

בית הספר אלעזאזמה ב'   
 ת.ד 5528   
 טל 0507513900   
 באר שבע 84154

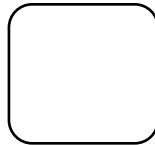


مدرسة العزازمة ب   
 ص.ب 5528   
 هاتف 0507513900   
 بئر السبع 84154

## Enrichment Booklet

**NAME:**

**6<sup>th</sup> Grade**



# **We Care About You .....**

**Dear Pupil ....**

**We hope you are fine ... and healthy ...**

**We have prepared this booklet for your benefit and support ..**

**We hope that you enjoy learning English through this booklet ..**

**English is FUN to learn .. so just think about having a good time ...**

**Take care of yourself ...**

**Your English Teachers ...**



# Past Simple Room

## Past Simple – be

### Positive

- בשאלון ובמאמר שבעמודים 94-95 מסופר על אנשים מהעבר. אנחנו יכולים להשתמש ב was / were, צורת העבר של הפועל be (am, is, are), כדי לדבר על העבר.
- تتناول الأسئلة والمقال في الصفحتين 94-95 شخصيات من الماضي. يمكننا استعمال was / were, صيغة الماضي للفعل be (am, is, are), لتعبر عن الماضي.

*I was at school yesterday.*

*We were at school yesterday.*

*You were at school yesterday.*

*You were at school yesterday.*

*He / She / It was at school yesterday.*

*They were at school yesterday.*

### Time Expressions

yesterday

a long time ago

last night / week

in 1823

two days / months / years ago

## Let's practice was / were:

Use **WAS** or **WERE** in the blanks.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ reading.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping.
3. Her baby \_\_\_\_\_ crying.
4. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ jumping on the bed.
6. A lot of students \_\_\_\_\_ working.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing?
8. Their babies \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
9. A man \_\_\_\_\_ walking his dog.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ working hard.



## في هذا المستطيل شرح صيغة النفي

Negative	
• لتأليف جملة نافية بصيغة الماضي، تضاف not بعد .was / were	• כדי לחבר משפט שלילה בעבר, מוסיפים not אחרי was / were
She was not at school yesterday. ▽ wasn't	We were not at school yesterday. ▽ weren't

Write was not OR were not

اكتب was not / were not

- 1 They  ill.
- 2 You  tired.
- 3 The children  quiet.
- 4 Max  in Helsinki last week.
- 5 She  home for dinner.
- 6 The water  cold.
- 7 There  a good film on TV yesterday.
- 8 We  in Brazil last winter.
- 9 Betty and Florence  at school this morning.
- 10 I  happy when I heard about the accident.

### A. Complete the sentences with WAS-WASN'T-WERE-WEREN'T

1. Paul  in the cinema yesterday. He  at his grandparents house.
2.  they happy at the party? Yes, they
3.  Paul at school yesterday? No, he . He  sick.
4. Kate  with her friends all afternoon. They  very happy together.

## Time to ASK with WAS / WERE

• لتأليف سؤال بالماضي، يتم نقل was / were إلى بداية الجملة. تتم الإجابة عن هذه الأسئلة بأجوبة مختصرة.

*Was she at school yesterday?*

*Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.*

*Were you at school yesterday?*

*Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.*

### Let's Practice:

هيا نتمرّن

Type Was or Were in the boxes below.

1.	<input type="text"/>	you there last night?
2.	<input type="text"/>	the movie good?
3.	<input type="text"/>	you at school yesterday?
4.	<input type="text"/>	the doors closed?
5.	<input type="text"/>	it very windy?
6.	<input type="text"/>	the weather cold?
7.	<input type="text"/>	she angry with you?
8.	<input type="text"/>	Bill and Fred at the restaurant?
9.	<input type="text"/>	you thirsty after the walk?
10.	<input type="text"/>	the umbrella in the car?

...MORE.

1. The book was interesting.

the book interesting?

2. The photos were in the newspaper.

the photos in the newspaper?

3. The horse was in its stable.

the horse in its stable?

4. The teachers were nice.

the teachers nice?

5. It was your birthday last week.

it your birthday last week?

## Past Simple Regular – ed - d - ied

### Past Simple – Positive

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• في المدونة الواردة في صفحة 101، كتب أساف عن أحداث حدثت في الماضي. تستعمل صيغة الـ Past Simple لتذكر أشياء قد حدثت في الماضي.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ببلوغ سבעמוד 101، أسف כתב על דברים שקרו בעבר. אנחנו משתמשים ב-Past Simple כדי לדבר על דברים בעבר.</li> </ul>
<h4>Regular Verbs</h4>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• لتأليف جملة بصيغة الـ Past Simple، تضاف ed إلى صيغة الفعل الأساسية. تستعمل نفس صيغة الفعل بالنسبة لجميع الأسماء التي تكون فاعلاً في الجملة.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• כדי לחבר משפט ב-Past Simple, מוסיפים ed לצורה הבסיסית של הפועל. משתמשים באותה צורה של הפועל לכל נושא במשפט.</li> </ul>
<p><i>She visited a museum last week.</i></p> <p>Spelling Rules</p> <p>walk – walked    live – lived    stop – stopped    try – tried</p>	<p><i>We climbed a hill yesterday.</i></p>

## Conjugation      تصريف d - ed      ضف

1. She  in Scotland. (to live)
2. They  at the weekends. (to work)
3. John  a flat in Edinburgh. (to rent)
4. Lisa  her present. (to open)
5. Ben  his bike. (to scratch)
6. Sue  basketball. (to play)
7. Helen  her new school. (to love)
8. The shops  at nine o'clock in the evening. (to close)
9. Mother  the turkey. (to cook)



## الماضي البسيط الشاذ عن القاعدة - Past Simple Irregular

### Irregular Verbs

- ישנם פעלים שלא מוסיפים להם ed ב-Past Simple. יש להם צורות שונות שצריך ללמוד בעל-פה.
- עליכם ללמוד בעל-פה את הפעלים יוצאי הדופן הבאים:
- توجد أفعال لا تصاف لها ed بصيغة ال-Past Simple. توجد لها صيغ مختلفة يجب حفظها عن غيب.
- يجب عليكم حفظ الأفعال الشاذة التالية عن غيب:

come – came	have – had	say – said	take – took
do – did	hear – heard	see – saw	tell – told
drive – drove	know – knew	sit – sat	think – thought
eat – ate	ride – rode	sleep – slept	wear – wore
go – went	run – ran	swim – swam	win – won

*We went home early yesterday.*

### لائم الفعل المضارع مع الفعل الشاذ التابع له Match the verbs

**sat - slept – knew – built – sent – forget – read – sang**

**came – felt – gave – held – drank – flew – met - left**

Base Form	Past Simple	Base Form	Past Simple

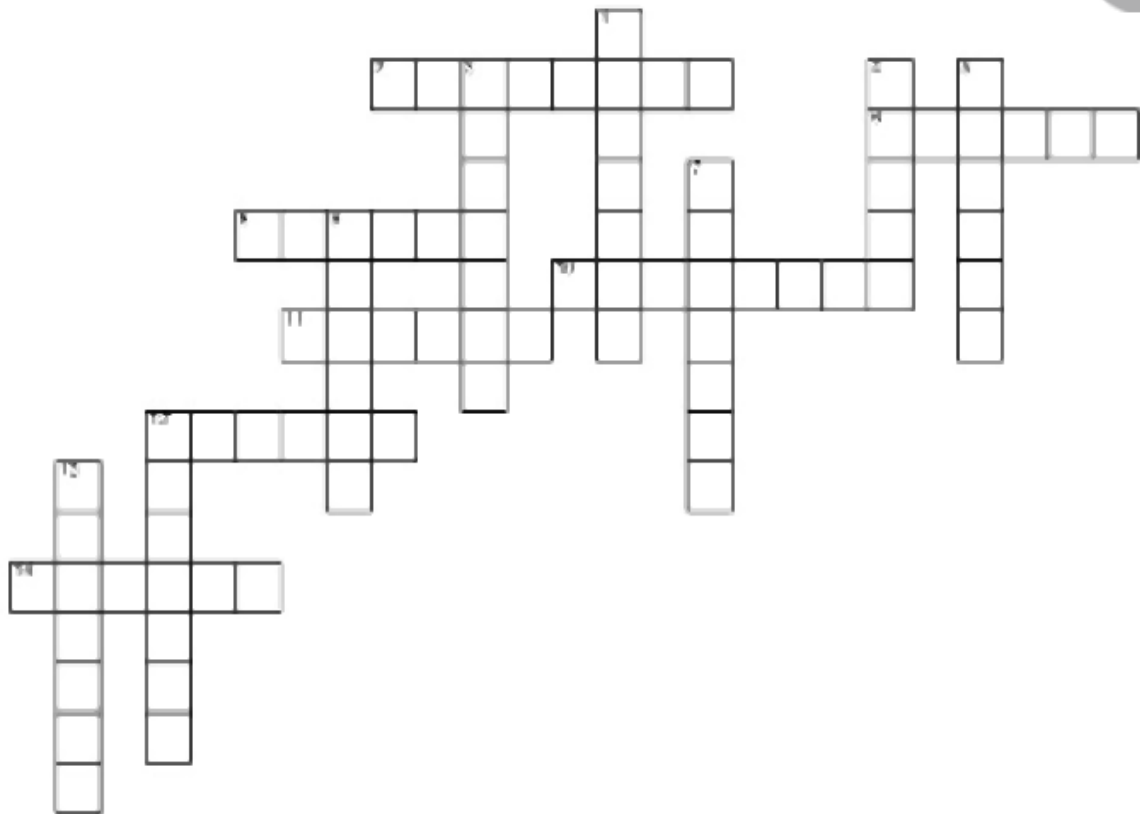




# LET'S PLAY ...

## REGULAR PAST VERBS

BY KAROLIN VARELA



STUDIED WORKED CALLED LOOKED WASHED WATCHED DANCED CHANGED COOKED  
PAINTED PRINTED BELIEVED ASKED ANSWERED SHOWED

### Across

- 2. ANSWER
- 8. SHOW
- 8. CALL
- 10. BELIEVE
- 11. WORK
- 12. WASH
- 14. DANCE

### Down

- 1. PRINT
- 3. STUDY
- 4. ASK
- 5. COOK
- 7. PAINT
- 8. LOOK
- 12. WATCH
- 13. CHANGE



## Past Simple – Questions and Negative

## Questions

• في المقال في صفحة 110 تُستعمل الأسئلة والجمل النافية بصيغة الماضي. لتأليف أسئلة نعم / لا بصيغة الـ Past Simple، تضاف did إلى بداية الجملة. يبقى الفعل بصيغته الأساسية. تتم الإجابة عن هذه الأسئلة بأجوبة مختصرة.

• במאמר שבעמוד 110 נעשה שימוש בשאלה ומשפטי שלילה בצורת העבר. כדי לחבר שאלת כן / לא ב-Past Simple, מוסיפים did לתחילת המשפט הפועל נשאר בצורתו הבסיסית. אנוחנו עונים על שאלות אלה בתשובות קצרות.

*Did the pictures tell a story?*

*Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.*

• لتأليف سؤال Wh- بصيغة الـ Past Simple، تضاف كلمة Wh- قبل الكلمة did.

• כדי לחבר שאלת Wh- ב-Past Simple, מוסיפים מילת Wh- לפני המילה did.

*How did people write stories?*

Let's practice صياغة سؤال - انتبه وجود بعض الأفعال الشاذة

1  you  the door? (to close)

2  Claire  the housework? (to finish)

3  he  a bath yesterday? (to have)

4  the boy  into the lake? (to jump)

5  Ronald  the Tower of London? (to visit)

6  Peggy and Olivia  after the baby? (to look)

7  she  the invitation cards herself? (to make)



## Why NOT ...

## صيغة النفي

**Negative**

• כדי לחבר משפט שלילה ב-Past Simple, מוסיפים didn't (did not) לפני הפועל. הפועל נשאר בצורתו הבסיסית.

• לתאילוף جملة نافية بصيغة ال-Past Simple, تضاف didn't (did not) قبل الفعل. يبقى الفعل بصيغته الأساسية.

*People didn't have computers. (didn't = did not)*

عند النفي تحذف الإضافات ويرجع الفعل الأساسي :

More Examples:

- 1- Waited → did not wait
- 2- Studied → did not study
- 3- Played → did not play
- 4- Baked → did not bake
- 5- Stopped → did not stop

Let's DO IT ...

Past Verb	Negative Form
Watched	
Cleaned	
Stayed	
Saved	
Climbed	
Carried	
Tied	
Rescued	
Tried	
Planned	

## ADVERBS

## الحال

### Adverbs

- تصف الصفات (adjectives) الأسماء.
- تصف الظروف / الأحوال (adverbs) الأفعال.

*He was happy.* (adjective)

*He lived happily.* (adverb)

### The rules

### قواعده

- For most adjectives, add **-ly**  
*Patient - patiently*
- For adjectives ending in **y** change the **y** to **i** and add **-ly**  
*easy - easily*
- For adjectives ending in **c**, add **-ally**  
*automatic - automatically*

### let's make the change

### هيا للتحويل

Adjective	صفة	Adverb	حال
Beautiful			
Happy			
Amazing			
Cheap			
Kind			

## Let's travel to the FUTURE (WILL) لנסافر نحو المستقبل

### Positive

• משתמשים באותה צורה של will לכל נושא במשפט. • تُستعمل نفس صيغة will لأي فاعل في الجملة.

I will visit the park next year.

We will visit the park next year.

You will visit the park next year.

You will visit the park next year.

He / She / It will visit the park next year.

They will visit the park next year.

### المستقبل Future

Subject + will + verb (infinitive) + ...

Examples :

will + not = won't

I will get some tea to drink.

I won't get some tea to drink.

### Let's practice ...

She   at her plans. (to look)

The team   next time. (to win)

We   a nice present. (to buy)

They   the answer. (to know)

Mother   some more tea. (to make)

The children   well. (to sleep)

The tourists   tickets for the London Eye. (to get)

They   a taxi. (to take)

The bank   at 4 o'clock. (to close)

The students   their exams. (to pass)

## Future with ( **be going to** )

Subject + be (am/is/are) + going to + verb (infinitive) + ...

Examples :

It **is going to be** a busy day.

is → isn't

It **isn't going to be** a busy day.

are → aren't

am → am not



### Going-to-Future exercise

Going-to-Future - Fill in the correct form of the verb.

Peter     a comic. (to buy)

I     my friend. (to visit)

She     to the USA. (to travel)

Jake and Emma     Buckingham  
Palace. (to visit)

We     the car. (to wash)

الأسئلة QUESTIONS	الإجابات القصيره SHORT ANSWERS	
Am I going to play?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to play?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to play?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to play?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to play?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to play?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to play?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to play?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- 1  she  photos? (to take)
- 2  they  a DVD? (to watch)
- 3  Patrick  the phone? (to answer)
- 4  you  this tub of ice cream? (to eat)
- 5  Rebecca  comics? (to read)
- 6  he  a cake? (to make)

## Let's Compare

## היא נקארן

### Adjectives – Comparatives and Superlatives

- בשאלון שבעמוד 150 יש שמות תואר רבים. משתמשים בשמות תואר כדי לתאר ולהשוות אנשים, מקומות ודברים.
- תְּסַתְּעַל הַאָשְׁלָה הַיְּבֵרָה בִּפְתַח הַדִּבְרִים בְּעֵמֶד 150 תּוֹבֵד מִצְּפֵי רַבִּים. תְּסַתְּעַל הַמִּצְּפֵי לְוַשֵּׁף וּמִקְוֵה אֲשֵׁרִים, אֲמָקִים וְאֲשֵׁיִם.

*Mount Hermon is high.*

#### Comparatives

- משתמשים ב- comparative adjectives כדי להשוות בין שני אנשים, מקומות או דברים.
- תְּסַתְּעַל comparative adjectives לְמִקְוֵה בֵּין שְׁנַיִם אֲשֵׁרִים, מְקָוִים אוּ דְּבָרִים.

*A mountain is higher than a hill.*

- משתמשים ב- more ... than כאשר שם התואר ארוך.
- תְּסַתְּעַל more ... than עַתְּמָה תִּכּוֹן הַמִּצְּפֵי טוֹלֵה.

*This adventure is more dangerous than the other one.*

## Let's Practice and compare :

1 cheap →  →

2 fit →  →

3 exciting →  →

4 cool →  →

5 late →  →

6 dangerous →  →

7 small →  →



## More .....

## to Compare .....

### Superlatives

- משתמשים ב- superlative adjectives כדי להשוות בין יותר משני אנשים, מקומות או דברים.
- تُستعمل superlative adjectives للمقارنة بين أكثر من شخصين، مكانين أو شيئين.

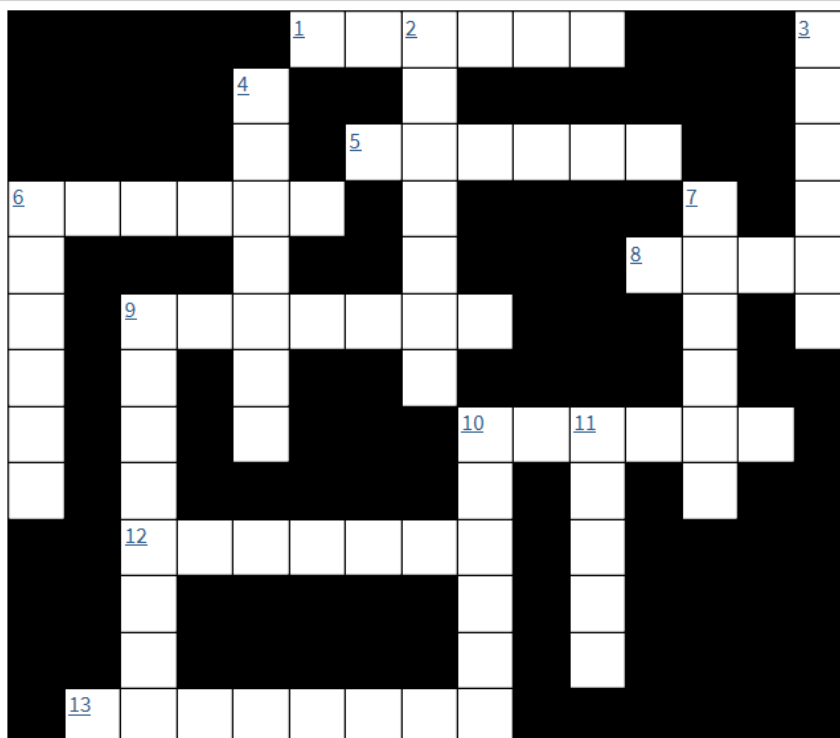
*That is the highest mountain in the world.*

- משתמשים ב- the most כאשר שם התואר ארוך.
- تُستعمل the most عندما تكون الصفة طويلة.

*This is the most beautiful beach in the world.*

- Exceptions: good – better than – the best  
bad – worse than – the worst
- יוצאי דופן / מصفات שאֵזָה:

## Let's have Some FUN:



### Across

1. easy
5. fat
6. big
8. much
9. happy
10. long
12. rainy
13. pretty

### Down

2. small
3. tall
4. cheap
6. good
7. poor
9. hungry
10. large
11. nice

## Further Exercises ..... المزيد من المقارنة

- 1 This is a **nice** cat. It's much  than my friend's cat.
- 2 Here is Emily. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is .
- 3 This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (\*) is the  exercise on the worksheet.
- 4 He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the  one in the world.
- 5 In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even  one last weekend.
- 6 School is **boring**, but homework is  than school.
- 7 Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is  than skateboarding.
- 8 This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is .

## It is equal sometimes مقارنة متساوية

- 1 The blue car is  the red car. (*fast*)
- 2 Peter is  Fred. (*not/tall*)
- 3 The violin is  the cello. (*not/low*)
- 4 This copy is  the other one. (*bad*)
- 5 Oliver is  Peter. (*optimistic*)
- 6 Today it's  yesterday. (*not/windy*)
- 7 The tomato soup was  the mushroom soup. (*delicious*)
- 8 Grapefruit juice is  lemonade. (*not/sweet*)

## Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به

Gender of owner جنس المالك	Possessive Adjective صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية
male/female	my لي	mine ملكي
male/female	your لك	yours ملكك - ملككم
male	his له	his - ملكه
female	her لها	hers ملكها
male/female	its له "لغير العاقل" its	ملكه "لغير العاقل" its
male/female	our لنا	ours ملكنا
male/female/neuter	their لهم	theirs ملكهم

### Choose the answer:

I can't see Mary. I can't see \_\_\_\_\_

- him
- she
- her

Karen is next to Peter. Karen is next to \_\_\_\_\_

- he
- him
- her

Can you help Peter and Ann? Can you help \_\_\_\_\_?

- they
- you
- them

Drink your apple juice! Drink \_\_\_\_\_!

- it
- its
- your

We are going to the cinema. Come with \_\_\_\_\_!

- we
- them
- us

These are my bananas. You can't eat \_\_\_\_\_

- they
- them
- it

Carol is at school. She can't come with \_\_\_\_\_

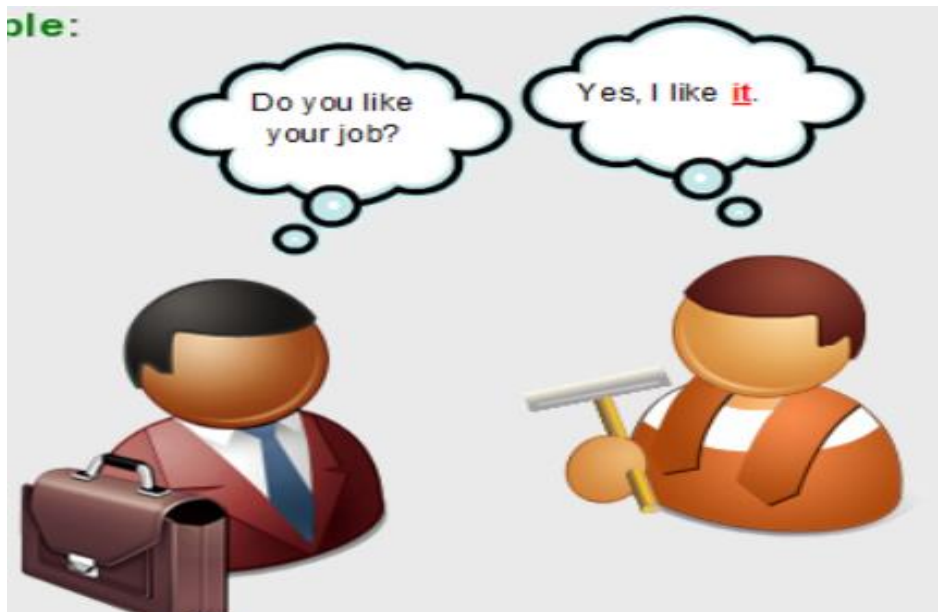
- we
- us
- they

The cat is under the chair. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_?

- he
- she
- it

## More to Practice ....

- 1  lives in Liverpool. (*he*)
- 2 I met  in the office. (*he*)
- 3 They sing with  in the choir. (*I*)
- 4 Lisa likes . (*it*)
- 5 Excuse , is this the way to the station? (*I*)
- 6  worked in the garden. (*we*)
- 7 Where are the cupcakes? Did you eat ? (*they*)
- 8 Is  your sister? (*she*)
- 9 Where are  from? (*you*)



## Fill in the missing object pronouns

املا الفراغ بالضمير الملائم:

1) Do you like James?

Yes, I like .

2) Do you like your neighbors?

Yes, I like .

3) Do you like me?

Yes, I like .

4) Do you like Juana?

Yes, I like .

5) Do you like English?

Yes, I like .

## Be Reflexive ....

الضمائر الإنعكاسية  
★ Reflexive Pronouns  
الضمائر الشخصية الضمائر الإنعكاسية

PERSONAL PRONOUNS		REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
SUBJECT	OBJECT	
I	me	myself
you	you	yourself
he	him	himself
she	her	herself
it	it	itself
we	us	ourselves
you	you	yourselves
they	them	themselves

- 1 Robert made this T-shirt  .
- 2 Lisa did her homework  .
- 3 We helped  to some Coke at the party.
- 4 Emma, did you take the photo by  ?
- 5 I wrote this poem  .
- 6 He cut  with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
- 7 The lion can defend  .
- 8 My mother often talks to  .
- 9 Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help  .
- 10 Alice and Doris collected the stickers  .

**T**he **FUN** never **ENDS**



**W**e Hope

**Y**ou

**ENJOY E**nglish!

