**Name:** **Class:** GCSE **Date:** 13/12/17

**Topics:**

1. **Known GCSE reading**
2. **Unknown GCSE reading**
3. **Known text: Lashon Nakiya**
4. **Unknown text: listening**
5. **Vocabulary**
6. **Grammar/rules**
7. **Known GCSE reading**



1. **Unknown GCSE reading**



1. **Known text: Lashon Nakiya**

**a-Find the word/expression for:**

Nights: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Who?: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anger: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I say: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To ring: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**b-What do these words/expressions mean?**

הכל בסדר: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

רק: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

אבל: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**c-Translate first 10 lines**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**d-‘Lashon Nakiya’**

What do the 2 words means? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What does the expression mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why did the author use this as a title? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Unknown text: listening HaArye SheAhav Toot**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **true or false**   It is a story about a tiger  The lion likes bananas  The children have many strawberries in their bags  The lion ate the children | **1- אמת או שקר**  זהו סיפור על נמר  האריה אוהב בננות  לילדים יש הרבה תותים בשקיות שלהם  האריה אכל את הילדים |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **questions:**   Is it a scary lion? Why?  Where did the lion find strawberries?  Why did the lion stop liking strawberries?  Why is the lion a good boy now? | **2- שאלות:**  האריה הזה מפחיד? למה?  איפה האריה מצא תותים?  למה האריה הפסיק לאהוב תותים?  למה האריה הוא ילד טוב עכשיו? |

1. **Vocabulary – fill in the grid**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| סיפור | [sipoor] | story |
| גם | [gam] |  |
|  |  | End |
| כְּלוּם |  | Nothing |
| חוֹלֶה |  |  |
| לְדַעַתִי |  | In my opinion |
| אני יודע  אני יודעת | [anee yodea]  [anee yodaat] | I know (m)  I know (f) |
| ריח | [reyaH] | Smell |
|  | [lev] |  |
| דלת | [delet] |  |
| אושר | [osher] | Happiness |
| מתנה | [matana] |  |
| מישהו | [someone] | Someone |
| מה | [ma] | What |
| אין | [eyn] |  |
|  |  | There is |
| אפשר |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ביחד | [beyaHad] | Together |
| מישהו | [meeshehoo] |  |
| אני בא | [anee ba] | I am coming |
|  |  | Next (=the coming one) |
| מרפסת | [meerpeset] |  |
| עיתון |  |  |
| טעות | [taoot] |  |
| בְּדֶרֶך כְּלַל | [bedereH klal] | Usually |
| לִפְעָמִים | [leefameem] |  |
|  |  | Busy |
| זְמַן | [zman] | Time |
| זה תלוי | [zeh taluy] | It depends |
| מכונית | [meHoneet] |  |
|  | [makom] |  |

1. **Grammar/rules**
2. -If a word ends with the letter Het ח, it will always end with the sound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-if a word ends in yud-vav יו, it will end with the sound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. TO BE:

Write something about the verb TO BE in the present:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Write something about the verb TO BE in the past:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many groups of verbs are there? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many ‘roots letters’ in a verb? \_\_\_\_\_

What is a ‘root letter’? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What’s the equivalent of LAMED at the beginning of לִרְקוֹד [LEERKOD] in English? \_\_\_\_\_

1. If a verb ends in תי [TEE], what does it mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Practice: put these sentences in the past, then in the future

I dance

אני רוקד

: PAST

:FUTURE

You dance on Mondays

את רוקדת ביום שני

:PAST

:FUTURE

We dance the Salsa

אנחנו רוקדים סלסה

:PAST

:FUTURE

I think that it’s fine

אני חושב שזה בסדר

:PAST

:FUTURE

1. Conjugation

to dance = לִרְקוֹד - to tie = לִקְשׁוֹר - to love = לֶאֱהוֹב - to learn = לִלמוֹד

Translate:

קשרתי =

תרקוד =

למדנו =

We love = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She learned = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You will dance = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_