wh ב-Present Simple כשאנו מבקשים מידע על הרגלים, פעולות שיגרתיות או עובדות. אנו משתמשים ב-Who, What, Why, When, Where ו-How כדי להתחיל את השאלה.
نسأل أسئلة Wh بصيغة الـ–Present Simple عندما نطلب المعلومات عن العادات والأعمال الروتينية أو الحقائق. نستعمل Who, What, Why, When, Where و–How في بداية السؤال.

• איך יוצרים שאלות Wh ב-Present Simple?
كيف نبني أسئلة Wh بصيغة الـ–Present Simple؟

דוגמאות / أمثلة	תבנית / قالب
Where do you live?	Wh- + do + I / you / we / they + base verb
How does she go to school?	Wh- + does + he / she / it + base verb

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Make questions.

סדרו את המילים בסדר הנכון כדי ליצור שאלות.
ضعوا الكلمات بالترتيب الصحيح لتأليف الأسئلة.

1. Tammy / does / why / London / like ?
   Why *does* Tammy like *London*?
2. do / when / you / to the beach / go ?
3. in London / your friends / know / do / famous places ?
4. your mom / does / go / to the Luna Park ?
5. you / go / do / on trips ?
6. what / your friend / does / in the summer / do ?

2 Match the answers to the questions.

התאימו תשובה לכל שאלה בתרגיל 1.
لائموا إجابة لكلّ سؤال في تمرين 1.

a. Yes, I do.
b. In the summer.
c. Because it's exciting. **1**
d. No, she doesn't.
e. She goes to summer camp.
f. Yes, they do.

3 Answer the questions.

ענו על השאלות.
أجيبوا عن الأسئلة.

1. Do you go to Paris every summer? **No, I *don't*.**
2. When do you wake up?
3. Do you go to school by bus?
4. What do you do on Saturday?
5. Does your teacher give you lots of tests?
6. Where do you live?

Unit 2

Present Progressive (page 53)

• מתי אנו משתמשים בזמן Present Progressive? אנו משתמשים ב-Present Progressive כדי לדבר על דברים שקורים עכשיו.

متى نستعمل صيغة الـ–Present Progressive؟ نستعمل صيغة الـ–Present Progressive لنتكلّم عن أحداث تطرأ الآن.

• איך יוצרים משפט חיוב ב-Present Progressive?

كيف نبني جملة إثباتية بصيغة الـ–Present Progressive؟

תבנית / قالب				דוגמאות / أمثلة
I	+	am	+ base verb + ing	I am eating chocolate.
He She It	+	is	+ base verb + ing	He is eating ice cream.
You We They	+	are	+ base verb + ing	We are eating cake.

• איך יוצרים משפט שלילה ב-Present Progressive?

كيف نبني جملة نافية بصيغة الـ–Present Progressive؟

תבנית / قالب				דוגמאות / أمثلة
I	+	am not	+ base verb + ing	I am not eating lunch.
He She It	+	isn't	+ base verb + ing	She isn't eating an apple.
You We They	+	aren't	+ base verb + ing	They aren't eating pizza.

• איך יוצרים שאלות ב-Present Progressive?
كيف نبني أسئلة بصيغة الـ–Present Progressive؟

• מתי דברי متى تطرأ	תבנית / قالب					דוגמאות / أمثلة
	Am	+	I	+	base verb + ing	Am I talking?
• איך كيف	Is	+	He She It	+	base verb + ing	Is he talking?
	Are	+	You We They	+	base verb + ing	Are they talking?

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Complete the sentences.

השלימו את המשפטים. השתמשו בפעלים שבסוגריים בצורת ה-Present Progressive.
أكملوا الجمل. إستعملوا صيغة الـ–Present Progressive للأفعال الواردة بين القوسين.

• איך كيف

1. It isn't raining (not rain) today.
2. The man ... (walk) with his dog.
3. The fish ... (not swim) in the river.
4. Tali and Danny ... (listen) to music.
5. The children ... (not read) books.
6. The artist ... (not paint) a picture.
7. I ... (eat) salad now.
8. The dog ... (not sleep) under the table.

2 Match the questions and answers.

התאימו בין השאלות והתשובות.
لائموا الأسئلة مع الإجابات.

1. Is the sun shining today?
2. Are the people waiting for a bus?
3. Is Danny dancing?
4. Is the woman singing?
5. Are you walking to school?

a. Yes, she is.
b. No, I'm not.
c. No, he isn't.
d. No, they aren't.
e. Yes, it is.

Imperatives (page 60)

- מתי אנו משתמשים ב-imperative (ציווי)? אנו משתמשים ב-imperative כדי לתת הוראות ופקודות.

متى نستعمل صيغة الـ–imperative (الأمر)؟ نستعمل صيغة الـ–imperative لإعطاء التعليمات والأوامر.

- איך יוצרים את ה-imperative?

كيف نبني صيغة الـ–imperative؟

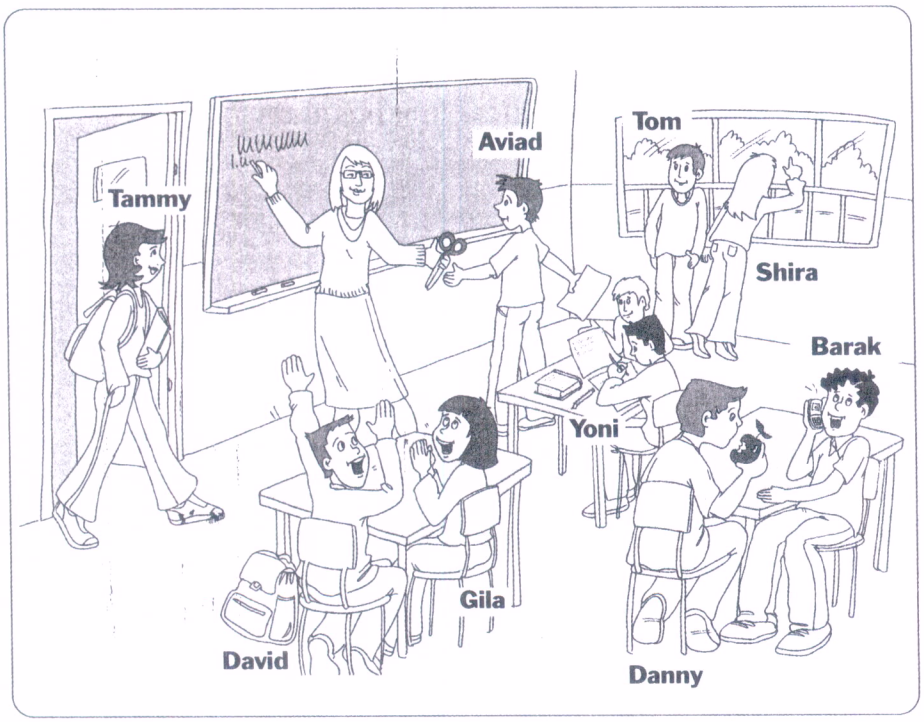
דוגמאות / أمثلة	תבנית / قالب
Sit *down*! Mix *the cake*!	base verb
Don't sit on the floor!	Don't + base verb

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

Complete the sentences. מה אומרת המורה? השלימו את המשפטים. השתמשו במילים שלמטה.
ماذا تقول المعلّمة؟ أكملوا الجمل. إستعملوا الكلمات أدناه.

cut the paper • sit down • don't eat in class • close the door
open the window • don't talk on the phone • be quiet • don't copy



1. Aviad, … .
2. Yoni, … .
3. Shira and Tom, … .
4. Tammy, … .
5. Barak, … .
6. Gila and David, … .
7. Pupils, … .
8. Danny, … .

Unit 3

Past Simple – be (page 79)

- מתי אנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple של *be*? אנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple של *be* כדי לתאר מצב בעבר.
  متى نستعمل صيغة الـ–Past Simple لـ–*be*؟ نستعمل صيغة الـ–Past Simple لـ–*be* لوصف وضع في الماضي.

- איך יוצרים את ה-Past Simple של *be*?
  كيف نبني صيغة الـ–Past Simple لـ–*be*؟

תבנית / قالب			דוגמאות / أمثلة
I	+	was	I was sad.
He She It	+	was	He was at the party.
You We They	+	were	They were at home.

- איך יוצרים משפט שלילה עם *be* ב-Past Simple?
  كيف نبني الجملة النافية مع *be* بصيغة الـ–Past Simple؟

תבנית / قالب			דוגמאות / أمثلة
I	+	wasn't	I wasn't sad.
He She It	+	wasn't	She wasn't at the party.
You We They	+	weren't	We weren't at home.

• איך יוצרים שאלות עם *be* ב-Past Simple?

كيف نبني جملاً استفهامية مع *be* بصيغة الـ–Past Simple؟

דוגמאות / أمثلة	תבנית / قالب
Was I good yesterday?	Was + I
Was she at home?	Was + he / she / it
Were they at the party?	Were + you / we / they

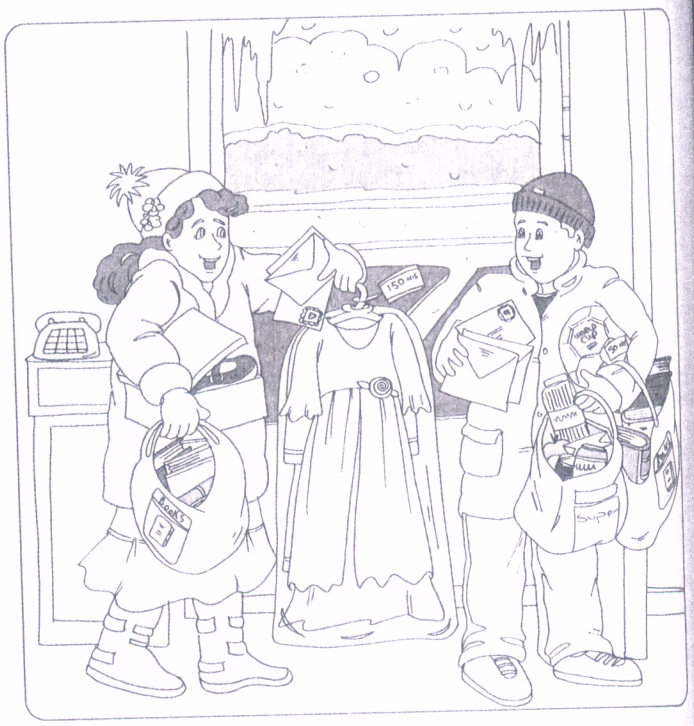
Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Complete the sentences. איפה היו טניה ורמי? השלימו את המשפטים עם was, were, wasn't, weren't לפי התמונה.

أين كان تانيا ورامي؟ أكملوا الجمل مع was، were، wasn't، weren't حسب الصورة.

1. Tanya and Rami ... at the book store.
2. Tanya ... at the clothes store.
3. Tanya and Rami ... at the DVD store.
4. Rami ... at the clothes store.
5. Tanya ... at the supermarket.
6. Tanya and Rami ... at the post office.



ענו על השאלות על התמונה שבתרגיל 1.
أجيبوا عن الأسئلة حول الصورة في تمرين 1.

2 Answer the questions.

1. Was it cold outside?
2. Were Rami and Tanya sad?
3. Was Rami at the supermarket?
4. Was Tanya at the shoe store?

Past Simple – Regular Verbs (page 81)

- אנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple כדי לדבר על דברים שקרו בעבר.
نستعمل صيغة الـ–Past Simple لنتكلّم عن أحداث طرأت في الماضي.

- איך יוצרים משפט חיוב עם פועל רגיל ב-Past Simple?
كيف نبني الجملة الإثباتية مع فعل عادي بصيغة الـ–Past Simple؟

תבנית / قالب			דוגמאות / أمثلة
I He She It You We They	+	base verb + ed	*We walked to school yesterday.*

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Complete the chart.

השלימו את הטבלה. כיתבו את הפעלים ב-Past Simple בטורים המתאימים.
أكملوا الجدول. أكتبوا الأفعال بصيغة الـ–Past Simple في الأعمدة الملائمة.

work • bake • stop • ask • play • drop
cry • clap • carry • live • move

PLAY – PLAYED	LIKE – LIKED	PLAN – PLANNED	STUDY – STUDIED

2 Complete the passage.

השלימו את הקטע. השתמשו ב-Past Simple.

أكملوا القطعة. إستعملوا صيغة الـ-Past Simple.

Last week, my family from London [1.] *visited* (visit) us. We [2.] ... (try) to show them lots of interesting places in Israel. We [3.] ... (need) more than a week to see everything. For their last night, we [4.] ... (plan) a party. We [5.] ... (invite) many friends. Then we [6.] ... (bake) cookies and a cake, and we [7.] ... (decorate) the house. We [8.] ... (be) all very happy.

Past Simple – Negative and Questions (page 90)

• איך יוצרים משפט שלילה ב-Past Simple?

كيف نبني جملة نافية بصيغة الـ-Past Simple؟

תבנית / قالب				דוגמאות / أمثلة
I He She It You We They	+	didn't	+ base verb	They *didn't walk to school yesterday.*

• איך יוצרים שאלות ב-Past Simple?

كيف نبني جملاً استفهامية بصيغة الـ-Past Simple؟

תבנית / قالب				דוגמאות / أمثلة
Did	+	I he she it you we they	+ base verb	*Did you walk to school yesterday?* *Did they walk to school yesterday?*

• כדי ליצור שאלות Wh ב-Past Simple, מוסיפים מילת Wh לתחילת השאלה.

لصياغة أسئلة Wh- بصيغة الـ-Past Simple، نضيف كلمة Wh- إلى بداية الجملة الاستفهامية.

When did you walk to school?

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Match the questions and answers.

התאימו בין השאלות והתשובות.
أكملوا الأسئلة مع الإجابات.

1. Did you do your homework?
2. Did Alex play basketball?
3. Did the children finish the story?
4. Did Sharon walk to school?
5. Did your parents watch TV last night?

a. Yes, they did. They enjoyed it a lot.
b. No, she didn't. She lives far away.
1 c. Yes, I did. It was easy.
d. No, he didn't. He played tennis.
e. No, they didn't. They were at a party.

2 Make sentences or questions.

כיתבו משפטים או שאלות. השתמשו ב-Past Simple.
اكتبوا جملاً أو أسئلة. إستعملوا صيغة الـ–Past Simple.

1. the boy / in the park / not play
   The boy didn't play in the park.
2. arrive / the group / at 10 o'clock ?
3. the detective / the thief / not find
4. not sleep / the guard / at the museum
5. the cleaner / the classroom / clean ?

3 Answer the questions.

ענו על השאלות באופן שיהיה נכונות לגביכם.
לאחר מכן, כיתבו משפט מלא (בחיוב או בשלילה).
أجيبوا عن الأسئلة بحيث تكون الإجابات صحيحة بالنسبة إليكم،
ثم اكتبوا جملة كاملة (إثباتية أو نافية).

1. Did you use the computer at school yesterday?
   Yes, I did. I used the computer at school yesterday. /
   No, I didn't. I didn't use the computer at school yesterday.
2. Did you meet friends yesterday afternoon?
3. Did you listen to music this morning before school?
4. Did you watch TV last night?
5. Did your teacher give you a test last week?

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Circle and write.

מיצאו את צורות העבר של הפעלים שלמטה בתוך תיפזורת המילים וכיתבו אותן.
جدوا صيغ الماضي للأفعال أدناه ضمن لغز الكلمات المتفرّقة واكتبوها.

1. write ***wrote***
2. eat
3. see
4. read
5. find
6. go
7. sit
8. think
9. meet
10. make

S	A	S	E	F	O	U	N	D	R	E	A
I	L	F	O	U	N	T	E	A	T	E	D
G	E	Y	S	A	U	O	M	S	D	A	T
T	A	N	A	B	R	T	A	K	O	G	M
W	E	N	T	A	E	A	D	I	V	U	E
R	W	A	H	V	A	T	E	C	R	I	T
O	R	O	O	N	D	I	S	T	E	R	R
T	O	S	A	W	E	N	O	S	A	P	N
E	T	I	T	O	T	H	O	U	G	H	T

2 Make sentences.

כיתבו משפטים ב-Past Simple.
أكتبوا جملاً بصيغة الـ–Past Simple.

1. to New York / fly / yesterday / Tammy
   Tammy flew to New York yesterday. / Yesterday, Tammy flew to New York.
2. sleep / the baby / this morning / late
3. no have / we / pizza / last night / for supper
4. sleep / in the garden / my dog / last night
5. give / the engineer / about his work / a report

3 Complete the questions.

השלימו את השאלות לפי התשובות.
أكملوا الأسئلة حسب الإجابات.

Avi: Did [1.] ***you study for the test last night*** . ?
Ben: No, I didn't study for the test last night.
Avi: What [2.] ... ?
Ben: I went to see a movie.
Avi: Did [3.] ... ?
Ben: Yes, I enjoyed it very much.
Avi: When [4.] ... ?
Ben: I got home at 11 o'clock. It was too late to study.

Modals: can / can't (cannot), must / mustn't (must not)
(page 117)

can יכול / يستطيع، يقدر can't (cannot) לא יכול / לא يستطيع، لا يقدر

must חייב / يجب عليه mustn't (must not) אסור / ممنوע، لا يجوز

• איך יוצרים משפטים עם can, can't, must ו-mustn't?
كيف نبني جملاً مع can، can't، must و–mustn't؟

תבנית / قالب					דוגמאות / أمثلة
I He She It You We They	+	can can't must mustn't	+	base verb	I can swim. You can't drive a car. They must go to school. He mustn't play on the computer.

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Complete the sentences.

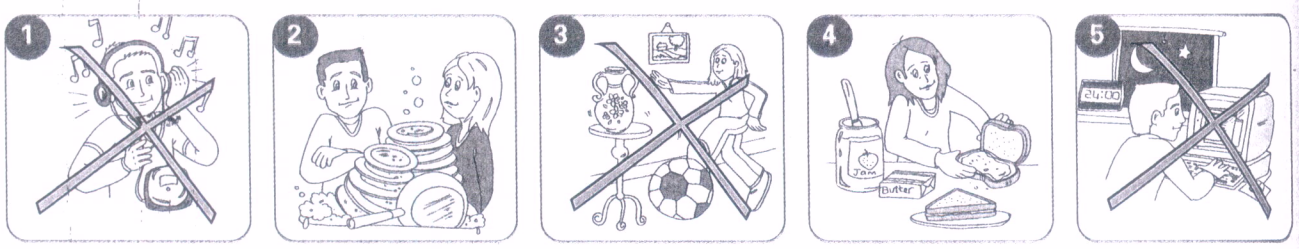
השלימו את המשפטים באופן שיהיו נכונים לגביכם. השתמשו ב-can ו-can't.
أكملوا الجمل بحيث تكون صحيحة بالنسبة إليكم. إستعملوا can و–can't.

1. I ... ride a bicycle.
2. My best friend ... play basketball.
3. I ... swim.
4. I ... read French.
5. My friends ... make popsicles.
6. The baby ... do my homework.

2 Make sentences.

כתבו משפטים על התמונות. השתמשו ב-must או ב-mustn't ובביטויים שלמטה.
أكتبوا جملاً عن الصور. إستعملوا must أو mustn't والعبارات أدناه.

play computer games • wash dishes • play football
make sandwiches • listen to loud music



1. Itai mustn't listen to loud music.

Unit 5

Count and Non-count Nouns (page 134)

COUNT NOUNS	NON-COUNT NOUNS
I ate **a** hamburger. (יחיד / مفرد)	I ate **some** rice. (NOT: I ate a rice.)
I ate **some** chips. (רבים / جمع)	
I didn't eat **any** chips. (שלילה / نفي)	I didn't eat **any** rice. (שלילה / نفي)
Did you eat **any** chips? (שאלה / جملة استفهامية)	Did you eat **any** rice? (שאלה / جملة استفهامية)

Word Order: Adjectives (page 135)

באנגלית, יבוא תואר השם (adjective) לפני השם או אחרי הפועל to be - am / is / are.

بالإنكليزية تأتي الصفة (adjective) قبل الاسم أو بعد الفعل to be - am / is / are.

I bought a red dress.

Her dress is red.

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Choose a word.

מיצאו שם עצם שאי אפשר לספור בכל קבוצה.

جدوا اسماً غير قابل للعدّ في كلّ مجموعة.

1. orange tomato (chocolate) egg
2. sugar cup plate bottle
3. sandwich animal school cheese
4. size rain scientist forest
5. water garden flower tree
6. frog snake meat alligator

2 Complete the passage.

השלימו את הקטע. השתמשו ב-a, an או some.

أكملوا القطعة. إستعملوا a، an أو some.

Yesterday I looked at the *Guinness World Records*. It is [1.] **an** amazing book. [2.] ... people do funny things and others do serious things. I read about [3.] ... man with twelve fingers and [4.] ... chimpanzee that used a computer. There were [5.] ... records about strange flowers and trees. There was even [6.] ... interesting fact about [7.] ... ice cream sundae! I think I can also do [8.] ... unusual things and be in the *Guinness World Records*.

3 Complete the sentences.

השלימו את המשפטים. השתמשו ב-some או ב-any.
أكملوا الجمل. إستعملوا some أو any.

1. Are there .any. questions?
2. There isn't ... meat on the sandwich.
3. I want ... coffee.
4. There are ... tall trees in the forest.
5. There aren't ... flowers at the market.
6. Are there ... stories about a queen?

4 Make sentences.

ניתנו משפטים עם המילים שלמטה.
أكتبوا جملاً مع الكلمات أدناه.

1. fish / in the lake / swims / the / special
2. put / strawberries / in the fridge / the / fresh / we
3. my mom / wonderful / is
4. is / the pizza / delicious
5. hard / the teacher / us / gave / test / a

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives (page 141)

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
short	shorter than	the shortest
pretty	prettier than	the prettiest
interesting	more interesting than	the most interesting

Tal's house is bigger than my house.
I have the longest hair in the class.
The book is more interesting than the movie.
It is the most intelligent animal in the world.

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Complete the sentences.

השלימו את המשפטים. השתמשו בתואר השם בצורת ה-comparative.
أكملوا الجمل. إستعملوا صفات بصيغة الـ-comparative.

1. English is *easier* (easy) than math.
2. My grandmother is ... (old) than my mother.
3. Books are usually ... (interesting) than movies.
4. Fruit is ... (healthy) than chocolate.
5. Cheetahs run ... (fast) than lions.

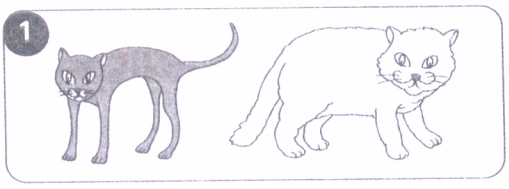
2 Answer the questions.

ענו על השאלות.
أجيبوا عن الأسئلة.

1. Who is the oldest person in your family?
2. Who is the tallest person in your family?
3. Which is the biggest room in your house?
4. Who has the longest hair in your family?
5. Who is the best football player in your class?

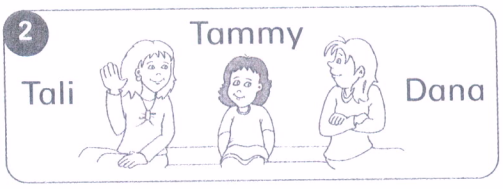
3 Make sentences.

הסתכלו בתמונות. כיתבו משפטים עם תארי שם בצורת ה-comparative או ה-superlative. השתמשו בתארי השם שלמטה.
أنظروا إلى الصور. أكتبوا جملاً مع صفات بصيغة الـ–comparative أو الـ–superlative. إستعملوا الصفات أدناه.

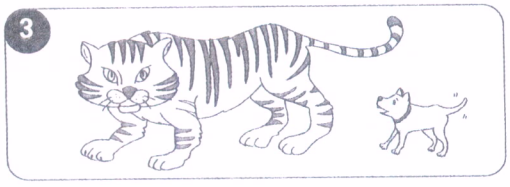


thin

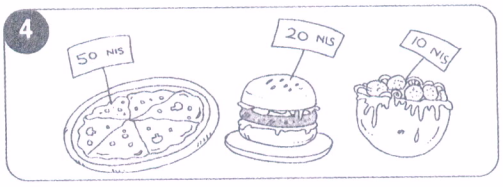
The black cat is thinner than the white cat.



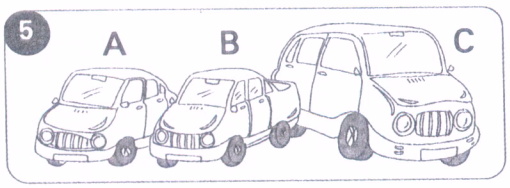
young



dangerous



expensive



big

short

Unit 6

Future – will (page 160)

- מתי משתמשים ב-will? אנו משתמשים ב-will כדי לדבר על דברים שיקרו בעתיד.
  متى نستعمل will؟ نستعمل will لنتكلّم عن أحداث ستطرأ في المستقبل.

- איך יוצרים משפטים בעתיד עם will?
  كيف نبني جملاً في المستقبل مع will؟

תבנית / قالب				דוגמאות / أمثلة
I He She It You We They	+	will	+ base verb	I will listen in class.

- איך יוצרים משפטי שלילה בעתיד עם will?
  كيف نبني جملاً نافية في المستقبل مع will؟

תבנית / قالب				דוגמאות / أمثلة
I He She It You We They	+	won't (will not)	+ base verb	He won't listen in class.

- איך יוצרים שאלות בעתיד עם will?

كيف نبني جملاً استفهامية في المستقبل مع will؟

דוגמאות / أمثلة	תבנית / قالب
Will you listen in class?	Will + I / he / she / it / you / we / they + base verb

- כדי ליצור שאלות Wh- בעתיד, מוסיפים מילת Wh- לתחילת השאלה.

لصياغة أسئلة Wh- بصيغة المستقبل، نضيف كلمة Wh- إلى بداية الجملة الاستفهامية.

What will they learn today?

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Answer *true* or *false*.

מה, לדעתכם, יקרה בשנת 2020? החליטו אם המשפטים נכונים או לא נכונים.

ماذا سيحدث عام ٢٠٢٠، حسب رأيكم؟ قرّروا إن كانت الجمل صحيحة أم غير صحّيحة.

1. Children will play football only on computers.
2. There will be cities on the moon.
3. People will fly everywhere.
4. Children will drive robot cars.
5. People will live under the sea.
6. Students will study in schools.

2 Match the questions and answers.

1. Why will you be late?
2. Will Ronit take us to the concert?
3. When will you finish the project?
4. Where will you live next year?
5. What will you learn after school?
6. Will Dan win the race?

a. Next week.
b. In Haifa.
c. Yes, she will. She has a big car.
1 d. Because I missed the bus.
e. No, he won't.
f. Computers.

3 Complete the passage.

השלימו את הקטע. השתמשו בפעלים שבסוגריים.
أكملوا النصّ. إستعملوا الأفعال الواردة بين القوسين.

File Edit Message Conferencing Connection View Help

From: Rina
Subject: Show in the park
To: Lior@www.co.il

Hi Lior,

There is a show in the park tomorrow. [1.] ... you ... (come) with us? Mira and Danny [2.] ... (meet) us at 5 o'clock. Maybe we [3.] ... (buy) food so bring money. But not pizza! I [4.] ... (not eat) it. I know that we [5.] ... (have) a great time.

CU soon,

Rina

4 Answer the questions.

ענו על השאלות על עצמכם.
أجيبوا عن الأسئلة عن أنفسكم.

1. Will you go to a party on Saturday night?
2. Where will you go after school?
3. When will you do your homework?
4. Why will you stay home tomorrow?
5. Will you go to London in the summer?
6. What will you do on your school vacation?

Future – be + going to (page 169)

- מתי משתמשים ב-be + going to? משתמשים ב-be + going to כדי לדבר על העתיד.
  متى نستعمل be + going to؟ نستعمل be + going to لنتكلّم عن المستقبل.

- איך יוצרים משפטים בעתיד עם be + going to?
  كيف نبني جملاً في المستقبل مع be + going to؟

תבנית / قالب					דוגמאות / أمثلة
I	+	am + going to	+	base verb	I am going to meet a friend.
He She It	+	is + going to	+	base verb	She is going to meet a friend.
You We They	+	are + going to	+	base verb	You are going to meet a friend.

- איך יוצרים משפטי שלילה עם be + going to?
  كيف نبني جملاً نافية مع be + going to؟

תבנית / قالب					דוגמאות / أمثلة
I	+	am + not + going to	+	base verb	I'm not going to listen to music.
He She It	+	is + not + going to (isn't going to)	+	base verb	He isn't going to listen to music.
You We They	+	are + not + going to (aren't going to)	+	base verb	They aren't going to listen to music.

• איך יוצרים שאלות עם be + going to?

كيف نبني جملاً استفهامية مع be + going to؟

תבנית / قالب					דוגמאות / أمثلة
Am	+ I	+ going to	+ base verb		Am I going to sleep here?
Is	+ he / she / it	+ going to	+ base verb		Is she going to sleep here?
Are	+ you / we / they	+ going to	+ base verb		Are you going to sleep here?

• כדי ליצור שאלות Wh- בעתיד, מוסיפים מילת Wh- לתחילת השאלה.

لصياغة أسئلة Wh- بصيغة المستقبل، نضيف كلمة Wh- إلى بداية الجملة الاستفهامية.

Where am I going to sleep?
When is he going to visit his mother?
What are you going to see?

Exercises

Do as many of the exercises as you can in your notebook.

1 Match the pictures to the sentences.

התאימו את התמונות למשפטים.

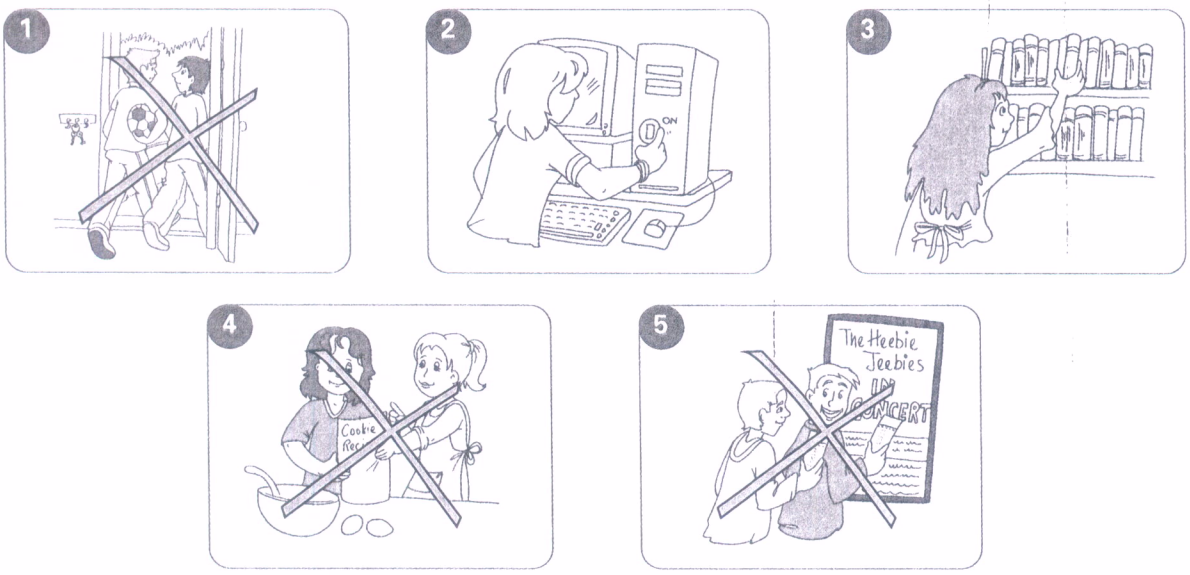
لائموا الصور مع الجمل.

1. They are going to eat lunch.
2. He is going to read a book.
3. He is going to clean his room.
4. They are going to play a computer game.
5. She is going to dance.

2 Make sentences.

הסתכלו בתמונות. כיתבו משפטים על מה שהילדים עומדים לעשות או לא יעשו. היעזרו במילים שלמטה.
أنظروا إلى الصور. أكتبوا جملاً عما يقصد الأولاد عمله أو لا يعملونه. إستعينوا بالكلمات أدناه.

book • concert • computer • use • play • read • go • bake • football • cookies



1. *Tom and Benny aren't going to play football.*

3 Make questions.

כיתבו שאלות עם המילים שלמטה. לאחר מכן, ענו עליהן לפי התמונות בתרגיל 2.
أكتبوا أسئلة مع الكلمات أدناه، ثم أجيبوا عنها حسب الصور الواردة في تمرين 2.

1. is / Shira / read / a book
   Is Shira going to read a book? Yes, she is.
2. Hadar and Noa / bake / are / a cake
3. Rotem / go / is / to a concert
4. play / football / Tom and Benny / are
5. is / Tali / use / the computer

4 Make sentences.

כיתבו שלושה משפטים על מה שאתם מתכוונים לעשות או לא תעשו מאוחר יותר.
أكتبوا ثلاثة أسئلة عما الذي تقصدون عمله أو لا تقصدون عمله لاحقًا.

Example: *I'm not going to visit my friend this afternoon.*